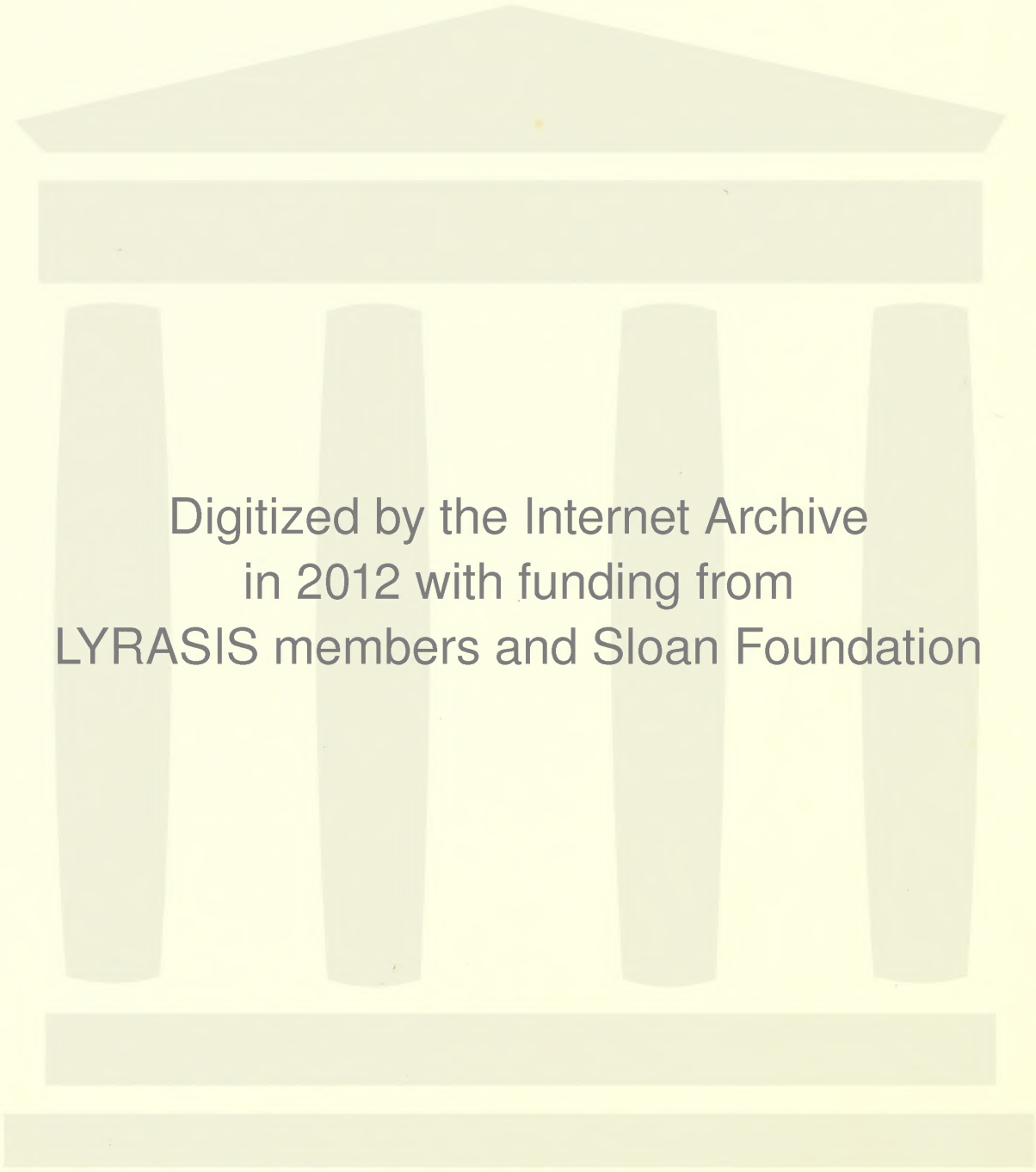


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
LYRASIS members and Sloan Foundation

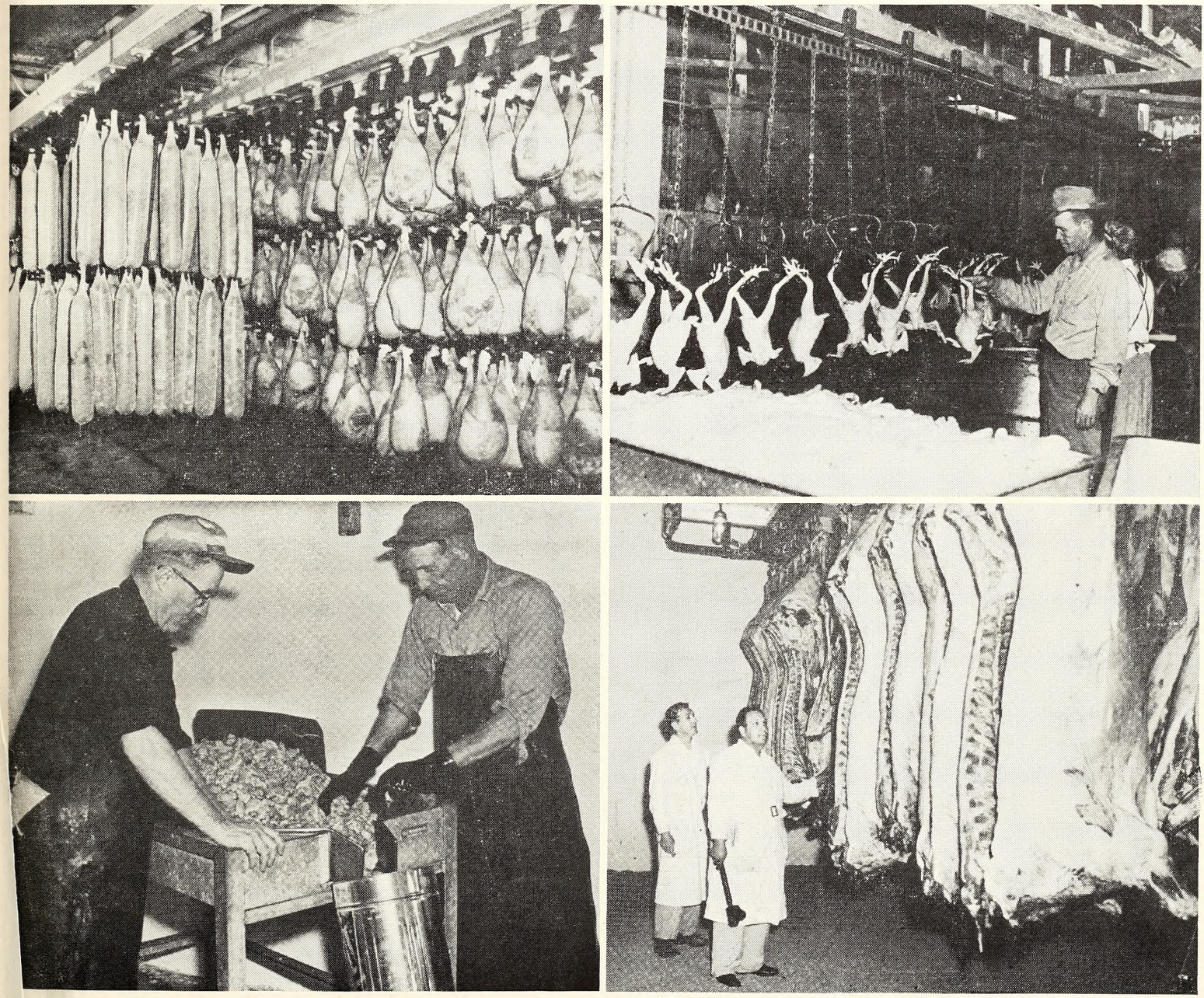
http://www.archive.org/details/escquarterlyv1315nort

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

THE E. S. C. QUARTERLY

VOLUME 13, NO. 1-2 WINTER-SPRING, 1955

Poultry, Pork, Beef, Crab, Milk Products Processed In Large Quantities In State; Other Seafood, Vegetables, Fruits Lag



A few of the important meat items processed in North Carolina: top-left, Bacon, Bologna, Hams; top-right, Poultry; lower left, Seafood (Clams); lower-right, Beef

WITHDRAWN FROM
EMORY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

PUBLISHED BY

Employment Security Commission of North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C.

EMORY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AUG 10 1955 EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.

The E. S. C. Quarterly

(Formerly The U.C.C. Quarterly)

Volume 13, Number 1-2 Winter-Spring, 1955

Issued at Raleigh, N. C. by the

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA

Commissioners: Mrs. Quentin Gregory, Halifax; Dr. Harry D. Wolf, Chapel Hill; R. Dave Hall, Belmont; W. Benton Pipkin, Reidsville; Bruce E. Davis, Charlotte; Crayon C. Efird, Albemarle.

State Advisory Council: Public representatives: James A. Bridger, Bladenboro, Chairman; Sherwood Roberson, Robersonville; W. B. Horton, Yanceyville; Mrs. R. C. Lewellyn, Dobson, and Dr. J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville; Employer representatives: A. L. Tait, Lincolnton, and W. A. Egerton, Enka; Employee representatives: Melvin Ward, Spencer, AFL, and H. D. Lisk, Charlotte, CIO.

HENRY E. KENDALL . . . . . *Chairman*
R. FULLER MARTIN . . . . . *Director*
Unemployment Insurance Division
JOSEPH W. BEACH . . . . . *Director*
North Carolina State Employment Service Division
M. R. DUNNAGAN . . . . . *Editor*
Public Information Officer

Sent free upon request to responsible individuals, agencies, organizations and libraries. Address: E. S. C. Informational Service, P. O. Box 589, Raleigh, N. C.

CONTENTS

Page

N. C. Food Processing 2
North Carolina Food Processing Is Showing Steady Growth 3
By Robert G. Kellogg
Articles on Larger Food Processing Firms; Some Omitted 4
Food Processing Important to State's Economy 4
By Hugh M. Raper
Quality Meats, Other Farm Products, Grown and Processed 5
By Dr. D. W. Colvard
State Is Proud of Many Medium and Small Food Processors 8
State Has Many Small, Some Large, Ice Producing Firms 9
Hall and Pipkin Reappointed, Davis Again Member, of ESC 9
Poultry Growing-Processing Becomes Large State Industry 10
Poultry Processors Associate to Promote Industry 10
Farmers Exchange, Holly Farms Poultry Co., Priebe & Sons, Priebe-Pietrus Poultry Co., Watson Seafood & Poultry Co., Breeden Poultry & Egg Co., Chatham Foods, Carriker Poultry Co., White Oak Acres, Morgan & Sons Poultry Co., Almond Bros. Poultry Co., Webster Poultry Co., Marshville Turkey Co., Monroe Turkey Processing Plant.
N. C. Pork and Beef Processing Experiences Heavy Growth 18
N. C. Meat Packers Association New and Active 18
White Packing Co., Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Frosty Morn Meats, Jones Sausage Co., New Bern Provision Co., Curtis Packing Co., Carolina Packers, R & S Packing Co., Mountain Packing Corp., Hickory Packing Co., Statesville Packing Co., Fritts Packing Co., Topping's Country Sausage.
State Heavy Peanut Grower, But Too Light in Processing 29
Seafood Plentiful in State, But Processing Too Limited 30
Perry-Wynns Fish Co., Belch Fish Co., Engelhard Shrimp, Fish & Oyster Co., J. E. Waff & Sons, Waff Bros. Fish Co., Edenton Bay Fish Co., Blue Channel Corp., Belhaven Fish & Oyster Co., Willis Bros., Cape Fear Cold Storage Co.
Variety of Novel and Interesting Food Items Processed 35
Ready-to-Bake Foods, Dixie-Dame Co., T. W. Garner Food Co., Wellons Candy Co., Schoenith, Inc., H. W. Lay & Co., H. P. Cannon & Son, Carolina Pecan Co., North State Canning Co., Pritchard Canning Co., American Molasses Co., Charlotte Refining Co., Mother Murphy's Laboratories, Corbett Packing Co., Moravian Cookies, Hushpuppy Mix, Dixie Dew Syrup Co., Ready Maid Food Co., Eure Peanuts, Egg Breaking, Dehydrated Apples, Peach Processing
Little Cain Raised; Molasses Making Limited to Home Use 43
N. C. Bakers Long on Cakes, Snacks; a Bit Short on Bread 46
Waldensian Bakeries, Bost Bakery, Columbia Baking Co., American Bakeries Co., Bell Bakeries, Carolina Foods, Kannapolis Bakery, Griffin Baking Co., Mello-Cream Doughnut Co., Griffin Pie Co., Broadway Sandwich Co., Royal Cake Co., Made Rite Bakery, Colonial Baking Co., National Biscuit Co., Burrell Bakery, Piedmont Pie Co., Lance, Inc., Taylor Biscuit Co.
N. C. Mills Produce Two-Thirds of Flour, All Meal Consumed 48
State Approaching Self-Sufficiency in Dairy Production 57
Foundations and Associations Aid Dairy Industry 57
Coble Dairy Cooperative, Southern Dairies, Biltmore Dairy Farms, Pet Dairy Products Co., Maola Milk & Ice Cream Co., Guilford Dairy Cooperative, White Ice Cream & Milk Co., The Borden Co., Durham Dairy Products, Yadkin Valley Dairy Cooperative, Harvey B. Hunter Dairies
Pickle Making In State Is Large and Expanding Industry 65
Mount Olive Pickle Co., Chas. F. Cates & Sons, Lutz & Schramm
N. C. Largest Bottled Drink Consumer; $47 Million Industry 68
N. C. Bottlers Association Active in Industry's Work 68
Articles on Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, 7-Up, Dr. Pepper, Nehi—Royal Crown Cola, and Data on 150-Odd N. C. Bottlers.
Pepsi-Cola, as 'Brad's Drink' Stated in New Bern, 1896 69
Changes in N. C. Employment Security Law in 1955 73
By R. B. Billings
Highlights in Industry and Employment in Raleigh-Wake 74
By Robert G. Kellogg

Note—Articles not otherwise credited, written by M. R. Dunnagan, Editor.

INDEX for two years, 1953-54, Vols. 11 & 12, due in this issue, will appear in next issue.

N. C. FOOD PROCESSING

North Carolina has always engaged in some forms of food processing, limited in the early days to home operations and home needs. The bountiful supply of foods which nature and man's ingenuity have produced have been dried, salted, smoked and preserved and canned from the time of the early settlers. In recent years people of this State have increased commercial food processing for home and the markets.

This year probably more than 900 plants, large and small, regular and seasonal, are engaged in processing and packing foods for human consumption. They employ close to 25,000 workers in these plants and pay wages and salaries that reach probably close to $65,000,000 a year. Their products this year will have a sales value of around $600,000,000. Food processing contributes 9.6% of North Carolina's total value of manufactured products.

Poultry processing doubtless has made more rapid strides in recent years than other branches of food processing, due in large part to increased poultry raising. The Department of Agriculture, N. C. State College, the processors and feed mills are contributing to this advancement. Growing progress has been made in Wake, Wilkes, Buncombe, Durham, Burke, Chatham, Union and other counties. Processing plants are being established in these areas, which formerly shipped most of their chickens and turkeys.

Finer breeds of cattle and hogs, with better growing practices, have resulted in higher qualities and larger quantities of beef and pork. North Carolina meats now are on a par with the best in the nation. Seafood processing is continuing as a fairly large State industry. Of all the splendid vegetables and fruits, only cucumbers are approaching their vast potentialities in processing. Can't live on pickles.

Food processing is one industry that lends itself admirably to small beginnings and may be carried on successfully in just about every county in the State. Practically all of the larger firms of today, including those in milling grains, processing dairy products, baking, canning, preserving, bottling and otherwise processing the State's supplies, began modestly.

Governor Hodges realizes fully the importance to the State's economy of establishing many small industries. Most of these could well be in food processing, thus taking further advantage of the proximity and of increasing the value of many products growing in every area. Director Ben Douglas, of Conservation and Development, is devoting his and his Department's efforts toward developing small industries within the State, as well as attracting larger industries.

To encourage further new and small industries in all sections, Governor Hodges has named Capus M. Waynick, a versatile and well-equipped man, to promote smaller industries in all sections of the State. The recent session of the General Assembly enacted a law lending more assistance and encouragement to small local industries.

Food processing is one class of industry in which definite and substantial progress has been made. It is also a division of industry in which the surface has little more than been scratched. Through its development can come wider employment, increasing payrolls, better utilization of the State's vast resources and a happier, healthier and more prosperous commonwealth.

North Carolina Food Processing is Showing Steady Growth

By ROBERT G. KELLOGG, *Research and Methods Specialist, Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC*

Feeding North Carolina's four million citizens requires not only the cultivation of crops and the raising of livestock, but also the processing of hundreds of varied raw products from the farm, abattoir, greenhouse, and sea. The growth experienced by the food processing industry is attributable, in addition to the organic necessity of feeding an expanding populace, to multiple social and economic factors.

Shopping in the supermarket fulfills the housewife's desire for assorted foods and luxury items in year-round supply—strawberries in December, or turkey in July. The shelves of the market and bakery offer leisure; the time for which would otherwise be spent in cooking. For the housewives who are job-holders, efficiency is necessary in preparing meals; the food processor provides this. As society becomes more urbanized, less space becomes available for home gardens and kitchen processing activities; consequently more dependance is placed on the commercial processing industry.

To provide this processed food, insuring quicker, healthier, and more enjoyable meals, the raw products must undergo extensive cleaning, preparation, and packing. Meat has to be butchered, cured, smoked, and seasoned; poultry cleaned and dressed; sea food processed, frozen or iced; milk pasteurized, homogenized, or evaporated, and butter churned; the many types of fruits and vegetables are preserved, dried, pickled, or converted to juices, or made into jams and jellies; bread and pastry is baked; nuts shelled and salted; extracts and syrups carbonated and bottled. And after preparation, many different methods of canning, freezing, packing, or bottling must be employed.

Food processing in North Carolina shows a high degree of diversification—the State having desirable climatic features and extensive coastal outlets. There is a definite correlation between population and food processing, with the larger counties, in most cases, having a proportionately higher volume of food processing activity.

Meat products are processed throughout the State, numerous counties having plants hiring eight or more workers, and therefore qualifying for coverage under the Employment Security Law. In some cases, smaller counties operate large processing plants which handle meat, poultry, and sea food.

MONTHLY AVERAGE INSURED EMPLOYMENT IN FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS, BY YEARS

Year	Avg. No. Workers	Year	Avg. No. Workers
1939	11,153	1947	17,060
1940	12,333	1948	18,034
1941	14,465	1949	17,971
1942	15,317	1950	18,349
1943	16,335	1951	19,441
1944	15,232	1952	20,454
1945	15,065	1953	21,205
1946	16,526	1954	21,627

Milk, as well as other dairy products, is produced and processed on a commercial basis in nearly all areas. Several large creamery and dairy enterprises operate one or more branch plants. The same is true in canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. Much of the produce raised in North Carolina is shipped to other locations; therefore, even if a region grows large amounts of a particular fruit or vegetable, the processing or packing is not necessarily done in that area.

Milling operations are widely scattered; nearly all counties supporting an establishment. Baking plants also show a wide distribution. Large candy producers are concentrated generally in metropolitan areas. The beverage industry is distributed according to population as are the ice plants serving the manufacturer and consumer.

These industries require thousands of workers; workers who are able to feed others, and thereby earn wages to feed themselves. As North Carolina becomes more self-sustaining by expanding processing facilities, thousands of other workers should be afforded employment.

In North Carolina during an average quarter of 1954, a total of 589 covered food processing plants (those plants employing eight or more workers) were in operation. These firms collectively employed an average of 21,627 workers each month. Total covered employment has nearly doubled since 1939; showing a gradual but consistent growth. This growth up until recent years has resulted in the addition of approximately 1,000 workers to the industry each year.

During the past four years, the meat processing

FOOD PROCESSING—COVERED EMPLOYMENT 1951-1954

Process	*1954			1953			1952			1951		
	Number Firms Quarter	Average Monthly Workers	Total Yearly Wages (Dollars)	Number Firms Quarter	Average Monthly Workers	Total Yearly Wages (Dollars)	Number Firms Quarter	Average Monthly Workers	Total Yearly Wages (Dollars)	Number Firms Quarter	Average Monthly Workers	Total Yearly Wages (Dollars)
Meat Products	98	3,499	$ 8,066,935	98	3,233	$ 7,446,396	92	2,883	$ 6,217,103	76	2,304	$ 4,819,220
Dairy Products	37	2,009	6,507,695	36	1,730	5,247,810	36	1,581	4,753,345	37	1,564	4,255,302
Canning & Preserving Fruits, Vegetables, Sea Foods	26	1,040	1,959,367	26	1,064	1,970,334	27	963	1,759,657	25	1,096	1,618,741
Grain—Mill Products	79	2,181	6,456,216	76	2,118	6,233,922	76	2,248	6,184,220	71	2,096	5,538,392
Bakery Products	94	6,742	19,431,765	97	6,792	19,370,055	94	6,535	17,867,192	94	6,162	16,316,726
Confectionery and Related Products	6	239	573,223	8	282	618,984	8	278	623,656	8	293	602,010
Beverage Industries	140	3,988	12,262,855	140	4,034	12,226,515	138	3,846	11,392,045	136	3,715	10,472,531
Misc. Food Preparations and Kindred Products	109	1,929	4,717,763	111	1,952	4,745,068	110	2,120	4,866,749	113	2,211	4,902,916
Totals	589	21,627	$59,975,819	592	21,205	$57,859,084	581	20,454	$53,663,967	560	19,441	$48,525,838

* Estimated.

N. C. COUNTIES INSURING 450 OR MORE WORKERS, 1953

County	Average Monthly Employment	Percent of State Total Food Products	Total Payroll 1953	Percent of State Total Food Products
State Total	21,205	100.00	$57,859,084	100.0
Mecklenburg	3,538	16.68	10,015,198	17.31
Guilford	1,811	8.54	5,258,597	9.09
Fosryth	1,491	7.03	4,600,792	7.94
Wake	1,304	6.15	3,412,127	5.90
New Hanover	741	3.49	2,035,820	3.52
Durham	645	3.04	1,667,210	2.88
Wayne	611	2.88	1,730,981	2.99
Buncombe	551	2.61	1,541,850	2.68
Craven	537	2.53	1,455,061	2.51
Cleveland	527	2.48	1,510,296	2.61
Rowan	513	2.42	1,520,548	2.63
Iredell	495	2.33	1,296,614	2.24
Cumberland	494	2.33	1,314,352	2.27
Nash	466	2.21	1,338,708	2.31
Total—14 Counties	13,724	64.72	38,698,154	66.88
All other Counties	7,481	35.28	19,160,930	33.12

industry has shown appreciable growth in both number of covered firms and average number of workers employed each month. The dairy industry, although showing little expansion firm-wise, has experienced considerable proportionate growth in workers employed. Canning and preserving has undergone a slight, but constant, decline in number of workers. The baking trade has remained unchanged for the past two years in number of employees; however, growth was shown during 1951 and 1952. Total monthly employment and number of firms has decreased over the past four years in the confectionery trades. Beverage firms have remained stable, while miscellaneous food processing industry has shown a slight decline in employment, due partially to the classification of some firms under a specific processing group. The bakeries provide jobs for the greatest number of workers; followed by the beverage and meat processors.

Seasonality shows little influence on wages and employment. Even though one particular industry might not afford year-round employment, another will probably offset this unemployment by offering temporary work. Peak employment generally occurs during June and July; however, during the winter months, average employment shows a decrease of less than 5 percent.

Total yearly wages paid by covered industries shows an increase from $48.5 million in 1951, to an estimated nearly $60 million in 1954. During 1954 wages increased over $2 million from 1953. This increase is notable in that the national net wage income from food products decreased 2 percent during this same period. Average weekly earnings have increased in all processing activities. Workers in meat packing firms earn an average of $48.03 weekly; this is an increase from $43.57 in 1951. Dairies provide an average earning of $67.48, weekly; an increase from $56.68 in 1951. Canning and preserving shows an increase from $30.77 in 1951, to $39.25 in 1954. Milling and bakery workers earn slightly in excess of $60.00 weekly, or $5 more than average weekly earnings of such workers in 1951. Confectionery firms provide average earnings of $49.96; beverage firms, $64.06; and miscellaneous processors, $50.95 weekly.

It is apparent that excellent potential exists for future expansion of food processing. With the growth in population, more industry should, theo-

(Continued on page 7)

ARTICLES ON MOST OF LARGE FOOD PROCESSING FIRMS; SOME OMITTED

This issue of Food Processing contains articles on about 10 Food Processing firms operating in the State and with probabl 40 branch or affiliated plants. These are in addition to data o more than 100 of the 160-odd bottlers of soft drinks.

An effort was made to get articles on as many of the large firms as space and time permitted. A few firms that shoul have been included have been left out. Most of the article are about the larger firms usually in terms of numbers of em ployees. Some, however, are included because of their unusua or interesting operations.

Some of the larger firms which should be included are omi ted from this issue for various reasons. Practically all of thes firms were contacted personally—a few by letter—and article were prepared on most of them. Omission of these firms i due to decision of officials of the firms involved. Some fo various reasons declined the opportunity; others failed to re turn prepared articles with their approval in time to meet th deadline. Among these firms are the following:

Neese Sausage Co., Inc., Greensboro
Long Meadow Farm Cooperative, Inc., Durham
Coastal Dairy Products, Inc., Wilson
Pine State Creamery Co., Raleigh
Bamby Bakers of Salisbury, Inc., and Burlington
The Asheville Baking Co., Inc., Asheville
Town House Doughnut Co., Inc., Asheville
Jones Bakeries, Inc., Winston-Salem
Krispy Kreme Doughnut Co., Winston-Salem
Lingle Bakery, Inc., Winston-Salem
Holsum Baking Co., Inc., Gastonia
Clegg's Bakery, Greensboro
Jones Brothers Bakery, Inc., Greensboro
Interstate Bakeries Corp. (Ambrosia Cake Bakery, Inc.), Greensboro
Ward Baking Co., High Point and Rocky Mount
Brown, Greer Co., High Point
Swinson Food Products, Charlotte
Jack's Cookie Co., Inc., Charlotte
Fox's Royal Bakery, Wilmington
Continental Baking Co. (Royal Baking Co.), Raleigh
Speas Company, (Vinegar), Charlotte
Roxboro Poultry Co., Roxboro
The Lundy Packing Co., Clinton
Cross Poultry Co., Raleigh
Frazier Extract Co., Winston-Salem

FOOD MANUFACTURING IMPORTANT TO STATE'S ECONOMIC STRUCTUR

By HUGH M. RAPER, *Director, ESC Bureau of Research and Statistics*

Food manufacturing as of now does not rank as one of Nort Carolina's major industries but recent economic data foun in the 1955 issue of the Blue Book of Southern Progress su gests that in terms of gains in output volume the industry significant in its growth possibilities.

Data published in this volume suggests that North Carolin has some 900 active food manufacturing establishments whe all firms are counted and in 1954 these establishments employe more than 24,000 individuals. Workers and proprietors these firms had a payroll and profit income of roughly $8 000,000. The gross output of these firms in 1954 was valued about $590,000,000. The fact that the value of the food man factures output makes up 9.6 percent of the State's total man factures output suggests that dollarwise, even though not much employmentwise, the industry plays a vital part in th State's economic structure.

The 1955 edition of the Blue Book carries data for sever past years. The value of the output in food manufactures wa $69 million in 1939; in 1954, the value was $590 million. Th indicates a growth rate dollarwise of 8.5 times in the fiftee year period. For all manufactures the output value has rise from $1.47 billion in 1939 to $6.12 billion by 1954. This growt rate is roughly 4.1 times in the fifteen year period. Of cours a part of this gain in output value arises from price facto but it is evident that this factor would influence food outp but little differently than any other type of manufactures ou put.

In 1954 six other Southern states had greater food manufa ture output than North Carolina. These were as follow (Output in $ million) Texas, $1,914; Missouri, $1,716; Georgi $851; Maryland, $844; Kentucky, $829; and Louisana, 68 North Carolina, $590.

Quality Meats, Other Farm Products, Grown and Processed

By Dr. D. W. Colvard, *Dean of Agriculture, N. C. State College*

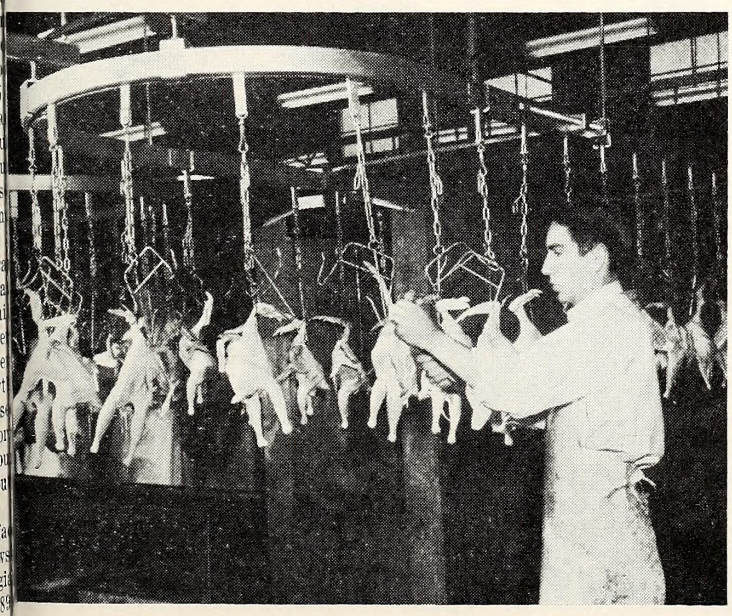
North Carolina's recent rapid advance in livestock and poultry production is a well-known phenomenon of Southern agriculture. Since 1948, the state has moved from 30th place in total cash receipts derived from livestock to 21st place. Perhaps not so well-known is a parallel growth in processing facilities. North Carolina slaughtering plants have improved and doubled their facilities in the past five years, according to some estimates.

There are now 40 plants that slaughter beef and hogs regularly in North Carolina; there are five or more that slaughter only hogs. In addition to these, there are more than 100 freezer locker plants that process meat. The best available measure of the state's climb in the meat packing industry is a year-by-year comparison of the number of animals slaughtered commercially. As recently as 1949, North Carolina packers slaughtered only 150,000 cattle and calves. Last year they slaughtered 221,700. While short-term factors play a part in cattle slaughter, there are other indications that processing facilities are in a long-range expansion program.

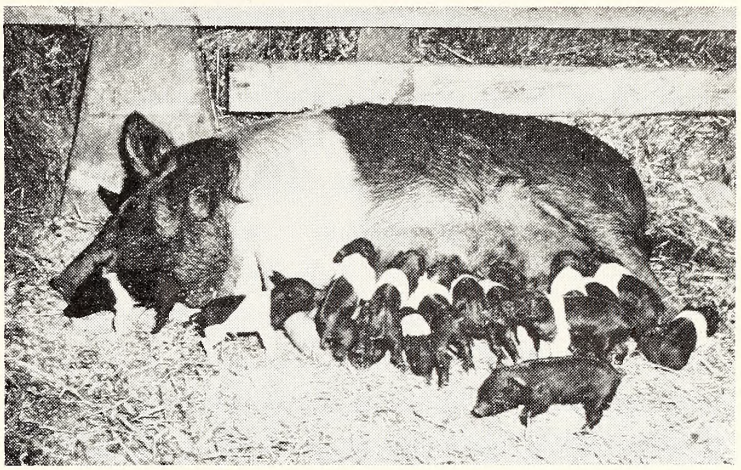
Equally significant to the volume processed is the quality of animals slaughtered. Ten years ago, practically all local cattle were sold in the less desirable grades and appeared in retail markets as hamburger and other cheap meat products. It didn't pay North Carolina farmers to grow out choice animals and it didn't pay packers to handle the small and unreliable supply. This is no longer the picture.

Tar Heel farmers now have premium-paying markets for grain-fed quality cattle. A study made last year by Guy Cassell, extension marketing specialist, shows that 31 of North Carolina's 40 beef cattle slaughtering plants regularly buy good and choice grade steers. In many of our grocery stores, you can buy choice beef produced by North Carolina farmers and processed by North Carolina packers.

Beef producers provide further evidence that the state is beginning to compete for the quality meat trade. The annual North Carolina Fall Feeder Calf



Poultry dressing plant at N. C. State College



"Gloria Lady," Hampshire brood sow produced on model farm of Curtis Packing Co., Salisbury, and some of her record brood of 29 pigs.

Sales have shown a steady increase in the number of animals sold in the top grades. In 1950, only 52.8 per cent graded fancy, choice or good. In 1953, these grades claimed 74 per cent, last year 80 per cent. The number of offerings have moved steadily upward, from 1,232 in 1950 to 4,669 in 1954.

The changing complexion of the local market is reflected also in the increasing number of commercial breeders who use purebread stock in their herds. Of 51 buyers at a recent purebred bull sale in Raleigh, it was reported that 48 were commercial breeders. Most of these animals were sold into eastern North Carolina herds; as acreage restrictions tighten, more eastern farmers are turning to livestock to maintain their incomes.

While existing facilities are adequate to slaughter the state's current commercial production of beef, the fact remains that North Carolina farmers produce only one-third of the beef required to satisfy our domestic appetite. As our farmers produce more to meet this demand, our processing industry will have an opportunity to expand.

Two trends that are favorable to food processors are a net increase in population and a large migration from farm to city. Part of the meat production now consumed on the farm will shift into processing channels as migration from the farm grows.

Currently, the value of home-produced, home-consumed meat is equivalent to an income of $47½ million to North Carolina farmers. Freezer locker plants, which have grown from none in 1938 to more than 100 today, contribute to that income by furnishing the farmer with cooling space for his home supply.

The quality of North Carolina beef is equal by grade to that produced in other areas. As consumers become aware of this, our processing industry should logically expect opportunities for expansion. The state's meat packers recently organized to conduct a consumer education program and to promote the production of better quality meat.

In the absence of yearly records of out-of-state shipments, there is no exact measure of North Carolina's advance in the swine processing industry.



Group of Jersey cattle on winter pasture at farm near Taylorsville.

There is no doubt, however, that we are processing a much larger proportion of our total commercial swine production than we were 10 years ago.

In 1954, the state's commercial hog slaughter was 675,000 head. As recently as 1949, it was only 361,000. There has been a trend away from farm slaughter to commercial slaughter. In 1949, our farm slaughter was 700,000 head; by 1952, it had dropped to 610,000 and commercial slaughter had jumped to 732,000.

A large number of swine are shipped out of North Carolina for processing and a smaller number are shipped in. The recently-inaugurated vesicular exanthema disease inspection program provides the most reliable data on imports and exports. Dr. H. J. Rollins, state veterinarian, places out-of-state shipments at about 500,000 head a year and imports at 45,000 to 60,000. Most of these swine are for processing.

These estimates and records of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service indicate that North Carolina packers process more than half of the state's commercial swine production. Today we have two federally inspected plants in North Carolina that ship all over the United States. There are other plants that will qualify for inter-state shipments. Ten years ago, probably 90 per cent of our commercial production was slaughtered by out-of-state processors.

The clearly-shown shift in production from farm slaughter to commercial slaughter is further evidence in the case for an expanded swine processing industry in North Carolina.

State College agricultural economists are now studying the swine and beef processing facilities in the opportunities for enlarging operations.

Sheep are becoming increasingly popular as a reliable, secondary, source of income in North Carolina. They are produced for the lamb crop, which is sold largely through pools for out-of-state processing; the wool is a by-product that is valuable enough to pay the feed bill.

Last year's Mountain and Washington wool pools were bought by two North Carolina companies that produce woolen goods. The state's wool crop is of a quality used to make rough goods, such as automobile upholstery.

About 90 per cent of the lamb crop, marketed through 10 pools last year, was sold to one company and went to markets in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, where the demand is greatest. Consumer education aimed at increasing our Southern appetite for lamb could well foster an expansion in local slaughter facilities. Currently, two-thirds of the lamb in the United States is consumed by one-third of the people—those living in northern, midwestern and western coastal regions.

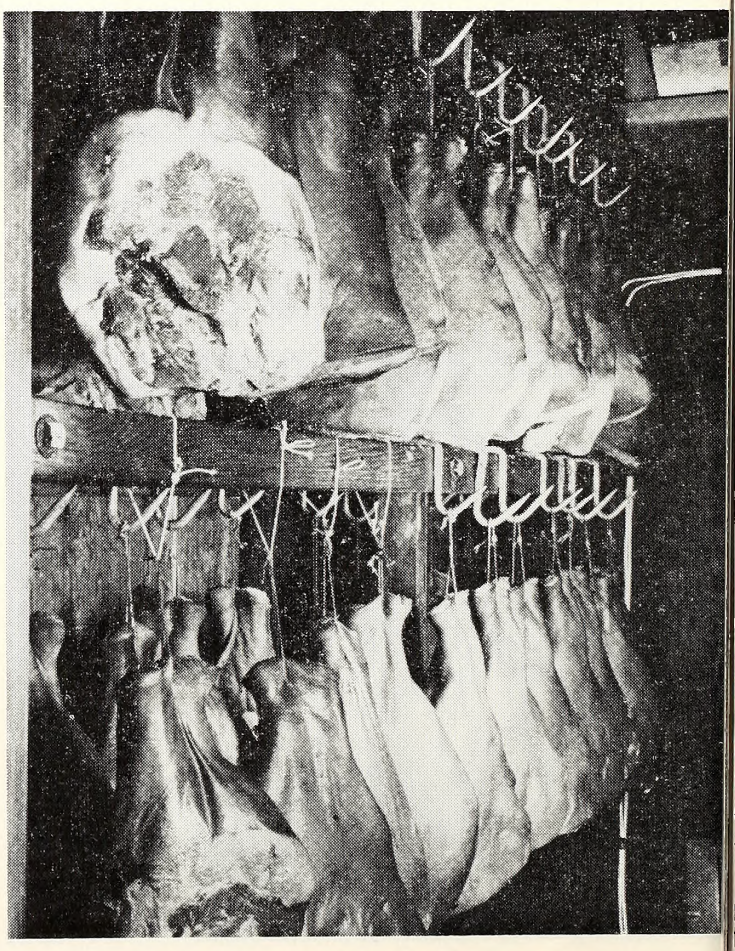
The state's sheep numbers remained at about 49,000 over a period of several years until 1949. Since then, they have increased at the rate of about 1,000 a year. In 1955, there were 53,000 on North Carolina farms.

The growth of the poultry industry in North Carolina, as cited in a recent study by Dr. R. S. Dearstyne and Dr. J. W. Kelly of the State College poultry science department, has backed a vast commercial processing industry.

In 1935, the commercial hatcheries of the state produced almost six million baby chicks; in 1953, they hatched 70 million. In the past 15 years, the number of turkeys raised in the state has climbed from 239,000 to more than a million.

Such a background suggests a comparable increase in processing facilities. According to Dr. Dearstyne and Dr. Kelly, the poultry processing industry comprises 186 chicken dressing plants, 100 egg receiving and processing plants, six plants for freezing chickens and turkeys, three plants for oil-treating eggs, one plant for processing turkeys, and several which process both chickens and turkeys. In 1953, North Carolina plants processed $67,352,000 worth of poultry meat.

"Without these processors, the poultry industry, the hatchery industry and to a certain extent the feed



Hams in storage at N. C. State College



Display of home cured hams and shoulders, N. C. State College

manufacturing industry would stagnate," the authors of the study write.

A major problem of the poultry processing industry is offered by the receipt of many lots of irregular, poorly finished, poorly-feathered birds, Dr. Dearstyne and Dr. Kelly found in their study. In their words, "processing as such cannot put quality into an inferior product. This necessarily must be done by the grower."

In the absence of a price differential for quality, it is doubtful that this problem will be easily solved.

North Carolinians buy about $50 million worth of eggs a year; in 1952 half of the market eggs were shipped into the state. Such an imbalance in production and consumption clearly indicates the expansion possible in egg production, processing and marketing.

Dr. Kelly and Dr. Dearstyne say our failure to capture a larger share of our domestic market has been due to: small market egg producing units which have been unable to take over any single market that requires volume; a lack of volume production 52 weeks of the year; and the absence of an enforced market egg law. "This," they write, "reduced the incentive to produce, grade and package quality eggs, since such eggs often had to compete with misbranded, poor quality eggs on a price basis."

These problems have been met in part by: small producers marketing as groups; research that has shown ways to obtain year-round production; and market egg legislation passed by the recent General Assembly.

State College agricultural economists and horticulturists are engaged in a study to determine the status and future of North Carolina processing plants for vegetables and fruits. At present, North Carolina produces only three major crops for processing: snap beans, cucumbers for pickles, and cabbage. While not grown primarily for processing, probably 50,000 to 75,000 cases of North Carolina sweet potatoes were canned last year, largely by out-of-state packers. Only one North Carolina plant—at New Bern —processes sweet potatoes.

In 1954, there were 3,000 acres of snap beans grown for processing; practically all of this production was canned outside the state. In 1953 and 1954, there were 16,000 acres of cucumbers grown for processing into pickles in North Carolina, and the largest part of the crop was handled by North Carolina companies. Cucumber-pickle acreage is twice the 1943-52 average.

North Carolina is not a sauerkraut-consuming state, and there are only two companies processing cabbage here. More study is needed to determine whether or not there is an opportunity for further processing of cabbage in North Carolina.

According to Dr. J. H. Dietz and Dr. Ivan Jones of the Horticultural Department, growers in North Carolina must be willing to provide an adequate supply of fruits and vegetables to induce processors to locate here. Undoubtedly, the fact that fresh market varieties command a better price than processing varieties curtails the volume available for canning. In 1954, the processing market paid an average of $103 per acre for the three crops it bought, while the fresh market paid an average of $172 an acre for eight crops. However, the processing market is a more stable one than the fresh market.

Dr. Dietz and Dr. Jones believe there would be room for an expansion of bean processing in the state if there were other supporting crops. A plant can't operate on beans alone.

A study made by Dr. Dietz shows that North Carolina has 15 plants that can fruits and vegetables; three that can preserves, jams and jellies; one that dehydrates fruits and vegetables; 10 that pickle fruits and vegetables; and seven that freeze fruits, vegetables and seafoods. There are approximately 24 others that buy farm products used in making beer, peanutbutter and other peanut edibles, flavorings, potato chips, cheese, vinegar and cider, textile supplies and corn products, shortening and oils.

To serve processors and prospective processors, the Horticulture Department operates a modern food and vegetable processing laboratory; it has active projects in pickling, canning and freezing. While the state's commercial vegetable and fruit production is now largely channelled into fresh markets, acreage restrictions and other factors may increase our activity in the processing market, bringing with it a demand for more processing facilities.

It is unlikely that North Carolina would or should attempt to produce and process for all of its domestic needs, but it can compete for local and national markets to a greater extent than in the past. North Carolina enjoy many natural advantages in the production and marketing of livestock, fruits and vegetables. A processing industry expanded on a sound basis is essential to the fulfillment of the economic promise our favorable competitive position offers.

N. C. FOOD PROCESSING SHOWING GROWTH

(Continued from page 4)

retically, be required; however, this probably will not be true if a high percentage of raw products continues to be exported to other states. Should this expansion materialize, much of the necessity for buying millions of dollars worth of food processed elsewhere will be alleviated. This industry, through expansion, can provide more food for North Carolina, and more jobs for her citizens.

State is Proud of Many Medium and Small Food Processors

North Carolina has several hundred medium and small sized Food Processing plants. Some of these are large enough for special consideration but for various reasons could not be represented in this issue by special articles. This is regretted.

The aggregate processing by these several hundred plants reaches a formidable figure in production, sales, employment and payroll. Many of them are in rural areas where job opportunities are most urgently needed. Practically every Food Processing plant in North Carolina, regardless of size now, started small. It is certain that many of these medium and small sized plants now will grow, expand and prosper. Governor Hodges and Capus M. Waynick are interested and active in promoting small, local industries, and Food Processing is particularly suited to this type of industry.

Some of these medium and smaller sized Food Processing firms, by no means complete and probably not entirely accurate, are listed as follows:

Poultry, Pork and Beef Products

B & B Poultry Market, Burlington
Hornadays Abattoir, Snow Camp
Washington Packing Co., Washington
Clyde E. Moore and Co., Windsor
Asheville Packing Co., Asheville
Sunnyview Poultry Farm, Candler
Black Mountain Freezer Locker Co., Black Mountain
Cookes Packing Plant, Concord
Huffman Sausage Co., Hickory
Pittsboro Poultry Co., Inc., Pittsboro
K & W Packing Co., Inc., Shelby
B. P. Jenkins & Son, Shelby
Chadbourn Packing Co., Chadbourn
Thompson's Abattoir, Whiteville
Underwood Poultry, Fayetteville
McNeill Poultry Co., Fayetteville
Colonial Frozen Foods, Scotland Neck
Cole's Sausage, Durham
Z. B. Bullock & Son, Rocky Mount
Twin City Packing Co., Inc., Winston-Salem
Winston Poultry Co., Inc., Winston-Salem
Forsyth Poultry Co., Winston-Salem
Arden Farms Packing Co., Clemmons
Stewart & Long, Gastonia
Modern Poultry, High Point
Stevens Bros. Poultry, Inc., Greensboro
Vincent Meat Co., Roanoke Rapids
Bunch Hatchery, Statesville
Walter Bradley Packing Co., Dillsboro
Patterson's Packing Co., Sanford
A. M. Cooke, Sanford
Franklin Frozen Foods, Inc., Franklin
Williamston Packing Co., Williamston
Hanline Poultry Co., Charlotte
Dilworth Poultry Co., Charlotte
Charlotte Poultry Co., Inc., Charlotte
Thompson Poultry Co., Charlotte
Routh's Poultry Co., Robbins
Purvis Poultry Co., Inc., Parkwood
Aberdeen Packing Co., Aberdeen
Carolina Poultry Plant, Pinehurst
Scruggs Poultry Farm, Rocky Mount
Wanets Sausage Co., Wilmington
Wilmington Packing Co., Wilmington
Piedmont Packing Co., Inc., Hillsboro
R. L. Parker Packing Co., Elizabeth City
Rooks Meat Products, Rocky Mount
Greenville Packing Co., Greenville
Clark's Abattoir, Rocky Mount
Millikans Country Sausage, Asheboro
T. L. York, Staley
Randolph Abattoir, Randleman
Sandy Springs Poultry Farm, Hamlet
White Poultry Co., Rockingham
Lumberton Poultry Processing Plant, Lumberton
Goodyear Sausage Plant, Lumberton
Groff Brothers Poultry Co., Reidsville
White Hill Dressing Plant, Kannapolis
Forest City Sausage Co., Forest City
Luter Packing Co., Inc., Laurinburg
Stanly Frozen Food Locker Plant, Albemarle
Yadkin Valley Packers, Inc., Jonesville
Monroe Poultry Co., Monroe
Austin Farms, Wendell
Edwards Poultry Knoll, Raleigh
Elliott Packing Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Parker Poultry Co., Inc., Goldsboro

Dairy Products

Sherrill Ice Cream Co., Granite Falls
Shelby Creamery Co., Inc., Shelby
Mooresboro Creamery, Inc., Mooresboro
Blue Ridge Products Co., Inc., Rutherfordton
Hills Ice Cream Co., Whiteville
Royal Ice Cream Co., Durham
Peerless Ice Cream, Winston-Salem
Gastonia Ice Cream Co., Gastonia
Dick's Ice Cream Co., Inc., Greensboro
Carson Ice Cream Co., Hendersonville
Mooresville Ice Cream Co., Mooresville
Mooresville Cooperative Creamery, Mooresville
Harvey C. Hines Co., Kinston
Gardner's Dairy Products of Rocky Mount, Inc., Rocky Mount
Mello Ice Cream Co., Wilmington
Buttercup Ice Cream Co., Inc., Hamlet
Wilson Ice Cream Co., Lumberton
Philips Ice Cream Co., Clinton
The Creamery, Wilson
Hillcrest Dairy, Inc., Mount Airy

Canning and Preserving Fruits, Vegetables and Seafoods

Anna Myers Pure Food, Inc., Windsor
T. B. Smith, Davis
T. A. Taylor Wholesale Seafood Co., Sea Level
Carteret Quick Freezing Co., Beaufort
The Orringer Pickle Co., New Bern
Wallace Pickle Co., Wallace
Granville Locker Plant, Inc., Oxford
Frosted Food & Locker Corp., Charlotte
Mountain View Canning Co., Inc., Seagrove
Wood Canning Co., Dobson
C. C. Lang & Son, Inc., Plymouth
Wayne Cold Storage Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Frozen Food Lockers, Inc., Wilson

Bakery Products

Bamby Bakers, Inc., Concord and Burlington
Belhaven Bakery, Belhaven
Moore's Bakery, Asheville
Carolina Cake Co., Inc., Concord
Dixie Cream Pastries, Lenoir
Davis Bakery, Hickory
The Mountaineer Bakery, Murphy
Ware & Sons, Kings Mountain
Joy Cream Doughnut Co., Shelby
Home Bakery, Fayetteville
United Baking Co., Inc., Lexington
The Cake Box, Inc., Rocky Mount
Crystal Baking Co., Inc., Winston-Salem
Doby's Bakery, Inc., Winston-Salem
Dewey's Bake Shop, Winston-Salem
Pat-a-Cake Bakery, Inc., Gastonia
Alex's Doughnut Co., Gastonia
Davis Baking Co., Durham
Quality Pastry Shop, Inc., High Point
The Sweet Shoppe, High Point
General Baking Co., Inc., Hendersonville
Mooresville Bakery, Mooresville
Dainty Maid Bakery, Reidsville
Queen Pie Co., Charlotte
Russell Biscuit Co., Charlotte
Charlotte Bread Co., Charlotte

Variety Bake Shop, Inc., Charlotte
Tasty Pastry Bakery, Wilmington
Dixieland Bakery, Wilmington
Peck's Bakery, Greensboro
Rockingham Baking Co., Rockingham
Lumberton Bakery Co., Lumberton
Daily Maid Bakery, Reidsville
Parrish Bakeries, Inc., Salisbury
Andrews Bakery, Salisbury
Sampson Bakery, Clinton
Albemarle Bakery, Inc., Albemarle
Monroe Bakery Co., Inc., Monroe
Fishers Bakery & Sandwich Co., Raleigh
Key City Baking Co., Inc., North Wilkesboro
Purity Bakery, Inc., Wilson

Confectionery & Related Products

Mitchum & Tucker Co., Charlotte
Allen Candy Co., Charlotte
J and J Candy Co., Inc., Charlotte
The Acme Candy Co., Wilson

Sandwich Manufacturers

Service Sandwich Shop, Asheville
Try One Sandwich Co., Hickory
Cleveland Sandwich Co., Boiling Springs
Quality Sandwich Co., Kings Mountain
Toast-Rite Sandwich Co., Durham
Durham Sandwich Co., Durham
Royal Sandwich Co., Durham
Made Rite Sandwich Co., Greensboro
Fay's Sandwich Co., Smithfield
Oboy Sandwich Co., Charlotte
Mallard Ice Cream & Sandwich Co., Wilmington
Darden's Sandwich Co., Goldsboro
Jims Sandwich Co., Wilson
Select Foods, Inc., Charlotte
Maryland Baking Co. of the Carolinas, Charlotte

Miscellaneous

J. H. Conger, Edenton
J. R. Thomas, Winston-Salem
Fleetwood Coffee Co., Greensboro
W. N. Johnston Sons Co., Mooresville
Wood Grocery Co., Selma
The Benson Oil Mill Co., Inc., Benson
Corbett Industries, Wilmington
Blue Ridge Products Co., Inc., Rutherfordton
Blue Magic Co. of North Carolina, Wilson

NOTE—Grain Mill list carried in earlier issue.
NOTE—Ice Manufacturers are listed below.

STATE HAS MANY SMALL AND SOME LARGE ICE MANUFACTURING FIRMS

Ice manufacturing is classified for general purposes as food processing, as is bottling—probably because no classification is made for liquids or solid-liquids. Most of the State's ice plants are relatively small, serving local or immediate vicinity areas. Also, most of them have the inevitable counterpart "coal."

Three firms, however, and probably others have larger operations with plants in more than one city. Some have the same name for all plants while others are subsidiary or affiliated firms operating under an earlier name. These three principal firms are Atlantic Company, headquarters Charlotte (2 plants), and other plants at Salisbury, Hickory, New Bern, Lexington, Tarboro, Statesville, Spencer, Albemarle and Winston-Salem (2 plants). Another is the Colonial Ice Co., headquarters Greensboro, with plants in Washington, Wilson, Fayetteville, Durham, Rocky Mount, Gastonia, Roanoke Rapids, Kinston, Greenville, Farmville and Goldsboro. The third is the American Service Co., headquarters Atlanta, with plants at Asheville, Concord and Greensboro.

Other ice producing plants in the State follow:

Hightower Ice & Fuel Co., Wadesboro
Asheville Ice & Storage Co., Inc., Asheville
Beaufort Ice Co., Inc., Beaufort
Catawba Ice & Fuel Co., Newton
Hickory Ice & Coal Co., Hickory
Edenton Ice Co., Inc., Edenton
Fayetteville Ice & Fuel Co., Fayetteville
City Ice & Fuel Co., Thomasville
Murdock Ice & Coal Co., Inc., Durham
Ice & Fuel Co., Inc., Durham

HALL AND PIPKIN REAPPOINTED, DAVIS IS AGAIN MEMBER OF ES COMMISSION

R. Dave Hall, Belmont, serving since July 1, 1941, and W. Benton Pipkin, Reidsville, serving since Nov. 16, 1951, were reappointed members of the Employment Security Commission and Bruce E. Davis, Charlotte, former member, was appointed to succeed the late Charles A. Fink, Spencer, who died a few weeks before his term was to expire, July 1. Announcement of the appointments was made by Governor Hodges July 6. These terms are for four years.

Col. Henry E. Kendall, chairman, and Mrs. Quentin Gregory, Halifax; Dr. Harry D. Wolf, Chapel Hill, and Crayon C. Efird, Albemarle, still have two years to serve on their present terms, which expire July 1, 1957. Mr. Hall, Dr. Wolf and Mr. Fink had served from July 1, 1941, when the present form of the Commission became effective after the change from the three-man, full-time membership to a full-time chairman and six per diem members.

Mr. Davis, assistant State director of the CIO Organizing Committee, named by Governor Scott, served a four-year term, starting in 1949 and ending in 1953. He was not reappointed then. Mr. Davis, 59, is a native of Whiteville, farm born, did automobile work in Toledo, Ohio, until he entered service in World War I. He was in ship construction and sales work in Baltimore, was sales manager for a firm and became interested in union labor organization while living in Harlan, Ky.

Before World War II he returned to North Carolina, helped with construction work at Fort Bragg and Camp Davis, then worked at the shipyard at Wilmington. There he was active in organizing an Industrial Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America unit, CIO, of which he is still a member. He was on the local appeals panel of the War Manpower Commission and served on the Local Advisory Council of WMC. He was also on the State Veterans Committee. In 1946 Mr. Davis joined the CIO Organizing Committee in Charlotte and later was named assistant State director.

City Ice Co., Inc., Rocky Mount
Adams Ice & Coal Co., Inc., Gastonia
Mount Holly Ice & Fuel Co., Mount Holly
Montbell Ice & Fuel Co., Belmont
Gates County Ice & Fuel Co., Inc., Gatesville
Granville Ice & Fuel Co., Inc., Oxford
High Point Ice & Coal Co., High Point
Greensboro Ice & Coal Co., Greensboro
Hunter Coal & Ice Co., Inc., High Point
Thompson Coal Co., Roanoke Rapids
Dunn Ice & Fuel Co., Inc., Dunn
Canton Laundry Coal & Ice Co., Canton
City Ice & Storage Co., Hendersonville
Ahoskie Ice & Coal Co., Ahoskie
Fields Fish, Oyster & Ice Co., Sanford
Sanford Ice & Coal Co., Inc., Sanford
Lineberger Ice & Fuel Co., Lincolnton
Lindsley Ice Co., Williamston
Electric Ice & Fuel Co., Charlotte
Westside Ice & Fuel Co., Charlotte
Parker Ice & Fuel Co., Aberdeen
Boyle Ice Co. of Delaware, Wilmington
Rose Ice & Coal Co., Wilmington
Rich Square Coal & Ice Co., Inc., Rich Square
Jacksonville Ice Co., Jacksonville
Diamond Ice Co., Inc., Bayboro
Crystal Ice & Coal Corp., Elizabeth City
Rockingham Ice Co., Inc., Rockingham
Lumberton Ice & Fuel Co., Lumberton
Merchants Ice & Coal Co., Leaksville
Reidsville Ice & Coal Co., Reidsville
Kannapolis Ice & Fuel Co., Kannapolis
Clinton Ice Mfg. Co., Inc., Clinton
Harris Ice & Fuel Co., Laurinburg
Union Ice & Coal Co., Monroe
Henderson Ice Co., Henderson
Capital Ice & Coal Co., Inc., Raleigh
Hamlet Ice Co., Hamlet
Little River Ice Co. of Zebulon, Inc., Zebulon
Norlina Ice Corp., Norlina
Independent Electric Ice Co., Wilson
Wilson Ice & Coal Co., Wilson

Poultry Growing-Processing Becomes Large State Industry

Phenomenal is the word that describes the development of the poultry industry in North Carolina during the past 15 years. Several areas in the State have developed poultry raising to a remarkable extent due to the impetus given by poultry officials of the N. C. Department of Agriculture and N. C. State College, working in conjunction with poultry feed mills in the State. Processing was a natural step and numbers of small poultry firms have developed into large processors, particularly in the 1940-50 decade.

North Carolina is in especially good position in poultry raising and processing. Most of the plants are of medium size, are home-owned and operated, and are strategically located for splendid distribution in this State and outside. The only two large outside producers are Swift and Company, Greensboro, and Priebe & Sons, Inc., Concord and Laurinburg, both nationally-known and well-established firms.

Until 1940 the bulk of North Carolina poultry was shipped to other states for processing. The first processing plant was established by the Central Carolina Farmers Exchange in Durham in 1931. Since then, numbers of processing plants have been established, usually in the heavy poultry growing areas, chief of which are Wake, Wilkes, Buncombe, Durham, Mecklenburg, Burke, Union, and a few other counties. Many of these were established and received impetus from Government needs during World War II.

In 1940 North Carolina plants processed only 4,400,000 broilers (fryers). Within five years processing was quadrupled, reaching 17,940,000 broilers in 1955. In the next decade processing trebled again, reaching an estimated 55,000,000 broilers for this year. Income to poultry raisers in 1940 was $3,945,000, jumping to $15,542,000 in 1945 and to an estimated $45,000,000 for 1955. This year gross sales by the processors should reach $54,000,000. North Carolina plants bring in probably 10,000,000 broilers from outside the State and probably ship 5,000,000 broilers to outside processors. State producers ship out more live hens than are processed in the State, shipping probably 12,000,000 hens a year.

Turkey processing is developing rapidly in the State, a few firms processing turkeys exclusively and several other firms handling turkeys along with their chicken processing. The State now contains about 175 poultry processing plants, large and small. Articles follow on some of the larger plants in the State, practically all of them starting as very small operations.

POULTRY PROCESSORS ASSOCIATE TO PROMOTE INDUSTRY INTERESTS

One of the youngest but most active organizations in North Carolina's expanding poultry industry is the N. C. Poultry Processors Association.

Organized in March, 1950 by 22 active members, the association has continued to grow each year. Its achievements have been many and the efforts of the members are constantly aimed at improving the assembly, processing and distribution of poultry in North Carolina. Their objectives have always been unselfish with first thought being given to the benefits which may be derived by the entire poultry industry.

During recent years, North Carolina's poultry processing industry has gained national recognition for its size and efficient operation and has been studied by poultry interests throughout the country. Much of the credit for this accomplishment must go to the processors association whose members have devoted their time toward working together, discussing their mutual problems and helping each other. Their efforts were the main contributing factors in a rapidly expanding industry developing into the most efficient food processing industry in the state.

Among the leaders in organizing the association was Ralph B. Kelly, poultry marketing specialist with the N. C. Department of Agriculture. Kelly realized that such an organization could more or less steer the course which the industry could follow.

Officers of the Association for 1955 are: president, E. T. Watson, Raleigh; vice president, Earl Carriker, Charlotte; secretary-treasurer, Ralph B. Kelly.—Data by Ralph B. Kelly.

FARMERS EXCHANGE, INC. POULTRY DEPARTMENT

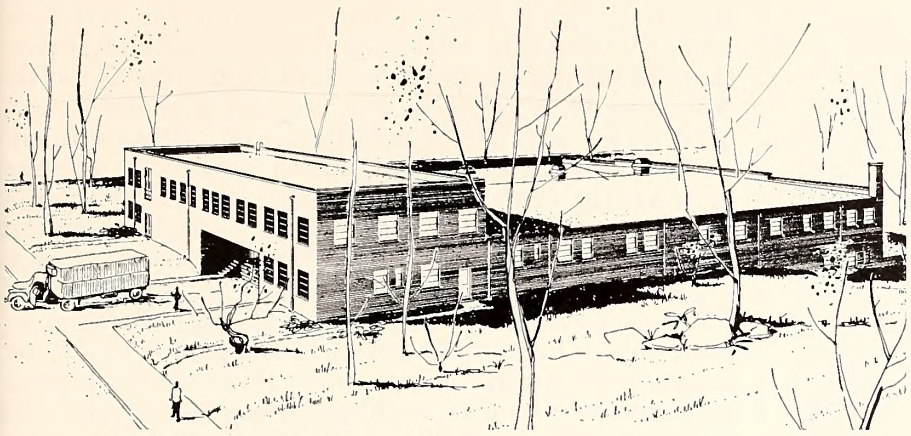
Durham, N. C.

Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Inc., Gilbert Street, Durham, using Farmers Exchange as its short name, was organized in 1930 as an agency to furnish a market for farm products over a five-county area and to serve as a buying agency for farm and home supplies and equipment for its members and patrons. Not the least of the many services to the farmers in this area are the poultry processing operations, starting from scratch in 1931 and now handling an annual business in excess of $2,500,000. An entirely new processing plant is being erected, which is expected to increase annual gross sales to $4,000,000.

Within a year after the Farmers Exchange began operations, including the sale of live chickens and eggs, it began processing poultry in a washpot in a basement corner. In a short time, this plant was processing 500 birds a day and employing six or eight workers in this unit. In 1936 a new building 50 x 80 feet was erected to handle the poultry processing operations. Three enlargements have been made to this plant, one about each five years, until the plant is now 135 x 75 feet.

A new poultry building of brick, steel and concrete is now being erected on Latta Street and is expected to be occupied before this year is over. This building, part of it two stories high, is 140 x 200 feet, containing about 31,000 sq. ft. of floor space. This plant and equipment will cost approximately $200,000 and production is expected to be doubled in due time.

The Farmers Exchange Poultry Department now buys around 3,000,000 birds in the five-county area and processes about 8,000,000 lbs. annually. Growers in the area are paid around $2,250,000 for the chickens they raise. Probably half of the production is sold in central and eastern North Carolina and the other half goes to northern markets. The department operates 15 trucks in hauling in live birds and delivering processed poultry. The department employs about 120 workers and has an annual payroll



New and entirely modern poultry department building of the Farmers' Exchange, Durham

of around $180,000. When the new plant is occupied, about 150 will be employed.

Among its other services to farmers in the area, the Farmers Exchange operates a livestock public auction at a site near Hillsboro. Located here is an abattoir at which slaughtering is done on a custom basis and for patrons of the Exchange's freezer locker storage space in the Durham plant. About 150 hogs and cattle are slaughtered each week. Other services include operation of one of the South's finest hatcheries, warehouse and 8 service stores in 5 counties, sales of chickens and eggs, cleaning and selling seeds, grading feed, truck service, and other related activities. The Exchange operates plants or retail outlets, or both, in Durham, Hillsboro, Pittsboro, Siler City, Oxford, Roxboro, Creedmoor and Carrboro.

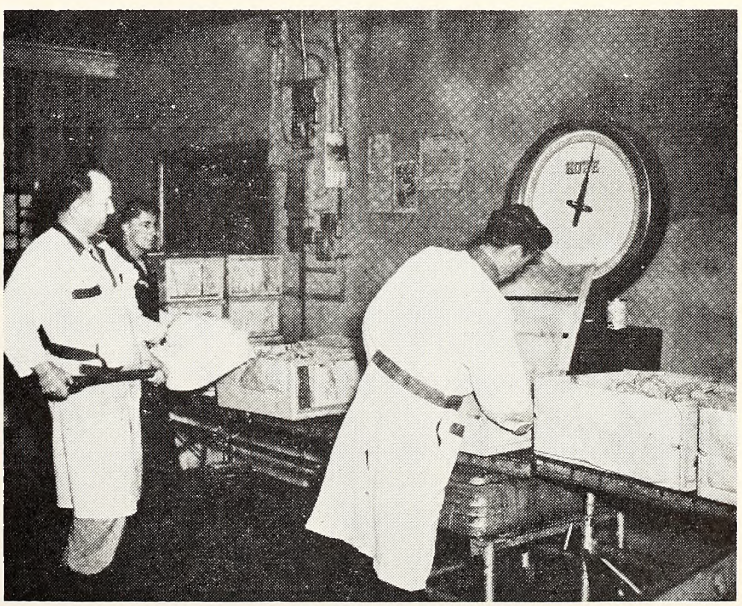
When the Farmers Exchange was first organized in 1930 during the worst depression period in many years, it had only 400 stockholders, most of them subscribing to one to five shares at $1.00 each. A few took 10 shares. Operations started March 13, 1930, with a paid-in capital of about $1400.

John Sprunt Hill, Durham financier, farmer and philanthropist, assisted the new Farmers Exchange during its organization, helped it get started and paid the salary of its manager for three years. His son, George Watts Hill, arranged a line of credit up to $10,000 in the Durham Bank and Trust Co. Weathering the depression storm, the Farmers Exchange gradually increased its activities until today it employs about 350 workers and has an annual payroll of about $750,000. Its business last year approached $14,000,000. The plant and equipment are now worth about $1,115,000 and total assets are about $2,850,000.

Policies and practices of the Farmers Exchange are determined by a board of 15 directors, 14 of whom are elected by the 15,000 stockholders in the five-county area. The fifteenth director is named as a public director by the Dean of Agriculture of N. C. State College. The officers and directors include W. M. Bacon, Durham County, president; O. K. Goodwin, Durham County, vice-president; H. S. Hogan, Orange County, secretary and treasurer, and D. E. Townsend, Durham; W. H. Perry and C. W. Lutterloh, Chatham; Frank Oakley and Joseph Hall, Person; C. W. Stanford and H. S. Walker, Orange; R. T. Eakes and T. W. Allen, Granville, and Dr. H. B. James, State College, public director.

C. W. Tilson was named manager at the beginning, organized operations and has continued to handle the business of the organization. Mr. Tilson is a native of Mars Hill and a B.S. graduate in Animal Husbandry and Economics of State College in 1924. He was engaged in 4-H Club work in Buncombe County and was county agricultural agent in Jackson County when he was selected on advice of Dean I. O. Schaub of State College as manager of the Farmers Exchange. In addition to handling his principal job with entire satisfaction, he has been active in civic and church work as time permitted. He is a deacon of the First Baptist Church, a member and past president of the Durham Kiwanis Club, a member of the Governor's Reorganization Committee, is a director of the Agricultural Foundation and former head of the General Foundations of State College, and is a director of the Durham and Southern Railroad, the Durham Bank and Trust Co., the Durham United Fund, and Long Meadows Farms.

H. C. Kennett, who started in 1931 and organized and still manages the Poultry Dept., is also assistant general manager of the Farmers Exchange. He is a native of the Pleasant Garden section of Guilford County, received his B.S. degree in 1924 and M.S. in 1925 in Poultry Science at N. C. State College. He was poultry marketing specialist for the N. C. Dept. of Agriculture for two years and served, in addition, as supervisor of State Approved Hatcheries. When he started with Farmers Exchange in 1931, he handled the marketing of poultry and eggs and then developed the poultry processing activities. He is now president of the North Carolina Poultry Council, immediate past president of the Southeastern Poultry and Egg Association, a former president of the N. C. Processors Association, among other important positions held. He is also a director of the Durham Lions Club, a steward in Trinity Methodist Church, president of the State College Wolfpack Club and a Mason and Shriner.



Packing for shipment at Farmers' Exchange, Durham, 25 lb. boxes of chickens

HOLLY FARMS POULTRY CO., INC.
Wilkesboro—Winston-Salem, N. C.

Holly Farms Poultry Co., Inc., with a plant in Wilkesboro and with a branch on Fayetteville Street, Winston-Salem, was started as the result of farm poultry operations in 1947 by Harry Hettiger and his brother, Ed Hettiger, as the Wilkes Mountain Poultry Products Co. The name was changed to the present name about three years ago. About two years ago, C. Fred Lovett purchased the interest of Harry Hettiger and last January bought out the interest of his brother, Ed Hettiger.

Officers of the company are C. F. Lovette, president, and his wife, Mrs. Margaret R. Lovette, secretary and treasurer. They are the principal owners. The poultry plants contain about 20,000 sq. ft. of floor space and plant and equipment have a valuation of around $250,000. The plants employ about 250 workers and have an annual payroll of approximately half-a-million dollars.

Holly Farms Poultry Co. processes approximately 10,000,000 birds, or around 25,000,000 lbs. of birds annually. Of these, about 85% are broilers (fryers) and about 15% hens. Gross annual sales reach approximately $12,000,000. Probably 10% of the processed birds are sold in North Carolina. The remainder are distributed throughout the Eastern Seaboard and go into the Midwest states. The company operates a fleet of about 35 units in hauling in live birds and in delivering the processed chickens.

This firm enters into contract with about 60 growers, covering a radius of about 40 miles from Wilkesboro, to raise chickens. Holly Farms Poultry furnishes the young chicks and the feed, paying the growers to handle the poultry until it reaches a marketable size. Additional birds are bought from individual growers in Wilkes and surrounding counties.

Last December, Mr. Lovette purchased the P. K. Poultry Co., Inc., Fayetteville Street, Winston-Salem. This plant is about half the size of the Wilkesboro plant and produces approximately half as many birds. This branch employs about 75 workers. C. A. Peterson is manager of the Winston-Salem operations.

Mr. Lovette is a native of Wilkes County and for several years was a dealer in live chickens, as was his father, C. O. Lovette.

PRIEBE & SONS, INC.
Concord, N. C.

PRIEBE-PIETRUS POULTRY CO.
Raeford, N. C.

Priebe & Sons, Inc., a multi-million dollar corporation, with home office at 110 North Franklin Street, Chicago, and poultry plants in about a dozen places in Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri, in recent years has opened two poultry plants in North Carolina, one for processing chickens in Concord and the other for processing turkeys near Raeford.

Priebe & Sons was started in 1890 by W. F. Priebe, Sr., as a produce buying station at Minonk, Ill. Poultry and eggs were the chief products handled. The firm was started as W. F. Priebe Co. and around 1900 started processing poultry in a small way at Humboldt, Iowa. Through consolidations and purchases, the company finally was operating about 25 plants, largely in midwestern states. Two of Mr. Priebe's sons, who grew up with the business, took over operations following his death. Frank A. Priebe is president and W. F. Priebe, Jr., is secretary and treasurer. The firm is still family-owned and controlled.

The Concord plant was leased by Priebe & Sons in 1951, the first to be operated in the South. This plant was built and operated by a group of farmers and businessmen in the area. One of the chief promoters was W. A. Lowder, of the Southern Flour Mills, Inc., Albemarle. The plant was operated as such only four months when it was leased to Priebe & Sons with option to buy. The plant, built of brick and concrete blocks, is on a two-acre site and the building contains 25,000 sq. ft. of space. The leasing firm added much new and expensive equipment for poultry processing. The plant and equipment are probably worth around $250,000.

At the Concord plant, Priebe & Sons handles annually around 3,500,000 broilers and fryers, amounting to approximately 10,000,000 lbs. of birds. Live chickens are purchased from growers in Cabarrus, Chatham, Union, Wilkes and other counties up to 100 miles away. Each year chicken growers are paid about $2,500,000 for chickens processed in the plant. The firm operates eight large live poultry trucks in picking up chickens at the farms.

These chickens are all completely eviscerated, ready for the cooking pan. All are government inspected and they are shipped over the entire United States. Probably half of the plant's production is purchased by the Federal Government and shipped to government installations for the armed forces in this and numbers of foreign countries. Gross annual sales reach approximately $4,000,000.

Joseph M. Kidd is plant manager; L. D. Coats is plant superintendent, and Alan Graves is office manager. Mr. Kidd and Mr. Coats came to Concord in 1951 to take over the plant and install needed equipment and machinery. Mr. Kidd, from Iowa, has been with the company for 20 years, working up from the bottom and holding practically every type of job in poultry processing. Mr. Coats also came from Iowa and has been with the company for 12 years. Mr. Graves is a member of the Concord Rotary Club and is interested in other civic affairs.

The Priebe-Pietrus Poultry Co. at Raeford, a subsidiary of Priebe & Sons, was started in May, 1953. Previously, the plant had been operated as Turkalina Farms, a cooperative organization started by local growers in 1951. Originally, the plant was a freezer locker, and a plant containing about 25,000 sq. ft. of floor space was added for turkey processing. Bonnor Thomason, one of the owners, bought out the other cooperative stockholders and leases the plant to Priebe-Pietrus.

In 1954 the new firm processed approximately 3,000,000 pounds of turkeys, eviscerated and ready for the oven, under United States Government supervision graded and inspected. At this plant, too, approximately 50 percent of the output is sold to the United States Government for camps and other government installations, much of it going to the armed forces in foreign countries.

Close to $1,000,000 is spent each year for turkeys, all of which are purchased in North Carolina. The firm operates seasonally for about eight months in

the year, and is closed down the other four months. It operates six or eight trucks, with specially built coops for turkeys, to pick up the turkeys purchased at the farms in the areas. During the period of operation the firm employs about 100 workers and has an annual payroll of approximately $200,000.

James Barnes, of Fayetteville, a native of the area, has been manager of the Priebe-Pietrus plant since it was started in 1953.

WATSON SEAFOOD & POULTRY CO., INC.
Raleigh, N. C.

Watson Seafood & Poultry Co., Inc., Rock Quarry Rd., Raleigh, was organized in 1946, bought out the operation of the Hudson Seafood Co. and in less than 10 years has built a business with gross annual sales of approximately $4,000,000.

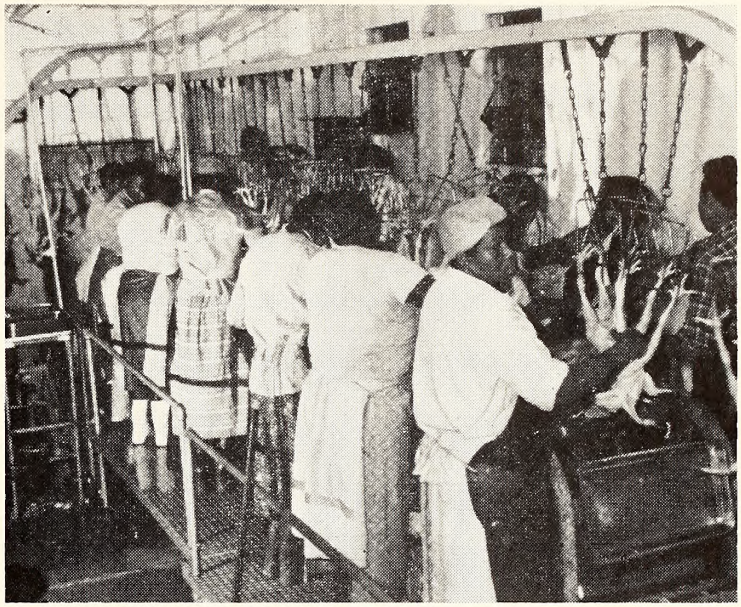
Hudson Seafood Co., in operation since 1932, purchased a site of 65 acres on the Rock Quarry Road and used 21 acres as a site for operations. A cinderblock building 30 x 120 feet was erected. Early operations had been in seafoods largely, but in 1942 poultry processing was added. After E. T. Watson purchased the plant in 1946, he operated under the Hudson name for about a year, then changed it to the present name.

Mr. Watson was individual owner until 1952 when he incorporated the business with an authorized capital of $200,000. It is still a family-owned operation, the officers being E. T. Watson, president and treasurer, and Mrs. Jessie F. Watson, his wife, vice-president and secretary. Mr. Watson has expanded operations to meet processing needs until he now has a plant containing 15,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The plant and equipment are worth around $150,000 and capital assets are about $175,000. The firm employs about 150 workers with an annual payroll of around $302,820.97.

Poultry operations now consist of more than 90% of the business of Watson Seafood & Poultry Co. Processed chickens are the principal product, although turkeys are processed seasonally. The firm buys its poultry largely from Chatham, Randolph, Moore and Wake counties, although some are purchased in Georgia and Virginia. The poultry is picked by automatic process, eviscerated and head and feet removed ready for cooking. Offals are sold for grease, soap, dog and chicken food and fertilizer. Of the birds, hens and broilers are the chief product, about 5,000,000 having been processed last year. In fact, Watson Seafood & Poultry Co. has increased its production about 200% each year for the eight completed years of operation.

Watson Seafood & Poultry Co. continues to do probably 10% of its business in handling seafood. Fish, oysters, shrimp and other seafoods are brought in in refrigerated trucks from Norfolk and North Carolina ports, including Morehead City, Oriental, Hobucken, Vandemere and other seafood points.

Mr. Watson, now president of the North Carolina Poultry Association, is a native of Pamlico County and was engaged in seafood handling for a number of years. He worked on a boat as quartermaster for a year and for about four years peddled fish and oysters from a truck from New Bern as far west as Winston-Salem. From 1939 to 1941 he hauled produce from Florida to northern markets for S. M. Jones Co., New Bern. Then from 1941 he peddled fish again until he bought the Hudson firm in 1946. Mr. Watson is active in civic affairs to the extent that his business will permit. He is a member of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and of the Church of Christ.



Processing chickens at Watson's Seafood & Poultry Co., Raleigh

BREEDEN POULTRY & EGG CO.
Morganton. N. C.

Breeden Poultry & Egg Co., South Sterling Street, Morganton, has had its ups and downs, but since the business was reopened in 1950 by R. T. Breeden, sole owner, it has been unusually successful. Last year, for example, the firm had gross sales of approximately 5,750,000 fowls, which was an increase of 37 percent over the business handled in 1953.

Mr. Breeden, a barber by trade and a native of Jefferson County, Tenn., started buying chickens and eggs and hauling them to various markets for sale. From that activity he began dressing a few chickens for sale. He suspended these activities for a period and again in 1950 began processing and selling chickens, employing 35 or 40 people. Since that time, he has made two enlargements of his plant, giving him five or six times as much space as was contained in the original building.

Breeden Poultry & Egg Co. purchases most of its chickens within a 50 mile radius of the plant. Last



Delivery truck of large Breeden Poultry & Egg Co., Morganton

year the company paid chicken growers, largely in North Carolina, more than $4,000,000 for chickens they produced. Last year total sales amounted to 5,500,000 fryers, or approximately 16,000,000 lbs., and 250,000 hens, or around 625,000 lbs. The firm employs around 130 workers and has an annual payroll of approximately $250,000. Breeden products are sold in states along the Southeastern Seaboard. Seven refrigerated tractor-trailers are operated in delivering the firm's products. Breeden chickens are sold under the "Pride of Blue Ridge" brand.

In 1952 the Breeden firm incorporated the B & L Feed and Supply Co. to finance the purchase of feed and the cost of raising chickens among the farmers in the area from which birds are purchased.

Also Processes Pork and Beef—

CHATHAM FOODS, INC.
Siler City, N. C.

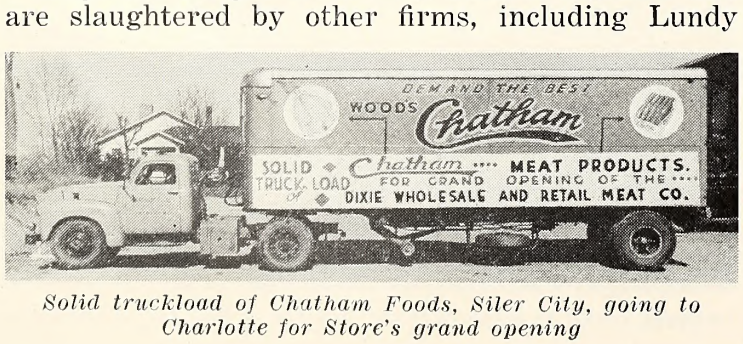
Chatham Foods, Inc., Highway 421-S, Siler City, was organized and incorporated in 1942 and started hole-in-the-wall poultry processing. Six years later this firm began processing pork and beef products, and last year gross annual sales reached approximately $2,000,000.

J. B. Wood, organizer of the business and the only active officer in the organization, started processing about 1,000 chickens a day in a 20 x 40 ft. plant with about 15 employees. Two trucks were used, one for bringing in live chickens, the other for distributing processed chickens. Soon the firm outgrew its space and in 1943 bought a two-acre site on the southern edge of Siler City and put up a one-story brick building 105 x 175 feet, including two refrigerating rooms 30 x 60 feet.

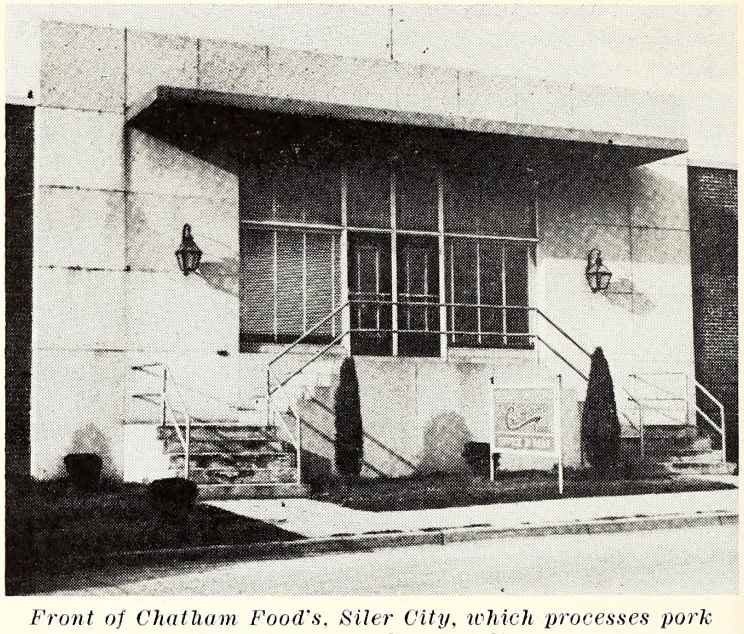
In 1948 Chatham Foods started processing pork and beef products in a new building 75 x 195 feet, on the same site and facing Highway 421. The plant and equipment are now valued at $450,000 and the firm employs about 125 workers, with an annual payroll ranging around $250,000.

Chatham Foods now operates over the entire State from the mountains to the sea. Eight salesmen cover the territory and a fleet of three special trucks for bringing in live poultry and 11 refrigerator trucks for deliveries, which are made twice a week, are operated. The poultry plant processes about 2,000,000 fowls or 6,000,000 lbs. of chickens annually. About 95% of the production is fryers, the remainder hens and turkeys. Approximately $1,810,000 is paid to growers of poultry, hogs and cattle purchased by Chatham Foods. Practically all poultry, hogs and cattle are bought on the market, largely from Chatham, but some also from Moore and Lee counties.

Hogs are bought from local auction markets and are slaughtered by other firms, including Lundy



Solid truckload of Chatham Foods, Siler City, going to Charlotte for Store's grand opening



Front of Chatham Food's, Siler City, which processes pork and beef as well as poultry

Packing Co., Clinton, and Randolph Packing Co., Asheboro. Hams and sides are purchased raw and are cured, smoked, and processed into hams and bacon and sausage items, including sausage and meat loaf, and with beef are processed into frankfurters and bologna. Production of the plant is about half poultry and about half pork and beef.

Chatham Foods started with an authorized capital of $100,000, with $60,000 paid in. The authorized capital has been increased to $500,000 and capital assets now reach $250,000. J. B. Wood is president and general manager of the plant. Other officers, all inactive in the firm, are J. K. Boling, vice-president; K. G. Clapp, secretary; H. E. Stout, treasurer, and F. J. Boling, chairman of the board. The inactive officers are all actively engaged in furniture manufacturing and other enterprises in and around Siler City.

Mr. Wood, who has handled Chatham Foods since it was organized, is a native of Catawba County and was engaged in the food business in Charlotte for 15 years. He came to Siler City in 1942 to organize and start Chatham Foods. He is immediate past mayor of Siler City, member and former president of the Siler City Rotary Club, and a past master of Siler City Lodge of Masons. His son, J. B. Wood, Jr., recently returned from two years of Army service and is again active in the business as sales and production manager.

CARRIKER POULTRY CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

Carriker Poultry Co., 2811 Central Avenue, Charlotte, had its beginning in the back yard of the Carriker Farm in Union County in 1934, moved to its present site in 1938, and has since expanded its operations until its gross sales now range between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000.

Earl A. Carriker, who started dressing poultry raised on the Carriker Farm in the Carriker community about 10 miles from Monroe, soon afterward erected a small plant at the site on Route 3, Monroe. Here, with about a dozen employees, poultry raised on nearby farms was processed. Because of lack of

labor and water he moved to Charlotte in 1938 and operated a small leased plant. The next year he purchased about an acre of land and put up a frame building 40 x 80 feet, at which time 30 to 40 workers were employed. In 1949 he doubled the size of his plant, his production and his employees.

In 1953 Mr. Carriker again doubled his production space and production, his plant now containing about 15,000 sq. ft. In 1953 he spent more than $100,000 in new buildings and equipment, which now has a valuation ranging around $200,000. The firm now employs about 125 workers, the plant payroll ranging around $185,000 a year.

Carriker Poultry sales are concentrated largely in North and South Carolina, but approximately 25% of production is shipped to several points in the Midwest.

Bulk of the poultry processed is in fryers and hens, with some seasonal turkey processing and occasionally ducks and geese. The chickens are brought into the plant alive, are killed, the feathers and viscera removed, and the head and feet cut off. These offals are sold for use in making animal feeds and for making fertilizer. Approximately 5,000,000 birds are bought, processed and sold each year. These are shipped to and from the plant by the firm's own trucks and by trucking firms.

Carriker is engaged in farming out baby chicks over a wide area surrounding Charlotte. The firm operates one hatchery on the Thrift Road, out of Charlotte, and uses the services of three other hatcheries in the area. Each week the firm puts out about 30,000 baby chicks in Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Union Counties, and each week gathers in about that many mature chickens. Additional chickens, probably about half of the number processed, are purchased in the Ellerbe, Siler City, Parkwood, North Wilkesboro and Statesville, and Batesburg, S. C., areas. The Carriker Farm in Union County continues to produce about 40,000 chicks a year. The firm also handles eggs, buying them for hatching purposes and for resale.

Carriker Poultry Co. is headed by Earl A. Carriker, president and treasurer; Mrs. Thelma W. Carriker, his wife, vice-president, and William H. Abernethy, Charlotte attorney, secretary. The Carriker Feed Co., also owned by Mr. and Mrs. Carriker, has the same officers. This firm was incorporated last year to handle feed and supplies for the firm, the farmers who raised the chickens, and also in handling the distribution and collection of the baby chicks.

Mr. Carriker got his training in processing poultry at the Carriker Farm in Union County and has built his poultry processing industry from the ground up into one of the important plants of this type in the State. He is an active member of the Southern Poultry Association and last year was State chairman for North Carolina of the Advertising Committee of this Association.

WHITE OAK ACRES, INC.
Monroe, N. C.

White Oak Acres, Inc., 203-215 Depot St., Monroe, was started at Wingate on the Lowery Farm, from which it takes its name, by Edwin L. Lowery, who found himself out of a job and started peddling eggs in Charlotte. In the 23 years of operation, this firm has increased its production until gross annual sales are now approximately $3,250,000.

Mr. Lowery, a mechanical engineer, for two years was with Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. in New York City. As the depression grew more tense, he, as a younger employee, was laid off. He returned to the farm at Wingate and, in addition to peddling eggs, he began dressing and peddling poultry with two or three helpers. This venture was successful, and in 1942 he moved to Monroe and bought a freezer locker storage plant, which is still operated. As the poultry processing expanded, he added more employees and continued to build new production space.

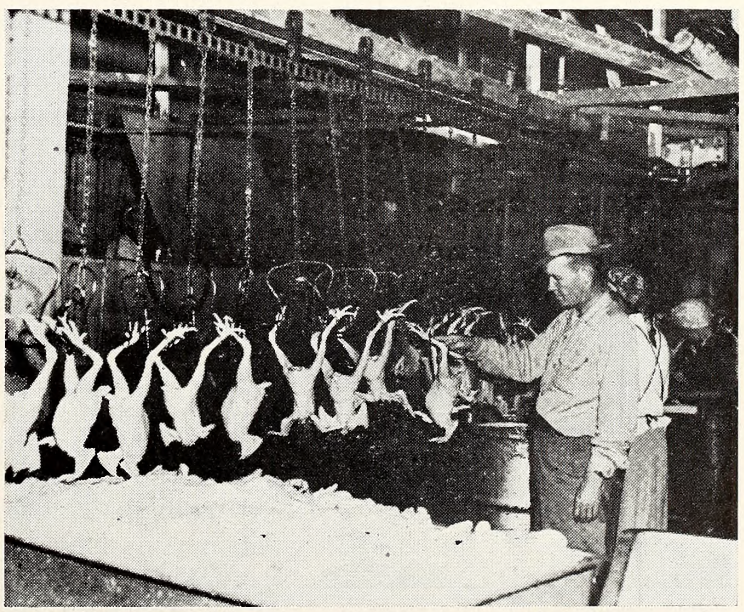
Today the White Oak Acres plant contains about 25,000 sq. ft. and plant and equipment are valued at approximately $140,000. The firm employs around 100 workers and has an annual payroll close to $200,000. Around 1,745,000 chickens are processed annually and gross sales reach about $3,250,000. Included in the sales, in addition to completely dressed chickens, are about 180,000 frozen items in pound packs containing legs, wings, and other chicken parts. The firm also continues to buy, grade, candle, pack and sell eggs.

White Oak Acres buys its chickens largely from Union, Chatham and Wilkes counties and sells its products practically all over North and South Carolina and Georgia. In its deliveries 25 trucks are operated on regular routes twice a week.

When the business was moved from Wingate to Monroe in 1942, the company was incorporated and officers at that time were Hoyle C. Griffin, president; E. B. Funderburk, vice-president (inactive), and E. L. Lowery, secretary-treasurer and general manager. Joel Griffin was a stockholder and director.

In 1949 Miss Agnes Helms and the two remaining officers bought the interests held by Hoyle and Joel Griffin. In the reorganization which followed, Miss Helms was elected president; Mr. Funderburk continues as inactive vice-president, and Mr. Lowery continues as secretary-treasurer and general manager. These three officers are the directors and own the business.

Miss Helms, a native of Union County, is a graduate of Wingate High School and a business grad-



Production line poultry processing at White Oak Acres, Monroe

uate of Wingate Junior College. She started work at White Oak Acres at a tender age as bookkeeper and has been with the company for 20 years. She worked up through the ranks and has been assistant manager for a number of years. When she bought an interest in the business in 1949, she was elected president and has since held that position. Mr. Lowery, founder of the business, is a native of Wingate and a 1930 graduate in Mechanical Engineering of the University of North Carolina. He has served an important post in numbers of local organizations, including president of the Monroe Rotary Club; chairman of the Executive Board of Wingate Junior College; member of the Union County Board of Education, a director in Boy Scout work, director of Monroe Executive Club, and treasurer of Wingate Baptist Church.

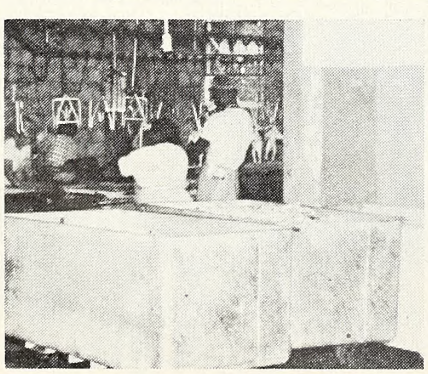
MORGAN & SONS POULTRY CO., INC.
Guilford College, N. C.

Morgan & Sons Poultry Co., Route 1, Guilford College, had its beginning in 1947 when G. C. Morgan and his son, Paul Morgan, started a small poultry processing plant. In the seven years since the firm started, it has expanded to the point that it does a business close to $2,000,000 annually.

Actually, the firm laid the foundation for a processing plant years earlier, in 1928, when Mr. Morgan began breeding poultry under the firm name of Morgan Poultry Farm. The first unit of the processing plant, started in 1947, contained 200 sq. ft. of temporary operation space. In the first week 65 chickens were processed by hand. Meantime, the firm started on a new site on the Morgan Farm, the building now containing 8,500 sq. ft, and is equipped with the most modern poultry processing machinery available. Additions were made to the building and new equipment installed as the business continued to prosper.

In 1948 James C. Morgan joined his father and his brother in the partnership, the firm continuing as such until 1953 when it was incorporated under the present name. Morgan & Sons Poultry Co. now processes approximately 2,000,000 birds a year, largely broilers (fryers), and also some hens. Most of the chickens processed by the plant are grown in Guilford County, although some are brought in from Chatham and other poultry growing areas. Approximately $1,500,000 is paid out each year to the growers for the chickens processed. The firm employs from 75 to 80 workers and has an annual payroll ranging around $150,000.

"Morgan's Prime Poultry"is sold locally along the Eastern Seaboard and into the Midwest. The firm operates a fleet of 15 units for hauling chickens to the plant and for distributing dressed chickens to the retail units throughout the area served.



Processing poultry at Morgan & Sons near Guilford College

After the death of G. C. Morgan, the founder, his three sons became the principal officers. James C. Morgan became president; Paul Morgan is secretary-treasurer and general manager; Carl J. Morgan, the youngest son, is vice-president, and Hoyt L. Smith is plant manager. Members of the firm are members of the National Broiler Council and the N. C. Poultry Processers Association.



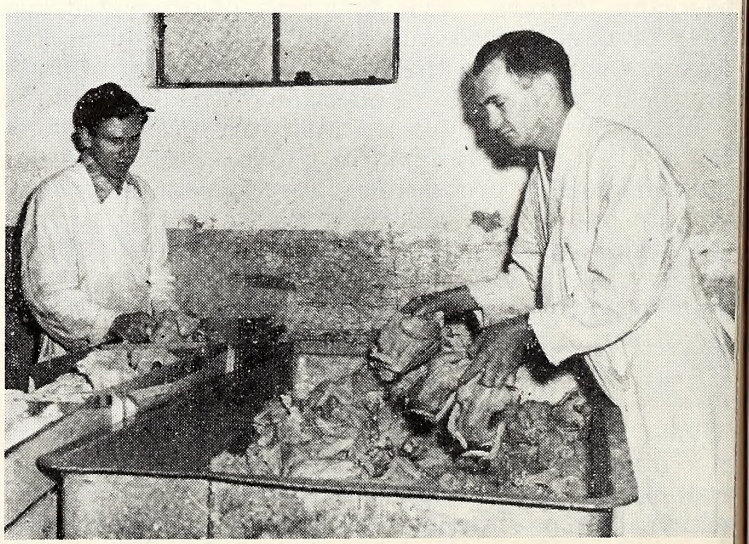
Tree-shaded plant of Morgan & Sons near Guilford College

G. C. Morgan was a native of Guilford County and developed poultry breeding on the Morgan Farm, starting in 1947 the poultry processing activities which he continued until his death last year. All of his sons grew up in the poultry business. James Morgan continued with the plant after completing high school. He is a leader in Boy Scout. Paul Morgan attended nearby Oak Ridge Institute and entered Duke University where he took training for the Navy, in which he served for three years. Carl J. Morgan completed two years of service in the Army in Germany recently and returned to the plant.

ALMOND BROS. POULTRY CO.
Albemarle, N. C.

Almond Bros. Poultry Co., Route 4, near Albemarle, was organized and started in 1946 by two brothers, J. W. and E. K. Almond, after these brothers had started dressing poultry on their father's farm and peddling it in the neighborhood in 1937. The plant now processes and distributes approximately 2,000,000 chickens annually.

In their earlier days, the two brothers handled the business entirely, except for occasional part-time help. They would dress about 35 chickens a week and peddle them to individuals in Albemarle and the rural area, in which the Almond Farm was located.



Packing processed birds for shipment at Almond Bros. near Albemarle

North Carolina State Library Raleigh

The present plant is located on a one-acre site on the Albemarle-Charlotte Highway and is a part of the Almond Farm on which the partners grew up.

In 1946 Almond Bros. Poultry Co. purchased a knocked-down aluminum Government building in South Carolina and rebuilt it on the present site. This building was 24 x 40 feet. Since that time, five additions have been made and the plant occupies 5,700 sq. ft. of space. The plant and equipment are valued at about $65,000. The partnership employs about 60 workers and has an annual payroll of around $110,000.

Almond Bros. purchases chickens from Stanly, Montgomery and other nearby counties. The firm processes about 2,000,000 chickens annually, or approximately 6,000,000 pounds. These birds are sold over a radius of about 200 miles from Albemarle to jobbers and to A & P, Colonial and other chain and retail stores. Ten trucks are operated and make from two to five deliveries weekly.

Both of the Almond brothers were born within 200 yards of where their plant is now located. J. W. Almond finished high school and continued to look after the business while his brother, E. K. Almond, went to N. C. State College and took a course in Poultry Science, graduating in 1945.

NOTE—Webster Poultry Co., Pittsboro, on page 64.

Now Come the Turkeys—

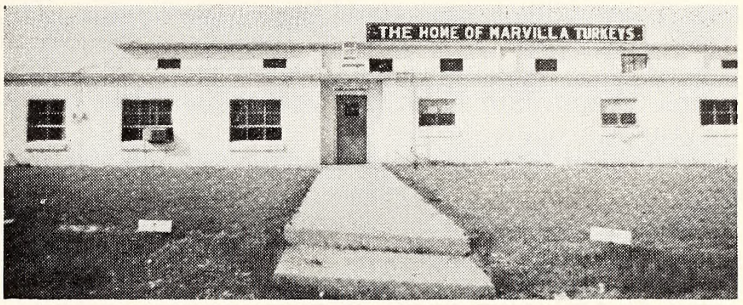
MARSHVILLE TURKEY CO., INC.
Marshville, N. C.

Marshville Turkey Co., Inc., Marshville, was organized early in 1952 by a group of Marshville area turkey growers seeking an outlet for their flocks of turkeys. In the three years of operation of this U. S. Government inspected plant and State graded turkeys, this firm has developed until its gross annual sales are striking close at the $2,000,000 mark.

These turkey growers, first as partners, and when the firm was incorporated, its stockholders and directors include W. A. Caudle, president; J. T. Caudle, vice-president; R. S. Hargett, secretary; Charles H. Griffin, manager; R. A. Thomas, L. Huntley, Jr., and Louis Rivers.

The Marshville Turkey Co. selected a site two miles west of Marshville on Highway 74 and erected a thoroughly modern and completely fire proof building of masonry construction, containing 13,000 sq. ft. of space. The building is valued at $64,000, the site at $4,000, the machinery and plant equipment at $83,000, and the firm operates a fleet of 10 trucks and trailers valued at $65,000. The firm has developed capital assets of $186,000.

The already well-known "Marvilla" grade A turkeys, the "Norline" grade B turkeys, and the C grade turkeys are produced by this firm. These turkeys are distributed throughout the entire Eastern Seaboard from Boston to Miami. This firm processes turkeys only, of the Beltsville Whites, Broad Breasted Bronze and Broad Breasted Whites types, all leading turkey breeds. During the normal processing season of about eight months in the year, the Marshville plant will process about 4,000,000 lbs. of turkeys, dressed weight. All of these are purchased from Union and surrounding counties. The firm employs about 110 people in the plant and as truck drivers, and the seasonal payroll amounts to about $65,000.



Turkey processing plant of Marshville Turkey Co., home of Marvilla turkeys

All of the men included in this organization are turkey growers and their turkeys as well as those of many other growers in the area, pass through this processing plant. Charles H. Griffin, firm member and plant manager, is a native of Union County, does all the purchasing of turkeys and also handles the selling end of the business. He is still on the sunny side of 40 years, is married and has one child.

MONROE TURKEY PROCESSING PLANT, INC.
Monroe, N. C.

Monroe Turkey Processing Plant, Inc., Monroe, was organized in May, 1949, by a group of feed dealers, hatcherymen, and turkey growers in and around Union County, to provide a market for turkeys grown in the area and to expand turkey growing as a cash crop in diversified farming. Today the firm's "Monoca" and "Astor" brands of birds are distributed along the Eastern Seaboard from New York to Miami and westward from the Seaboard states. The annual sales volume now exceeds $2,000,000.

By August, 1949, a plant to process poultry under Federal and State inspection was completed and operations started. During that early period, the plant capacity was 22,000 lbs. live weight birds a day, and during the first year 1,800,000 lbs. of ready-to-cook turkeys were processed. William T. Griffin was general manager of the plant, which then employed about 70 workers for about six months in the year.

Officers of the company included Hoyle C. Griffin, Monroe, president; J. J. Griffin, Marshville, vice-president; William T. Griffin, Marshville, secretary-treasurer, who with Tom B. Rushing and Kermit A. Rushing, Marshville; J. Earl Griffin, Monroe; H. R. Biggers, Charlotte, and E. B. Funderburk, Lancaster, S. C., form the board of directors and are also the stockholders. Present officers are the same except that in January, 1950, Max F. Parker replaced Mr. Griffin as manager, a position he still holds, and became a stockholder and director in 1952.

In 1952 a freezer-storage building was constructed and began operation October 15. The sharp freezer has two compartments maintained at a temperature of 20 to 30 degrees below zero. Used alternately, these compartments give the plant a freezing capacity of 50,000 pounds. The storage room has a holding capacity of 900,000 pounds and is kept at temperatures from five to eight degrees. In addition, the company has two assembly rooms, one for receiving and the other for delivering.

Plant enlargement, installation of more efficient processing equipment, and the freezer-storage addition have enabled the company to increase the processing plant capacity until in 1954 more than 60,000

lbs. live weight turkeys could be processed daily. The total ready-to-cook weight of turkeys processed in the 1954-55 season was 6,670,000 lbs. The plant employs approximately 110 workers and the yearly payroll is around $120,000. The company has a paid-in capital of $58,500, with a surplus of $46,000, and the book value of fixed assets is $178,900.

Turkey processing is a seasonal operation, but the Monroe Turkey Processing Plant has extended the season in its six years of operation from six months to about 10 months. The past season began late in April and closed in mid-February. The turkeys processed are grown largely within a 50 mile radius of the plant and the growing is supervised largely by the stockholders. A small percentage is brought in from distances up to 200 miles. The increase in production of turkeys is due in large part to the fact that this plant and several others in the area assure the growers of a steady market for their birds. Approximately 30 percent of the output of the plant is sold to the Armed Forces and distributed throughout this country, some parts going to foreign countries. Shipments to the general trade cover an area roughly outlined by Miami, Birmingham, Buffalo, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Norfolk.

Directors of the Monroe Turkey Processing Plant in July, 1951, found it advisable to separate the marketing of the birds from the processing and formed a separate corporation, Wishbone Turkeys, Inc., through which the turkeys are marketed. With one exception, the stockholders of the two corporations are the same. Officers of the newer corporation are T. B. Rushing, president; J. Earl Griffin, vice-president; E. B. Funderburk, secretary-treasurer, and Max F. Parker is assistant secretary-treasurer and general manager.

Most of the officers and directors have other business connections and are inactive in the operation of the two companies, leaving most of the management to Max F. Parker, general manager. Mr. Parker is a native of Monroe, Route 1, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and served in the Air Force in the ETO during World War II. He was discharged in 1946 as a 1st Lieutenant. Prior to his affiliation with the Monroe Turkey Processing Plant, he was owner and operator of a seed-cleaning business in Pageland, S. C. In 1950 Mr. Parker married Miss Rebecca Napier and has one son. He is a Baptist and a Mason.

NOTE—Priebe-Pietrus Poultry Co., Laurinburg, turkey processing, page 12.

N. C. Pork and Beef Processing Experiences Heavy Growth

Finer breeds of cattle and hogs in the last decade have resulted in high-quality beef and pork. North Carolina meats have reached a point in excellence that compares favorably with beef and pork products from any other section of the United States. In the same period processing meat products has more than doubled in this state.

Most of the hogs now raised and processed in North Carolina are thinner and younger than previously, resulting in leaner and tenderer pork products. Probably more than half the hogs raised in North Carolina are shipped on the hoof and processed elsewhere. More of the cattle slaughtered and processed in the State are grain-fed and much of the grass-fed cattle is shipped out of the State in the fall for slaughtering elsewhere.

Very little sheep slaughtering is done in the State. Lamb pools are held in 12 centers, two or three times a year, and from these around 15,000 head, probably half of the State's production, are sold to meat packers for processing elsewhere. Recently most of these have gone to Swift & Company. More of the lamb pools are in Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga counties in the west and at Plymouth for a few surrounding counties in the east.

As of January 1, 1955, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Services reports 1,154,000 head of swine, 267,000 of which were marketable hogs. In 1954 the gross cash value of hogs was $76,263,000, from which $52,270,000 was received from hogs sold for slaughter. Almost half of this value, or $24,092,000, represents home-slaughtered hogs. Beef cattle raising has developed extensively in recent years. As of January 1, inventory showed 358,000 beef cattle in the State.

N. C. MEAT PACKERS ASSCIATION NEW AND ACTIVE ORGANIZATION

North Carolina Meat Packers Association, Inc., was organized in November, 1954, at a meeting in Raleigh attended by 15 of the prominent meat packers in the State. This organization was promoted by L. Y. Ballentine, N. C. Commissioner of Agriculture, and Dr. D. W. Colvard, Dean of the School of Agriculture of N. C. State College, and others in their organization.

This association now has 34 members whose firms produce 50% of all the meat sales made in North Carolina. The organization plans to hold annual meetings and the board of directors has scheduled meetings about twice a year. A meeting was held in Kinston March 19, and another at State College, Raleigh, in June.

Officers of the association are W. M. Elliott, White Packing Co., Salisbury, president; Vince Bode, Carolina Packers, Inc., Smithfield, vice-president; R. C. Mollett, Frosty Morn Meats, Inc., Kinston, secretary, and Ed H. Curtis, Curtis Brothers, Inc., Greensboro, treasurer. Members of the board of directors are C. A. Bowman, Hickory Packing Co., Hickory; W. S. Kitchings, Statesville Packing Co., Statesville; A. B. Brady, Chadbourn Packing Co., Chadbourn; Tom Shockley, Aberdeen Packing Co., Aberdeen, and G. C. Honeycutt, Sr., New Bern Provision Co., New Bern.

WHITE PACKING CO., INC.
Salisbury, N. C.

White Packing Co., West Liberty Street Extension Salisbury, started in 1922, is the pioneer meat pack

ing plant in North Carolina and proudly boasts of North Carolina's Inspection Certificate No. 1. Through the years, this firm has continued its enlargement of plant and expansion of sales and continues among the leaders of the pork and beef packing industry in North Carolina.

Actually, the seed were sown for this industry when H. Z. White, from Lancaster County, S. C., used the first $3.00 he earned to buy a calf, which he slaughtered and sold at a profit of $3.00. At that time the only assets he had were a good wife and seven children. However, he started a grocery store and some years later opened a fancy grocery and meat market. With the help of his two young sons, Ben B. White and the late J. Fred White, he began slaughtering hogs and cattle for his market. Then he realized the need for a wholesale meat distributor in this area and increased his slaughtering operations and began making frankfurters in a small building in the rear of his home.

In 1920 W. M. Elliott and Kirby L. Cress married his daughters, Naomi and Thetis, and since Mr. Elliott had had considerable experience as a packer salesman and Mr. Cress was an experienced meatcutter, they soon joined the Whites in their vision of a Meat Packing House. In 1922 The White Peacock Co. was formed with a friend, the late S. C. Peacock. During this time there were only 12 to 15 employees, under the direction of Ben White, and one salesman. In 1924 Mr. Peacock's interest was purchased and the small firm was incorporated in the name of the White Packing Co. Officers were H. Z. White, president, Ben B. White and W. M. Elliott, vice-presidents, A. H. Snider, the only outside stockholder, secretary, and Annie Lee White, Mr. White's daughter, treasurer.

Three years after the business was organized H. Z. White suffered a stroke of paralysis which forced him to retire and soon after that his son-in-law, Kirby Cress, had to retire because of bad health. Although Mr. White's leadership was greatly missed the firm continued to progress under the direction of Ben White and W. M. Elliott.

Mr. Snider died in 1937 and his interest was purchased later, which left only members of the White family owners of the firm. When Mr. White died in 1940, W. M. Elliott was named president; Ben White, vice-president; Annie Lee W. Cress, secretary and treasurer, and Willis N. Dixon, sales manager. The present officers are very much the same after 32 years. Other members of the family who are officers or directors are Mrs. Louise W. Dixon, Mrs. Naomi W. Elliott, Mrs. Thetis W. Cress and Mrs. Ovelle W. Burton.

In the early days of White Packing Co. operations, practically all livestock slaughtered was shipped in from other states. During the first year, only 100 hogs were purchased in North Carolina. Today the firm purchases practically all of the 50,000 hogs slaughtered each year and approximately 75 percent of the 10,000 head of cattle slaughtered annually in North Carolina. All White products slaughtered and distributed reach the huge total of 11,000,000 pounds a year. White products include a full line of pork and cured products, including hams, bacon, sausage, lard, and other items, and produces from cattle and hogs a full line of bologna and luncheon meats. Products are sold wholesale to retail merchants and institutions over the major part of North Carolina. Fourteen salesmen and 12 refrigerated meat trucks cover the sales area from the plant.

The White Packing Co. is located on a seven-acre tract of land, with modern buildings containing about 150,000 sq. ft. of production and storage space. The buildings and equipment are entirely modern. The firm has plans drawn for a two-story addition, to contain 2,880 feet for the Rendering Dept. and has definite plans for the erection of a modern new office building. Employment is around 150, with 15 on the farm.

White Packing Co., from its beginning, has sponsored cattle and hog improvement programs among the growers through its purchasing area. In addition to working with other growers, the firm has furnished a splendid example in the operation of a model livestock farm in Rowan County. This firm maintains a herd of pure bred Angus cattle and a highly developed herd of pure bred Hampshire hogs. These herds of cattle and hogs are raised primarily for breeding purposes and are sold to growers throughout the area. Leftovers are slaughtered in the plant. The farm maintains from 25 to 30 brood sows, producing about 35 litters a year, with an average of seven pigs to the litter. From 10,000 to 15,000 cattle are included each year in the feeding program sponsored by the White Farm.

H. Z. White, founder of the business, was an orphan boy and worked on a farm until he was 17 years of age. He had practically no schooling up to that time and decided he needed an education. He covered the first seven grades in one year and in that seventh grade he met a girl, Mary R. Bivens, who later became Mrs. White. How he earned his second $3.00 by slaughtering and selling a calf, and operated a grocery store and then a fancy grocery store, leading to his later meat packing operations, have been mentioned. His native ability and belated educational training furnished the impetus with which he built a solid and successful meat packing industry.

W. M. Elliott, president of the company, started when the firm was organized as its only salesman. He is a native of Mecklenburg County and was salesman in North and South Carolina for Kingan and Co. and other meat packers for several years when he joined White. Mr. Elliott is now president of the North Carolina Meat Packers Association. He is active in the Presbyterian Church, in the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce and is a Mason.

Mrs. Annie Lee White Cress started keeping books for her father while a school girl, and when the original company was formed she became secretary and treasurer, positions she has held for 32 years. Ben B. White, vice-president, farm manager and livestock buyer, like his father, H. Z. White, grew up with a devotion for livestock and the meat industry. He is a former trustee in the First Baptist Church and is active in Pure Bred organizations in North Carolina and Virginia.

SWIFT & COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

Swift & Company, the nation-wide meat packing organization which is celebrating its centennial an-

niversary during 1955, is a long-time resident of North Carolina.

The first Swift establishment in this state was a sales unit—or "branch house," as it then was known—built at Wilmington in 1903. The original Swift interest in this state has grown during the past 52 years to 16 separate company units—a dairy and poultry plant, refinery, two plant food factories, and 12 sales units.

In 1954, Swift installations spent almost 11 million dollars in North Carolina for raw materials, payrolls, supplies, taxes and other costs of doing business. The company employed an average of 1,225 persons within the state.

These statistics tell only part of the story . . . but statistics offer one way to measure what Swift & Company has become today—100 years after Gustavus Franklin Swift as a lad of 16 dressed his first heifer back on Cape Cod—and they are impressive statistics.

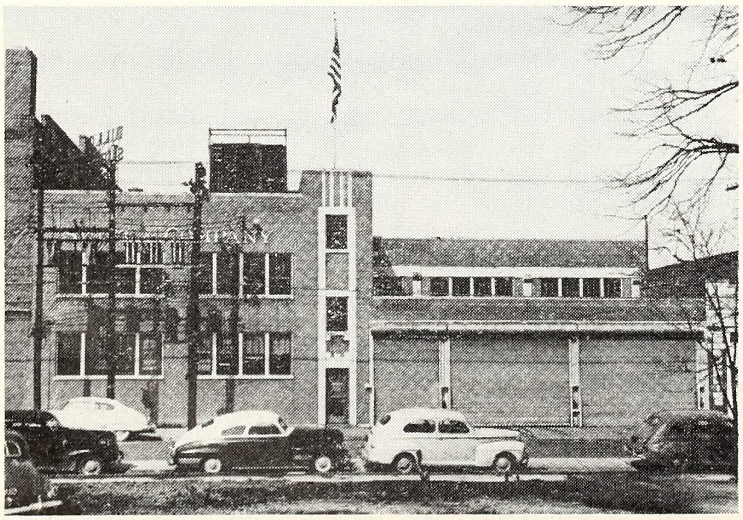
The little red wagon from which "Stave" Swift peddled fresh meat to his neighbors has grown into a fleet of 15,000 cars, trucks, and refrigerator cars serving the nation. Company operations cover all 48 states. The business is really many businesses, supplying not only a wide variety of meat products for the American table, but dairy foods, poultry, fats and oils.

Nationally, Swift employs about 78,000 persons, more than 40 percent of whom have been with the company 10 years or longer, and 18 percent for more than 20 years.

The company is owned by 65,000 shareholders, almost a third of whom have held their stock for 15 years or longer, and 4,500 for 30 years. Of these shareholders, 345 are North Carolinians.

Throughout the United States and Canada, Swift operates 55 meat packing plants, 290 sales units, 26 plant food factories, 7 refineries, 25 oil mills, 19 cotton gins, 113 dairy and poultry plants, and 28 miscellaneous units.

The business record of the company is outstanding in a major American industry. It has paid a dividend in every year except one (1933) since incorporation in 1885. During the past four years, Swift sales have exceeded 2.5 billion dollars annually, although the company has operated on a profit margin of about one per cent of the sales dollar.



Swift & Company sales unit in Rocky Mount

Harold H. Swift, honorary chairman of the board, is one of seven sons of the founder who have been active in the business. The late Louis F. Swift and G. F. Swift, Jr., served respectively as second and third presidents, and it was during their time that the company saw its greatest physical expansion on the foundations laid by their father.

Some 95 per cent of Swift & Company's executive staff have risen from the ranks. An outstanding example is John Holmes, chairman of the board. An immigrant from Ireland, he began his career with the company nearly 50 years ago as a messenger boy at 10 cents an hour.

Swift has been a leader in providing employe benefits, many of which were established well before industry generally adopted them. A non-contributory pension program has been in effect since 1916; sickness and accident benefits since 1907; paid vacations since 1923; employe training programs since 1916. Group Life Insurance for members of Swift & Company Employes Benefit Association has been available since 1926.

Swift & Company's operations are diversified, but diversification has been largely in further processing of its products or in fields that naturally ally themselves to its business. Over the years the company has broadened its activities, adding such products as meats for babies, ice cream, dog foods, baby chicks and turkey poults, industrial oils, adhesives and agricultural chemical products.

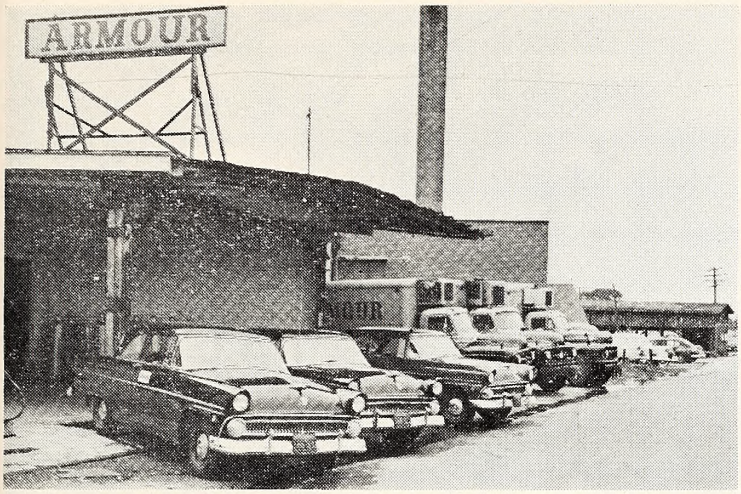
Before the turn of the century, Eastern retail markets supplied by Swift with fresh meat needed a reliable source of poultry. Swift, which had been a leader in the development of refrigerated warehouses and refrigerator cars, found that dairy and poultry products could be handled profitably along with its meat lines; for example, these products could occupy the space on the floor of a refrigerator car under the hanging sides of meat. Also, the same salesmen could sell these products.

The company established its first plant food unit in North Carolina at Wilmington in 1906, and another at Greensboro in 1918. A refinery was built at Charlotte in 1908, and a dairy and poultry plant established in the same city in 1946. Sales units are located at Wilmington, Charlotte, Greensboro, Asheville, Durham, Fayetteville, Gastonia, Greenville, Henderson, Raleigh, Rocky Mount, and Winston-Salem.

Also located in Charlotte is the office of District Manager Mylin P. Tobin, one of the key executives responsible for Swift's operations in North Carolina. Tobin, a Texan who joined the company as a truck driver in 1932, was appointed district manager here in April, 1955.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
Wilson—Winston-Salem, N. C.

Armour and Company, with headquarters in Chicago, long established meat packing organization with operations throughout this and numbers of other countries, operates two meat processing plants and 10 other branch plants for storage and distribution in North Carolina. In addition, Armour and Company is a splendid customer for North Carolina livestock growers, maintaining buyers, purchasing livestock at the different markets in the State.

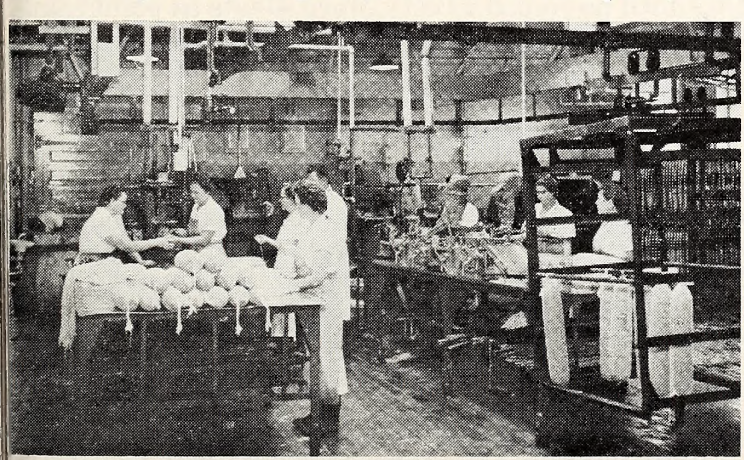


Meat Processing plant of Armour & Co. at Wilson

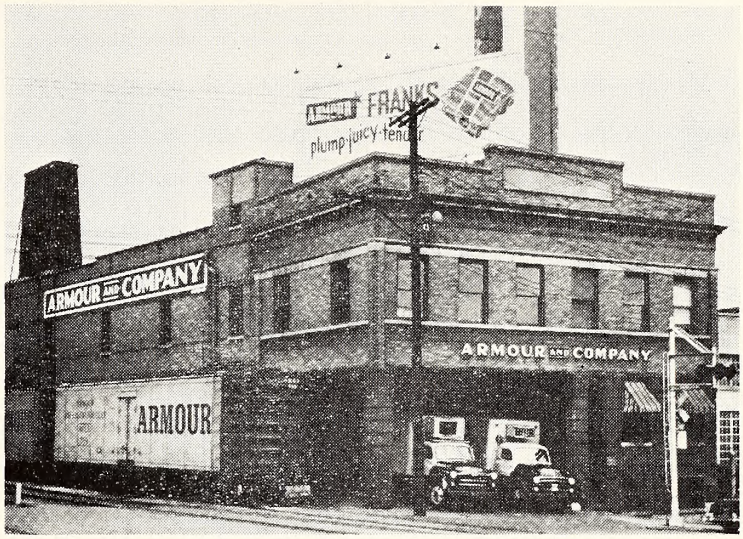
In Winston-Salem and Wilson meat packing plants are equipped with sausage kitchens, smoke houses and ham cooking equipment. This permits the company to prepare sausage suited to local taste preferences for the North Carolina market. Armour Star frankfurters are a particular sausage favorite, and the newest style imparting "open fire flavor" has been widely accepted in the State. Hams are cooked and sausage, hams and picnics are smoked at these plants. The 10 branch plants are located at Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Fayetteville, Gastonia, Greensboro, Laurinburg, Raleigh, Salisbury and Wilmington. These units have refrigerated sales coolers for the display of Armour meat products and have loading and unloading facilities designed to handle car or truck loads of products.

In North Carolina Armour has a carefully integrated distribution system developed so the smaller towns, as well as the larger cities, have access to an adequate meat supply. Stores and restaurants throughout the State receive regular deliveries of meats, thus assuring a variety of fresh, frozen and cured meats. Some 350 persons are employed in these units as sales and operating personnel, and last year their wages and salaries exceeded $1,300,000.

Armour and Company was established in Chicago in 1867 by Philip D. Armour and it grew with the nation. Armour headquarters are still in Chicago but its operations today are world-wide in scope. The company has some 2,000 products for sale to industry, agriculture and retail consumers. It produces all grades, weights and cuts of beef, pork, veal



Sausage factory of Armour & Co. at Wilson



Armour & Co. meat processing plant in Winston-Salem

and lamb; a complete line of butter, eggs, cheese and poultry; hundreds of different smoked, canned and frozen meats and sausages; lard, shortening and oils for every edible use. A long list of non-food products is also made.

President and chairman of the board of Armour and Company today is F. W. Specht, who began his career as a student salesman with the company more than 40 years ago.

The first Armour North Carolina branch house was opened January 25, 1900, at Charlotte. Besides this branch, Armour has a district sales headquarters in Charlotte with offices in the Liberty Life Building.

J. A. Higgins is Charlotte district manager. A veteran with the Armour organization, Mr. Higgins started with the company as a bookkeeper in Macon, Ga., in 1923. He worked in various units in South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Chicago and Indianapolis before coming to Charlotte as assistant district manager in 1950.

Assistant district manager is W. B. Johnson who began with Armour as a driver in Norton, Va., in 1936. By 1946 he was manager of the branch. Later, Mr. Johnson worked at Louisville, Ky.; Fort Worth, Texas; Boston, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., before his appointment at Charlotte in 1954.

The Charlotte district is made up of 21 branch houses covering North and South Carolina and part of Virginia. The area demands a good general supply of beef and pork, but is not a large lamb eating area. Refinery products, sausage and canned food items are in very good demand. An interesting point is the type of beef preferred in this area. Consumers want cuts from light-weight cattle weighing from 500 to 600 pounds. This means the trade wants carcasses of leaner, younger cattle than those preferred in areas like New York or Boston. Armour buyers in livestock markets are aware of these consumer preferences and the company takes pains to provide the right kind of beef in each marketing area.

North Carolina has been an important market area for all Armour food products and it is going to continue to be a real factor in the meat packing industry, Mr. Higgins said. As the population increases, Armour will always stand ready to fill the food needs of this growing State, he added.---Data from Armour's Public Relations Department.

FROSTY MORN MEATS, INC.
Kinston, N. C.

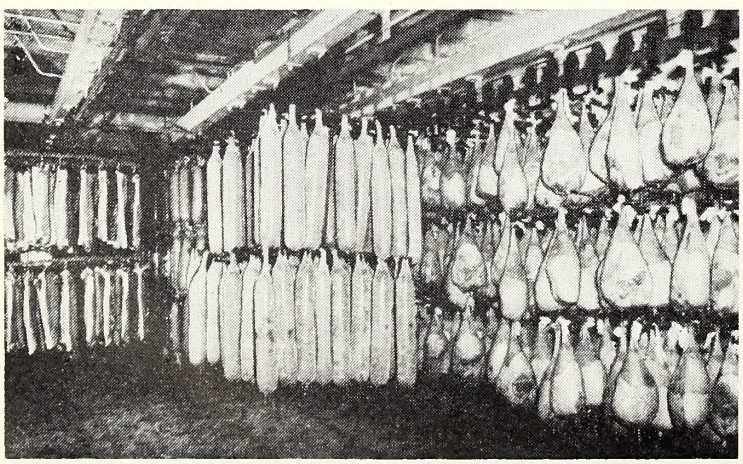
Frosty Morn Meats, Inc., Kinston, was organized, incorporated and started operations in June, 1950, as a subsidiary of Valleydale Packers, Inc., Salem, Va. This federally inspected firm has expanded its operations and increased its production until its high quality products are sold over most of North Carolina and Virginia, to parts of South Carolina, and to some of the larger Metropolitan areas.

The original plant was erected by a group of Kinston citizens, organized as Kinston Industrial Development Corp., interested in bringing in new industries to the Kinston area. It was operated as a slaughtering and inspection plant for farmers in the area for a few years. In 1948 it was leased as a meat-packing plant to Gwaltney Packing Co., which continued operation for about two years. In 1950 Valleydale Packers, Inc., Salem, Va., leased the plant for a term of years and organized Frosty Morn Meats, Inc., and in June of that year began meat-packing operations.

Frosty Morn Meats and its parent organization have been interested and active in the promotion and expansion of beef cattle growing in the several areas in which it operates. The Kinston location was selected because of the desirable plant already constructed and because the area surrounding Kinston, its soil, climate, rainfall and other conditions are favorable for year-around growing of beef cattle and hogs. Success of the venture in the five years of operation has proved the wisdom of its promoters.

The plant is valued at approximately $500,000 and the equipment and rolling stock are worth approximately $200,000. In 1954, $80,000 was spent in additional buildings and equipment. The plant now contains about 500,000 sq. ft., practically all of which is in production space. In operation is a two-bed cattle floor, giving a slaughtering capacity of 25 beef cattle an hour. Hog slaughtering is conducted on an endless chain system, with a slaughtering capacity of 120 an hour. This year the company is erecting a small office and cooler space which will add 30% to the size of the plant. In addition to complete federal inspection, the public is invited to inspect the plant and observe its operations. The firm employs about 140 workers. In 1953 the payroll was $486,000. Last year it had increased 9% to $529,000.

Another evidence of expanding operations is shown in the fact that in 1953 livestock purchases amounted to $4,340,000. In 1954 this amount had increased by 12½%, reaching $4,887,000 last year. Hogs and beef cattle are purchased from all over North Carolina and occasionally the firm goes outside for purchases in Virginia and from the Midwest. Approximately 45% of the business handled is in pork products. These include Frosty Morn smoked hams, sliced bacon, loins, sausage, and all primal cuts of hogs. Beef products comprise another 40% of the business, all USDA graded beef and practically all grown in North Carolina. The remaining 15% of the business is pork and beef combinations, including wieners, bologna and others.



Bacon, bologna and hams in cold storage at Frosty Morn Meats plant in Kinston



Slender and young porkers for lean and tender meat heading for slaughter at Frosty Morn Meats, Kinston

Frosty Morn meats are distributed throughout North Carolina, Virginia, and parts of South Carolina, and a sizeable portion is shipped to large Metropolitan areas. Twelve refrigerated trucks are used in the distribution of the company's products, and trucks and trailers are used to haul in the cattle and hogs purchased in this and other states. Ben Davis, Jr., has charge of the company's trucking operations.

R. C. Mollett has been manager for Frosty Morn Meats since July, 1952. He attended school in Chicago and is a graduate of Morningside College in Sioux City, Iowa. For 28 years he has been in the meat packing industry, and for 16 years with Armour and Co., and for eight years with Kingan and Co., until he joined Frosty Morn Meats as plant manager about three years ago. He has since identified himself with various civic organizations and is active in the Chamber of Commerce and other local organizations.

The Newhoff family started its first meat packing plant in Nashville, Tenn., in the 1860's and has since developed into one of the leading southern packing firms. The company now operates five plants, two in Tennessee, two in Virginia and the Kinston plant. Lorenz Newhoff, Jr., Salem, Va., is president of the organization.

JONES SAUSAGE CO.
Raleigh, N. C.

Jones Sausage Co., Jones Sausage Road, near Garner, and only a few miles from Raleigh, was organ-

ized in March, 1947, by four brothers, Earl T. Jones and J. G. Jones of Raleigh, and C. W. Jones and H. R. Jones (deceased) of Danville, and their uncle, George D. Richardson of Raleigh. Starting in a small plant, this firm expanded until it now has gross annual sales of approximately $3,000,000.

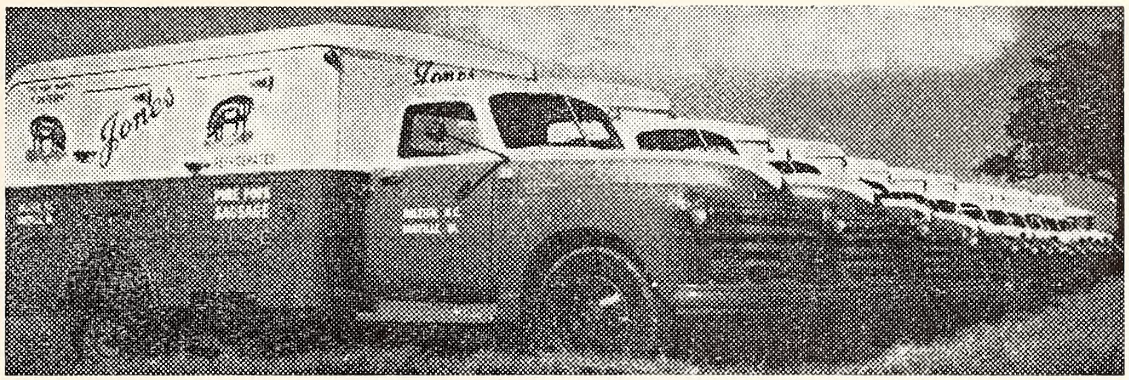
The original Jones Sausage Co. actually had its beginning in Danville, Va., when M. J. Jones and his four sons began raising hogs and processing them into sausage at the farm home. In the early 1930's this company, still in operation, began to process hogs for growers in the community and it was in this way that a new industry was formed.

The Jones Sausage Co. partners in 1947 bought a 300-acre tract of land near Garner which contained a small plant. The company was incorporated in January, 1948. Officers elected are George D. Richardson, president (inactive) ; J. G. Jones, vice-president and general manager; Earl T. Jones, secretary-treasurer and business manager. These three are directors of the corporation and C. W. Jones, Danville, is a stockholder.

Starting with 15 employees, 11 of whom are still with the firm, Jones Sausage Co. now employs about 140 workers and has an annual payroll of approximately $500,000. The small plant has been expanded until it now contains about 20,000 sq. ft. of production space and the 300-acre site and plant and equipment now have a valuation of around $650,000. The firm now produces annually 7,000,000 lbs. of sausage, frankfurters and bologna.

Jones sausages are sold practically over the entire State through refrigerated truck sales, 30 of which are in operation on regular routes. The area is covered by 15 salesmen. Hogs are purchased locally to the extent available from producers in Wake County and surrounding area, but probably 85% of those slaughtered are grain fed hogs, shipped in carload lots from Ohio.

Pork sausage, made from the choicest cuts of pork, including hams and shoulders, is sold under the slogan, "The Ham Makes it Different," comprises about 40% of Jones Sausage business. Frankfurters make up about half of the business handled, while bologna and other sausage items each produces about 20% of the firm's business. In producing frankfurters and bologna which include about 60% beef and 40% pork, the company consumes approximately 45,000 lbs. of beef weekly.



Refrigerated trucks deliver Jones Sausage over wide area.



Display of sausages, frankfurters and bologna made by Jones Sausage Co.

Probably 80% of Jones Sausage products is package merchandise packed in cellophane paper. All products are delivered in refrigerated trucks, which are refrigerated overnight. The regular delivery trucks hold 8,000 lbs., while larger supply trucks will hold from 12,000 to 15,000 lbs.

Peak sales of Jones Sausage products are reached in October during the time of the State Fair and other county and sectional fairs. At the State Fair, hot dog sales exceed 30,000 lbs. Sausages made in breakfast links and country links, in mild, hot and extra hot, are sold the year-round, but sausage sales, along with frankfurters and bologna, increase sharply during the fair periods in piedmont and eastern North Carolina.

Jones Sausage Co. is active with the 4-H organization of the State in promoting interest in the raising of livestock in North Carolina.

George D. Richardson, inactive president of the company, is a well-known businessman, property-owner and financier in Raleigh. Earl T. Jones was educated at Washington and Lee University and at the University of North Carolina. He is active in civic affairs and is a member of the Agricultural Committee of the Raleigh Lions Club. He is also a member of the board of the Salvation Army and the Raleigh Y. M. C. A. He is treasurer of the Raleigh Bridge Association and a Life Master bridge player. J. G. Jones is also active in civic affairs, including membership in the Garner Lions Club, and is president of the Raleigh Country Club. He is one of the best left-handed golfers in North Carolina.

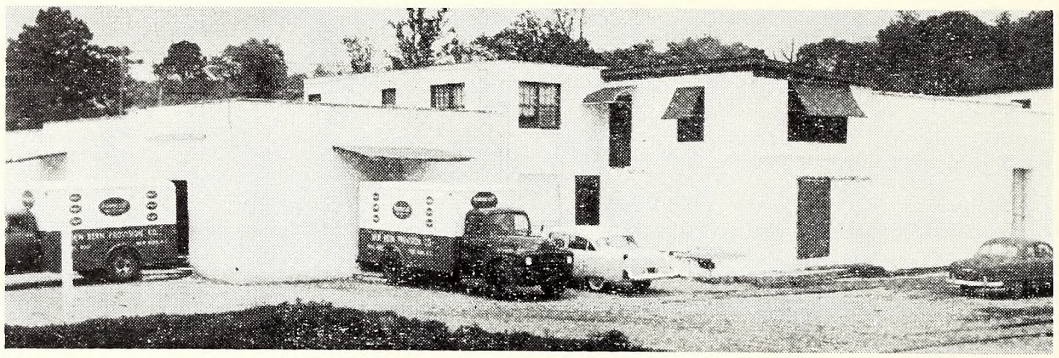
NEW BERN PROVISION CO.
New Bern, N. C.

New Bern Provision Co., Abattoir Station, New Bern, producer of Honeycutt meat products, was organized in September, 1946, by G. C. Honeycutt, Sr., and G. C. Honeycutt, Jr., as a partnership, to take over a former small meat packing plant that had been in operation for several years. In the eight years of operation, the plant has more than doubled in size and now has gross annual sales of around $5,000,000.

This organization took over a plant which had been operated for 10 or 12 years by C. O. Kersey. At that time, the plant and equipment were worth probably $50,000 and the firm employed 25 to 30 workers. The site now contains about 125 acres and the plant, equipment and transportation units have

a value of $300,000. Several additions have been made to the plant, which now contains about 30,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

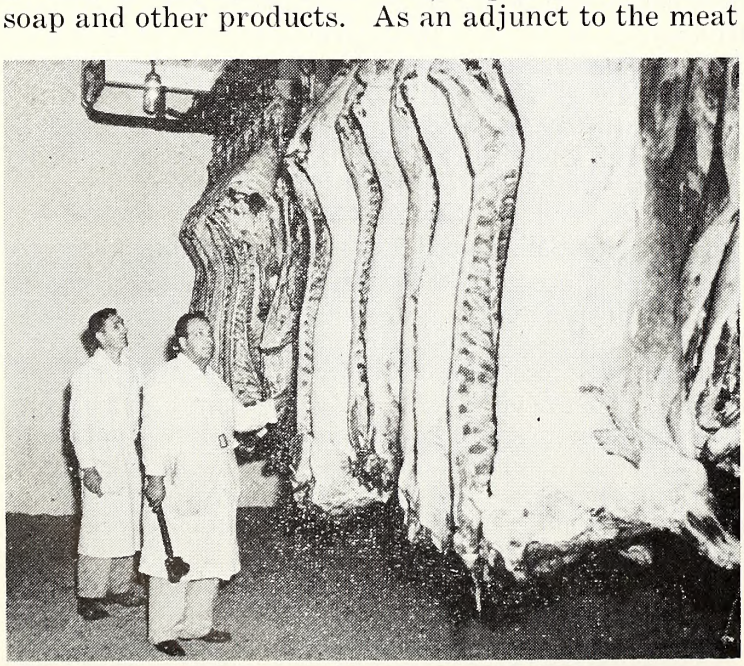
New Bern Provision Co. processes about 30,000 hogs and 9,000 head of cattle each year. Each year it produces about 60,000 hams or 720,000 lbs.; about 60,000 picnic hams (average weight six pounds), or 360,000 lbs.; around 60,000 bacon sides (sliced) or 480,000 lbs.; 2,000,000 lbs. of sausage, and 1,500,000 lbs. of lard. All cattle slaughtered is inspected and the grade stamped on each carcass by a beef grader representing the N. C. Department of Agriculture.



Modern and efficiently equipped plant of New Bern Provision Co., New Bern

Most of the cattle and hogs processed by the New Bern Provision Co. are purchased from a 10-county area surrounding New Bern with occasional purchases from the outside, some of them from Georgia. The firm operates three livestock trailers which visit daily five buying stations within a radius of about 50 miles. Usually the firm pays Chicago prices, but occasionally slightly lower prices when the market is glutted. Every day in the week purchases are made for cash at the plant of quantities ranging from one to 100 animals on the hoof.

Honeycutt meat products are distributed over a wide area in eastern North Carolina, from the Albemarle Sound to the South Carolina line and westward as far as Rocky Mount and Wilson. Five outside salesmen cover this territory. These products include "Carolina Country Ham," Honeycutt Hickory Smoked Ham" (tenderized), smoked in hickory sawdust from Alabama, "Honeycutt Picnic Hams," "Honeycutt Sliced Bacon," "Honeycutt Sausage," "Honeycutt Frankfurters" and "Honeycutt Bologna." Also, the firm has a special building for curing hides and rendering inedible portions of cattle and hogs. Tankage amounting to about 10 tons a week is turned into chicken, hog and cattle feed, soap and other products. As an adjunct to the meat operations, New Bern Provision Co. buys and sells an average of around 700,000 dozen eggs each year. Some of these are bought in Chicago and are sold over the same area covered in the distribution of its meat products.



Thomas E. Green, Department of Agriculture inspector, putting stamp of approval on beef at New Bern Provision Co. plant as Supt. C. W. McEnally (left) looks on

Employment at New Bern Provision Co. ranges from 100 to 135 workers due to the somewhat seasonal nature of the plant's operations. The heavy season for slaughtering is from August through December. The annual payroll ranges around $230,000.

G. C. Honeycutt, Sr., is a native of Albemarle and was in the meat market business there with his father. Later he operated a meat market in Greenville and started meat processing there under the firm name of Greenville Packing Co. Due to sickness he sold out this business but continued his interest as a beef cattle farmer and in promoting the improvement of beef cattle in his area.

G. C. Honeycutt, Jr., attended the University of North Carolina for two years and was a pilot in the Army Air Corps for five years during World War II. He was in combat service in the Pacific area for 19 months. After his release from service in February, 1946, he and his father formed a partnership and began meat packing operations later that year as the New Bern Provision Co. C. W. McEnally, plant superintendent for the past three years, was with Kingan and Co. meat packing plant in Orangeburg, S. C., for seven years.

Mr. Honeycutt, Sr., is a member of the board of directors of the N. C. Meat Packers Association and the firm holds membership in the National Independent Meat Packers Association, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

CURTIS PACKING CO.
Greensboro, N. C.

Curtis Packing Co., Randolph Avenue Extension, Greensboro, formerly Curtis Brothers, Inc., grew out of the activities of J. A. Curtis in raising cattle on a farm in the edge of Randolph County and buying and selling cattle, starting in 1916. His two sons, E. H. Curtis and J. Norman Curtis, took over the business and incorporated it in 1947. From a small start, Curtis Packing Co. now has gross annual sales reaching approximately $3,000,000.

J. A. Curtis bought the Randolph County Farm in 1915, raising and trading in cattle for a few years. He then began having cattle slaughtered in Greensboro and continued this operation until after the end of World War II. When his two sons, both in the service during World War II, were released, they

formed a partnership and took over their father's business, incorporating a year later. Their father had retired but could not stay idle, so he purchased stock in the new corporation and has since been active with the firm.

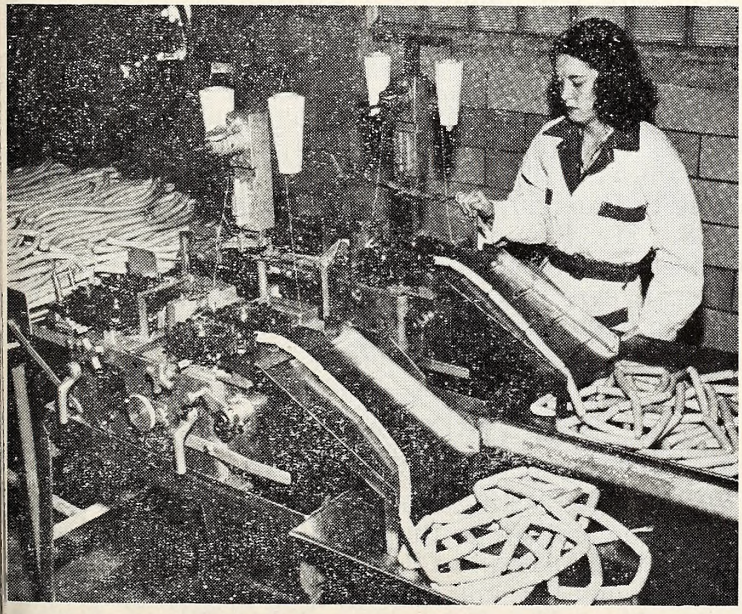
Officers of Curtis Packing Co. are E. H. Curtis, president; J. Norman Curtis, vice-president and treasurer; H. G. McDonald, sales manager from the beginning, was elected secretary in 1954, at which time a younger brother, Douglas Curtis, later called into military service, was elected assistant secretary. These with the father, J. A. Curtis, are the owners of the stock of the corporation.

"Curtis Blue Ribbon" is the trade name of the high grade meat products produced at Curtis Packing Co. Early in the Curtis operation period, probably 75% of the hogs and cattle slaughtered were purchased from out of state.

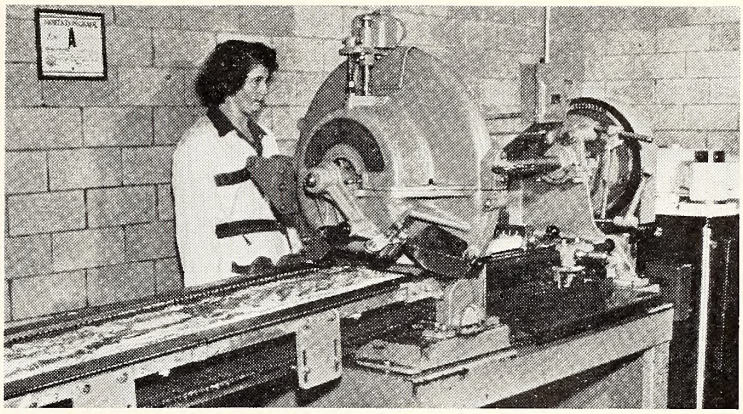
This firm, along with various State agencies, has been particularly active in increasing the quantity and the quality of beef cattle and hogs in North Carolina. One result is that the majority of the choice grade cattle, for at least six months in the year, comes from North Carolina, with some from South Carolina, and for the balance the firm buys from midwestern markets. Also, as result of extensive increase in hog raising in the State, the firm now buys about half of its hogs in North Carolina. Much of the hogs and cattle processed come from the daily markets operated in the State.

Curtis Packing Co. now processes approximately 10,000,000 lbs. of meat products annually, including about 25,000 hogs, 15,000 head of cattle and some 5,000 calves for veal. The bulk of the production is sold by the company's own salesmen to chain stores and other large buyers, as well as to the corner grocer, largely within a 50-mile radius of Greensboro.

Products include fresh meats, cured and smoked meats, including four types of cured hams, sliced bacon, a full line of sausage products, including fresh pork sausage, frankfurters, bologna, luncheon loaves and lard. The firm is also in the livestock brokerage business, buying, selling and shipping hogs and cattle, delivering these surplus products in their own



Separating and tieing large lengths of sausage rolls at Curtis Packing Co., Greensboro



Thousands of slices of bacon coming from slicer at Curtis Packing Co.

tractor-trailers and bringing back to the plant their own needs. The firm also buys and sells such items as butter, eggs, margarine, cheese and a few other related items.

The Curtis plant, located in South Greensboro, started its expansion program soon after World War II. The plant now contains about 18,000 sq, ft. of floor space. Plans have been drawn and work is underway in a program which will increase this to 30,000 sq. ft., with such out buildings as cattle and hog pens. The firm now employs about 100 workers and has an annual payroll of about $310,000. Both these and the close to $3,000,000 in annual sales will be greatly increased after the building program has been completed.

J. A. Curtis, although a native of South Carolina, came from a family of traders who earlier lived in Guilford County. His father, Rufus Alexander Curtis, moved from Guilford to South Carolina and his son, J. A. Curtis, as a young man, moved to Norfolk, Va. He returned to his home area in 1915, bought the nearby Randolph County Farm and started cattle raising, buying and selling, and later slaughtering, which resulted in the firm his sons operate today.

E. H. Curtis, his son, a native of Randolph, spent several years in Guilford as a boy and graduated in Textiles at State College in 1937. He worked for Burlington Mills for a short time, then returned to the activity in which he had been interested from youth. At State College he took the military training, receiving the rank of Second Lieutenant and after World War II retired as a Captain, having served in five European campaigns with the 1st Infantry Division. He engages in civic activities to the extent that his business will permit. J. Norman Curtis, also a Randolph County native and engaged in meat operations from his youth, is a graduate of Brevard College and worked for a year for M. G. Newell Co. as traveling salesman. In 1942 he returned to the plant and later volunteered and was technical instructor in the Air Corps for about three and one-half years. He is an active member of the Greensboro Civitan Club. Douglas Curtis, a younger brother, also a part of the organization, was called into military service some months ago and at the time of this writing is stationed in France. The remaining brother, Marshall Curtis, who saw service in the Navy during World War II, is now assisting as plant engineer where his skills as a machinist and draftsman are proving particularly valuable.

CAROLINA PACKERS, INC.
Smithfield, N. C.

Carolina Packers, Inc., Smithfield, was organized in 1941 by J. A. Jones and a group of Johnston County citizens for the purpose of providing a ready market for surplus hogs and cattle grown in the area. The plant has been particularly successful and its gross sales now reach approximately $1,750,000 for its products.



Air view of modern plant of Carolina Packers, Smithfield

J. A. Jones is active head of the firm as treasurer and general manager. Other officers are J. B. Wooten, president (inactive); A. F. Bowen, vice-president (inactive); Wallace Ashley, secretary, and Vincent H. Bode, sales manager. The company has about 100 stockholders, largely in Johnston County. The firm has an authorized capital of $100,000, with $72,000 paid in.

The corporation purchased a site of 10 or 11 acres on Highway 301, South of Smithfield. The first plant was a brick, steel and concrete building, containing about 6,000 sq. ft. A large addition of more than 30 percent gave the plant about 9,000 sq. ft. of production space. Each year this firm slaughters about 20,000 hogs, probably an average of 50 percent grown in and around Johnston County, although local conditions cause a variation, and the excess is purchased from Kentucky and other states. The plant also slaughters around 2,200 cattle annually, probably half of which are produced in North Carolina, the remainder coming from Tennessee, Kentucky, and other states. Due to the somewhat seasonal condition of operations, Carolina Packers employs from 80 to 100 workers and has an annual payroll of approximately $225,000.

Carolina Packers sells its top grade "Carolina Bright Leaf" brand and its less expensive "Riverside" brand over an area included in a radius of 125 miles from Smithfield. The firm operates six delivery trucks and also ships by rail and common carrier trucks to the retail trade and jobbers in the area.

Products of Carolina Packers include cured hams, bacon, sliced bacon, boiled hams, canned sausage packed in oil, beef and beef cuts, fresh pork cuts, fresh pork sausage, frankfurters, smoked sausage, bologna and a variety of sausage loaves and specialties.

Mr. Jones, native of Savannah, Ga., for several years was employed in all phases of work by the Cudahy Packing Co., in Georgia, and in other states. He is a former Rotarian, a former vice-president of the Smithfield Chamber of Commerce and is interested and active in various civic and public affairs. Mr. Ashley, secretary, is a native of Georgia and is also active in civic affairs. This year he is serving as president of the Smithfield Kiwanis Club.



Can of Riverside smoked sausage produced by Carolina Packers.

R & S PACKING COMPANY
Raleigh, N. C.

R & S Packing Company, Garner Road, Raleigh, was organized in 1938 by D. M. Roberson and E. D. Swain as a partnership. With a small beginning, this firm has branched out into the production of numbers of small and interesting meat items.

Organizers of the firm were D. M. Roberson and E. D. Swain, from whose initials the firm derived its name. Operations were carried on for several years on S. Blount Street Extension, and in 1951 the firm moved to its present leased building. In 1943 Mr. Swain bought the interest of Mr. Roberson and about that time the firm was incorporated. The stock is owned by Mr. Swain and his wife, Mrs. May M. Swain, primarily, with interest owned by J. B. Boldridge. Officers and directors are Mr. Swain, president; Mr. Boldridge, vice-president, and Mrs. Swain, secretary-treasurer.

R & S Packing Company operates in a leased building containing 20,000 sq. ft. and the firm has 12 trucks, operating over eight routes once or twice each week. The plant employs 75 workers, with an annual payroll ranging around $160,000.

R & S Packing Co.'s products are distributed over an area covered roughly by a radius of 60 miles from Raleigh.

"Farmer Jim" is the brand name given to top grade products. These include frankfurters, fresh patties and link sausage, bologna, smoked sausage, luncheon meats vacuum packed in six-ounce packages, chili and hamburger patties, beef stew and steak, most of which is packed in one-pound convenient sized packages, and link dried sausage in 12-pound bulk packages.

Mr. Swain, head of the firm, is a native of Lenoir County and started in the meat packing industry as a youth with Mr. Roberson in Williamston. The two came to Raleigh and started the partnership firm in 1938. Mr. Swain has devoted his energies almost entirely to the packing firm. Mr. Boldridge, who for several years was with Armour and Company in the Wilson plant and manager at the Raleigh warehouse, joined R & S Packing Company in 1949.

MOUNTAIN PACKING CORP.
Asheville, N. C.

Mountain Packing Corp., 162 Craven Street, Asheville, was started as the Carolina Market in a stall in the Old Asheville City Market in 1922, handling meats wholesale and retail, by J. A. Baker. Three years later Mr. Baker moved his Wholesale and Retail Sales Unit to Patton Avenue and had his

slaughtering done at the Asheville Packing company plant.

Then in 1926 Mr. Baker opened a Government inspected plant on Riverside Drive, the only one in the Carolinas at that time, and also the largest plant in the two states. The building covered about 40,000 sq. ft., the firm employed about 125 workers, and handled business amounting to $1,000,000 a year. By 1929 the effect of the depression was felt generally and Mr. Baker's firm was no exception. In that strenuous period, the firm had to be liquidated. During the three years that followed, he slaughtered cattle and peddled meats in Asheville, Weaverville, and at other places in the area.

Mr. Baker again in 1932 got a contract for slaughtering Government cattle. During the 1932-33 period he slaughtered many carloads of western cattle and shipped the beef to Government canneries. For his work he received the hides, livers and offals as payment. These operations were carried on in a building containing about 10,000 sq. ft. of floor space. As the Government cattle slaughtering eased off, he started slaughtering for the market and again was on his feet.

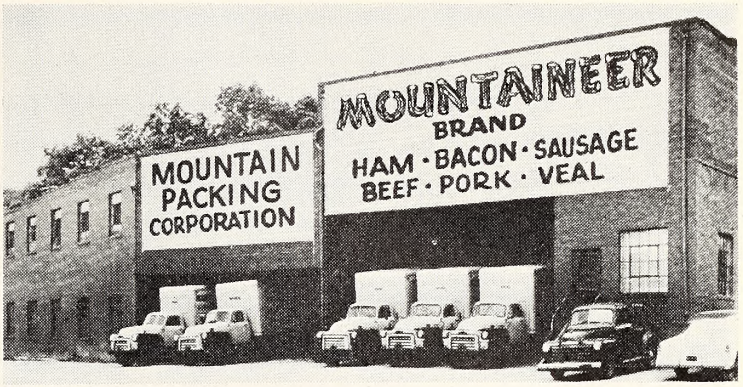
Additional space was demanded by 1935 and he began making additions to the small building he had erected on a site of 20 acres purchased in 1932. The plant now contains 22,000 sq. ft. and the plant and equipment have a valuation in the neighborhood of $125,000. All operations are supervised by the N. C. State Board of Health.

Mountain Packing Corp. has expanded its operations until its gross annual sales now range around $1,100,000. The firm has an average of about 60 employees and an annual payroll of around $150,000. Meat is sold wholesale only to meat markets, grocery stores and institutions throughout the western area of North Carolina, and the sales area extends into the central section of the State. Hogs, cattle, calves and some sheep are purchased throughout the western section of the State, some cattle coming from Tennessee and South Carolina, while some hogs are purchased from the midwestern states.

The concern's sausage kitchen normally produces two grades, the top line, "Mountaineer All-Meat," accounts for 40 percent of the sausage volume, and a second brand, "Mountain Boy," accounts for 60 percent of the total volume.

A staff of five salesmen contact both retail and wholesale trade, each working two and three territories a week. Four department heads are responsible for daily operations of their respective departments supervising the work of 60 employees. The concern operates five trucks, all refrigerated, which operate up to 200 miles from Asheville.

In 1946 J. A. Baker retired and his son, Albert B. Baker, who had been associated with him, took over operation of the plant. In 1948 the firm was incorporated, with J. A. Baker as president (inactive); Albert B. Baker, vice-president, treasurer and general manager. Three daughters of the founder are also directors of the company. Mrs. Martha Baker Winkenwerder is secretary. The other daughters are Mrs. Alice Baker Young, Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Emily Baker Bean. Operations are now directed by Albert B. Baker and Paul J. Anderson, manager, formerly of Decatur, Ill.



Mountain Packing Corp. plant in Asheville

J. A. Baker, a native of Buncombe County, has been in meat market and meat slaughtering practically all his life and continues his interest although retired. His son, Albert Baker, has been associated with his father most of his life except for service in Germany in World War II, during which he was seriously wounded, and for a time his recovery was not expected. He is a member of the Asheville Business Club and the Asheville Lions Club and is interested in civic affairs. I. N. Byrd, native of Yancey County, has been office manager of the firm since 1927 except for a four-year period.

HICKORY PACKING CO., INC.
Hickory, N. C.

Hickory Packing Co., Inc., Route 3, Hickory, was organized and started in the spring of 1934 by C. A. Bowman, Herbert L. Propst and F. D. Holder, all of Hickory. Starting in small rented quarters, this firm has expanded until its gross annual sales exceed $2,000,000.

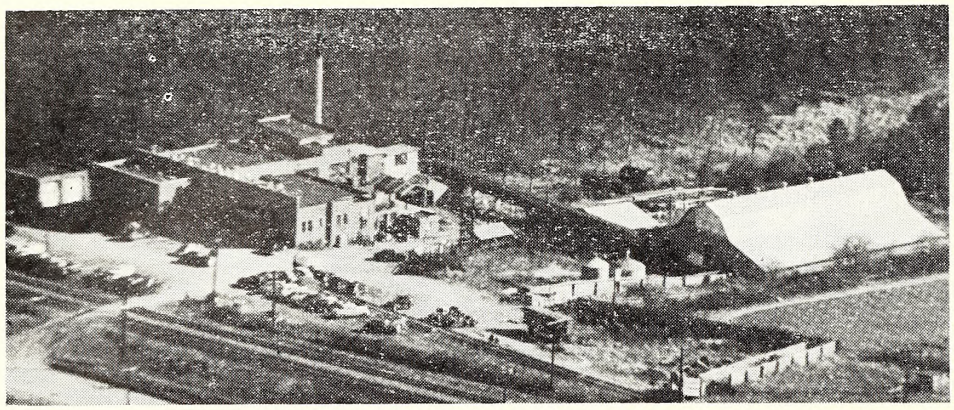
Starting with about ten employees in about 7,000 sq. ft. of floor space, Hickory Packing Co. has developed until it now has more than 10,000 sq. ft. of refrigerated buildings alone and close to 100,000 sq. ft. of operation, office and storage space. The firm employs about 70 workers and has an annual payroll of around $240,000.

Hickory Packing Co. now processes annually about 5,000,000 lbs. of beef and pork, most of the livestock for which is purchased in the two Carolinas. The firm pays top market prices at the plant, at the stockyards and at the farm. Livestock purchases have grown until more than $1,000,000 is paid annually to the livestock growers. In addition to the firm's fresh meat operations, it smokes hams, sausages and other meats, manufactures sausage and loaf products and renders both lard and inedible tallow and grease.

"Hickory" brand products, well-known in the area for their delicious flavors, are distributed over an area covering a radius of approximately 75 miles from Hickory. The firm operates 13 truck routes in servicing the wholesale and retail merchants throughout this area.

Hickory Packing Co. has an authorized capital of $500,000, with capital assets of $355,575. Officers and directors are C. A. Bowman, president; Harold L. Propst, vice-president, and F. D. Holder, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Bowman is a native of Hickory and has remained in Catawba County all of his life. He was



Rural Meat Processing plant of Hickory Packing Co. near Hickory

associated with the Catawba Creamery Co., Hickory, before he and his associates formed the Hickory Packing Co. Mr. Propst, also a native of Catawba County, served as vice-president of the company until his death early this year. He was succeeded by his son, Harold L. Propst. Mr. Holder, native of Catawba, attended Georgia Tech. He has been an inactive member of the firm for several years because of large real estate holdings. He now lives in Miami, Fla.

STATESVILLE PACKING CO., INC.
Statesville, N. C.

Statesville Packing Co., Inc., Mocksville Road, Statesville, was started in 1939 as a partnership by W. S. Kitchings and his nephew, J. D. Kitchings. Although once burned out, a modern plant was rebuilt, up-to-date equipment installed, and the plant was in operation four months after the fire.

Statesville Packing Co. grew out of a grocery store and meat market operated in Statesville, starting in 1935, by the two partners. The partners began slaughtering hogs and cattle for the market on a farm two miles out on the Hickory Highway. The firm then employed five workers, including the owner and one salesman, and operated a pickup truck.

In 1941 Statesville Packing Co. bought a six-acre tract on the Mocksville Road which contained the Cavalry Barn, maintained by the local Cavalry Unit of the National Guard and which was abandoned in the 1930s. The building was converted into a slaughter house but was burned in November, 1944. An entirely new brick building 55 x 100 feet was started immediately and operations began again in March, 1945. Since that time the plant has been enlarged every year until it now contains about 22,500 sq. ft., all on one floor and under one roof, except for warehouse and livestock barn.

"Iredell" and "Statesville" are the brands of the complete line of fresh and cured meat products produced by the company. Pork products include hams, shoulders, loins, sausage, bacon, boston butts, picnics, and fat back. Beef and pork items include wieners, bologna, meat loaves, such as pickle loaf, olive and cheese loaf, and ham loaf, liver mush, chili, souse, also hamburger patties, cubed steaks. The plant employs an average of about 60 workers, and the annual payroll runs to approximately $150,000. Practically 50 per cent of the hogs and cattle processed are bought in North Carolina, other shipments coming from South Carolina, Virginia, and other states.



Meat Processing plant and trucks of Statesville Packing Co.

Statesville Packing Co. was incorporated in 1944. W. S. Kitchings is president and general manager; J. D. Kitchings is secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. W. S. Kitchings is vice-president. Both of the Kitchings men are natives of Kitchings Mills, S. C.

W. S. Kitchings came to Statesville in the early 1930s and worked at the Burlington Silk Mill before starting his grocery and meat market. He is on the board of directors of the N. C. Meat Parkers Association, is a member of the Statesville Chamber of Commerce, and is a Mason and Shriner. J. D. Kitchings came to Statesville in 1935 and joined his uncle in the grocery and market. He became a partner and then an officer of the company. He also is a Mason and a Shriner.

FRITTS PACKING CO.
Lexington, N. C.

Fritts Packing Co., Mocksville Road, Lexington, is an interesting small meat processing plant, organized and operated for several years by H. G. Fritts with the aid of his two sons, Harold and Malcolm Fritts, and his son-in-law, Ernest Osborne.

Formerly Mr. Fritts operated a grocery store and gradually turned his operations into meat packing. He is a Davidson County native and buys hogs and cattle in Davidson and a few other surrounding counties. In addition to producing hams, bacon, and fresh meats, he makes a specialty of such items as liver pudding, souse meat, wieners, bologna and sausage, all of fine quality. He now employs about 40 workers.

Fritts Packing Co. stresses its native meats and sells by truck routes over a 50 to 60 mile radius from Lexington.

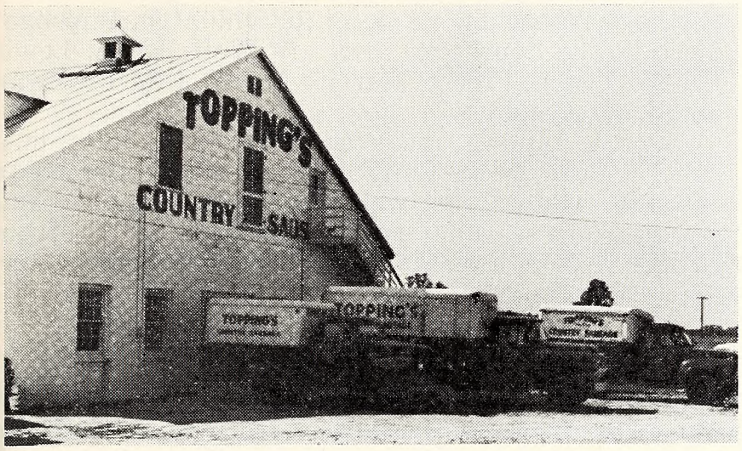
TOPPING'S COUNTRY SAUSAGE
Pantego, N. C.

Topping's Country Sausage, Pantego, was organized and started business in 1939, after Scott Topping and his wife had started processing about one hog a week as a side line. Sales of whole-hog country sausage and other hog products now reach approximately $500,000 a year.

Starting actual full-time sausage making in 1939 the Toppings, with two or three helpers, began processing two or three hogs each week in a rented store building down-town in Pantego. In 1953 the Toppings bought out L. H. Johnson and Son, a firm which was engaged in processing cattle and hogs. I

1947 the Johnson firm erected a new concrete block plant, containing 7,200 sq. ft. of floor space. The Toppings recently completed an addition, which gives space of 9,000 sq. ft. The former Topping plant is used for storage. Plans have been made and work started on an additional building in which the firm will begin this fall to produce frankfurters and later will add bologna production.

Pure pork sausage, made from the whole hog, is the main Topping product at present. Country sausage, in rope or continuous form, both hot and medium, is packed in one-pound rolls and in 10-pound containers. In addition to sausage, the firm sells pork loins, ribs, chitterlings, lard, pig tails and pig feet, which bring in about $100,000 a year. These products are sold over most of the eastern North Carolina area, five refrigerated trucks making the deliveries. In addition, the Scott Topping firm buys and sells hogs to other processors, this side activity amounting to about $600,000 a year.



Home of Topping's Country Sausage at Pantego



Two one-pound packages of Topping's country sausage

Scott Topping employs about 30 workers and has an annual payroll ranging around $40,000. The firm has established some kind of employment record since, in the 16 years of operation, only two employees have actually been fired. The firm, although partially seasonal, continues its year-around employment. The plant observes two coffee breaks daily and handles a hospitalization plan which is paid for by the employees.

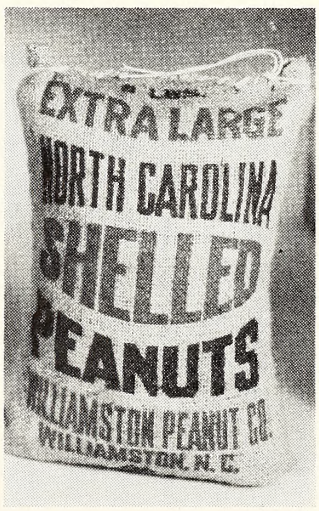
Scott Topping, a native of Pantego, spent several years in California in two periods, the latter with Mrs. Topping, the former Miriam Shavender, also a native of Pantego. Mrs. Topping is a graduate of Louisbury College and a business school. The Toppings' son-in-law, Robert Robinson, was scheduled to join the firm in June.

State Heavy Peanut Grower, But Too Light in Processing

Although North Carolina topped all states last year in growing peanuts, even moving ahead of Georgia, the normal leader, probably more than 90% of the peanuts grown in this State were shipped to other states, Virginia primarily, with only two minor steps in processing, shelling and grading. This is a product which should lend itself admirably to further processing and refining before it leaves the borders of the State.

Acreage planted in peanuts in North Carolina has been dropping in recent years, but improved growing methods have increased the yield per acre to keep total production about normal. Last year, only 173,000 acres were planted as against 237,000 in 1951. Last year's yield was approximately 285,450,000 lbs., for which the growers received an estimated $38,536,000. Last year, too, North Carolina topped Georgia, which has a larger 10-year average yield than this State. Third place went to Virginia, to which State the bulk of the North Carolina production is shipped for further processing. The production figures did not include the many millions of pounds of peanuts left in the ground, which are rooted out and go to fatten many thousands of eastern North Carolina hogs.

Only a few North Carolina plants are engaged in processing home-grown peanuts. Probably the largest users are the peanut sandwich producers, such as Lance, Inc., Charlotte; Taylor Biscuit Co., Raleigh, and others who produce their own peanut butter. Nor is all of the peanut butter produced from North Carolina peanuts since much of it is made from peanuts of lower grade and lower price than are the peanuts grown in this State.



Only a few small plants in North Carolina carry peanut processing beyond shelling and grading. In Edenton two firms pack shelled peanuts in bags for sale, some raw and some parched, and one or both of these firms produce many of the several types of peanut and part-peanuts candies. These are Jimbo's Jumbos, Inc., headed by J. E. Debnam, Jr., and Spedic Food Products, Inc., headed by Spec Jones. The name of this firm came from joining parts of the given names of the organizers, "Spec" Jones and "Dick" Goodwin. The latter withdrew from the firm and later died.

In Elizabeth City the W. H. Weatherly Co. also makes various types of peanut candies, as well as other candies. The Williamston Peanut Co. also puts up bags of raw peanuts for sale and in part for free distribution as advertising for the town of Williamston.

Several firms in the State and in other states maintain extensive operations in various peanut growing areas of the State during the peanut harvesting season in shelling, grading and shipping peanuts. Among the large ones are Planters Nut and Chocolate Co., Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and Suffolk, Va.; Columbian Peanut Co., Norfolk, Va.; Birdsong Stores Co., Pond Bros. and Suffolk Peanut Co., all of Suffolk, Va. Among the North Carolina buyers and shippers are Edenton Peanut Co. and Albemarle Peanut Co., both of Edenton; Severn Peanut Co., Severn, and Williamston Peanut Co., Williamston.

Seafood Plentiful in State, But Processing Too Limited

Seafood has always been a North Carolina staple food from the time of the first settlers around eastern sounds and large rivers. Seafood consumption moved westward as the settlements increased and to the extent that ice could be used as a preservative. With the advent of manufactured ice, the seafood horizon moved westward, and with the more recent refrigerated railroad cars and then trucks, seafood distribution became state-wide.

North Carolinians have enjoyed salted or corned fish, particularly herring, for many years, but other methods of preserving and packing have not been developed to the extent possible. Probably 75 to 80% of the seafoods taken in North Carolina waters are shipped to other states, the great bulk of it preserved by refrigeration and sold fresh. Probably 25% of the shipments are processed further in other states.

In only one division of seafood has North Carolina approached full processing. Probably 75% of the crabs taken in North Carolina waters are processed into crab meat. Very little processing of shrimp is done in this State. Shrimp heads are pinched off and the bodies are shipped under refrigeration. Herring roe is processed and packed ready for the table. Most oysters are shipped fresh. Only a few other of North Carolina's plentiful foods from the sea are processed before shipping.

The Department of Conservation and Development handles through C. Gehrman Holland, Fisheries Commissioner, the laws, rules and regulations established for commercial fisheries, including fish, shrimp, oysters, clams, crabs, escallops and other seafoods. The value of the catch for the biennium ended June 30, 1954, was in excess of $19,500,000, an increase of more than $3,000,000 for the preceding biennium.

The catch of edible seafood is shown as approximately $10,588,000, while another nearly half-a-million dollars is the value given to scrap saved in seafood processing. More than $9,000,000 is the value to fishermen placed on menhaden and other fish caught for fertilizer and for fish meal for animals and fowls.

The C & D report for the biennium ended June 30, 1954, shows the amount and the value to fishermen as follows:

	Catch	*Value to Fishermen*
Food Fish	78,000,000 lbs.	$ 5,115,000
Shrimp	13,000,000 lbs.	4,037,000
Oysters	335,600 lbs.	839,000
Clams	130,740 bu.	261,000
Crabs, soft	52,000 doz.	52,000
Crabs, hard	10,295,000 lbs.	257,000
Escallops	900,100 gal.	27,000
		$10,588,000

Clams are now processed extensively on the North Carolina Coast. Articles follow on a few of the larger firms. Buying and selling crabs and other seafoods are the principal activities of numbers of firms, but some processing in producing and canning crab meat is carried on by these firms: Wharton Bros., Oriental; Pamlico Packing Co., Vandemere; Kelly Watson and Co., Lowland, near Hobucken; Day's Crab Meat Market, Washington; Nathan Cuthrell, Swan Quarter; Chief Wanchese Packing Co., Wanchese; Sound Packing Co., Whartonsville, near Oriental; Wharton Crab Factory, South Creek, Beaufort County, and R. E. Scarborough, Wanchese, was prepared to start crab meat processing this season.

In 1953 a phenomenal increase in the catch of shrimp was experienced. However, only a few firms actually process shrimp in this State. Heads are removed, their bodies placed in refrigerated cars or trucks and shipped elsewhere in great quantities for further processing. Among individual shrimp handlers in the Southport area are Wells Bros., Lewis Hardy, Dallas Pigott, Merritt Moore, Charles Swan and J. A. Arnold.

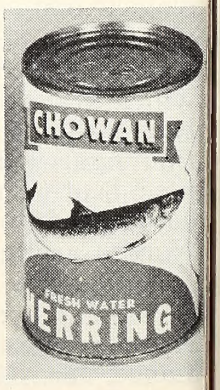
Mack L. Lupton, reelected New Bern mayor, operates a deep freeze unit and has been engaged in canning oysters, as well as sweet potatoes and peaches, on a seasonal basis.—Some of this data from Ernest Nelson, assistant to Fisheries Commissioner.

PERRY-WYNNS FISH CO.
Colerain, N. C.

Perry-Wynns Fish Co., along with the Belch Fish Co., Colerain, form the largest fresh water fisheries in the world, and Colerain supposedly is the largest herring fishing center in the world. Although this firm under this name has been operating only three years and was partially destroyed by Hurricane Hazel, the plant has been rebuilt and enlarged and each season places on cold storage from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 herring.

Perry-Wynns Fish Co. was organized in the spring of 1953 by L. D. Perry and Leo Wynns. However, predecessors of this firm date from 1927 and 1944. The Perry-Belch Fish Co. was started in 1927 by L. D. Perry and A. T. Belch, Sr. The Chowan Packing Co. was organized in 1944 by Leo Wynns, half owner; L. D. Perry and A. T. Belch. This firm was operated as such until 1953 when Mr. Perry bought the one-half interest then owned by the Belch estate and the name was changed to Perry-Wynns Fish Co. At the same time, Mr. Perry sold his half interest in the Perry-Belch Fish Co. to the Belch estate and this firm's name was changed to Belch Fish Co.

Although Hurricane Hazel did extensive damage to the plant, buildings were replaced and a new cold storage house and fish rendering plant were erected. The firm, a partnership, now has four buildings, containing about 27,000 sq. ft. of floor space, on a frontage of 250 feet on the Chowan River. The cold storage plant will accommodate up to 3,000,000 herring, and up to this number of herring are corned and stored to be sold during the year as demanded by the trade.



Chowan fresh water herring canned by Perry-Wynns Fish Co.

Herring handling forms about 90% of the Perry-Wynns operations. Herring head up into the rivers and small streams early each year to spawn (lay eggs). The nor-



Bertie's Best herring roe, Perry-Wynns, Colerain

mal season ranges from about February 1 to May 10. The firm operates at full strength during this period, buying fish from fishermen along the Chowan River and from fishermen in other North Carolina and Virginia waters. Approximately $30,000 each season is paid by Perry-Wynns to the fishermen supplying the firm, the price ranging from $3 to $20 per thousand, depending on size and market conditions.

Processing includes beheading, gutting, scaling, washing and curing in brine from four to seven days. The herring are then placed in cold storage and sold through the year in tubs and baskets of 50, 20 and 10 pounds each. Herring are also cured in vinegar, packed in barrels, and shipped to midwestern states. Fillet herring are also packed in vinegar in glass jars. Each year about 2,000 cases, of 12 one-pound jars, or four three-pound jars, are sold.

Herring roe (eggs) packing is an important item in the plant. Each year the company packs approximately 5,000 cases of herring roe, each case containing 48 eight-ounce cans, or 24 fifteen-ounce cans. Most of this production is sold in North Carolina, a fair quantity going to other states. The firm also cans herring from the brine (corned), each 15-ounce can containing about four herring. During the year, around 3,000 cases of 24 cans each are put up, most of it finding sale in eastern North Carolina. Probably 10% of the business is in handling other fish, including rock, shad, perch, mullet, and carp. All of these are handled fresh, bought from the fishermen and shipped in refrigerated trucks. Some roe is taken from roe shad and processed.

Perry-Wynns has gross annual sales amounting to approximately $150,000 a year. The firm employs about 200 workers during 45 days of the heavy herring season. During most of the year in which the herring are taken from cold storage and sold, the employment drops to 20 or 25 workers. The annual payroll is approximately $20,000. Three trucks are operated all the year in shipping herring, herring roe and other fish. The stored herring are sold by the time the next season starts.

Another herring plant, owned by the two partners in Perry-Wynns and A. T. Belch, Jr., was built in 1949 at Portland, Connecticut, on the Connecticut River. The plant there is about the size and the operations are about the same as those of the Perry-Wynns Fish Co. The heavy season in Connecticut begins about May 1, about as the Colerain heavy season is ending, and ends around June 15. About 75 workers in the Colerain plant are shipped by truck and car to the Connecticut plant each year.

L. D. Perry, native of Colerain and graduate of the former Yadkin Valley Institute at Boonville, started his career as a clerk in a clothing store at Colerain. Later he purchased the store and, in addition, bought and operated as many as 14 farms at one time. He now owns seven farms. He started in the fish processing industry with A. T. Belch in 1927. He served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Bertie County for four years, as chairman of the Colerain High School Committee for 32 years, and on the Colerain Town Council for 20 years. Leo Wynns, his partner, is also a Colerain native and attended Chowan College. He began his career as clerk in a furniture store in Ahoskie, and after a few years was manager of a furniture store for the same company at Windsor. He returned to Colerain in 1938 and opened his own furniture store. He went into the fish business, heading the Chowan Fish Co., which he helped organize in 1944. He also is engaged in farming. Mr. Wynns served as chairman of the Bertie County Board of Education for six years.

BELCH FISH CO.
Colerain, N. C.

Belch Fish Co., as noted above, was organized in 1927 by L. D. Perry and A. T. Belch, Sr., and was operated as a partnership until Mr. Belch's death in 1945. A. T. Belch, Jr., took over for the Belch estate and he and Mr. Perry operated the plant until Mr. Perry sold his interest to the estate in February, 1953. The Perry-Belch Fish Co. name was then changed to Belch Fish Co., and A. T. Belch, Jr., continues its operation.

For many years the Perry-Belch Fish Co., later the Belch Fish Co., was the largest fish operator in the Colerain area. Hurricane Hazel destroyed most of the plant. Only a small section has been rebuilt up to this time. Herring processing and corning is also the principal activity of the Belch Fish Co. This firm also cans herring roe and handles other fish, usually in the fresh stage.

Recently S. D. Pierce, father-in-law of A. T. Belch, Jr., purchased the bulk of the interest in the Belch Fish Co. from the Belch estate. It is assumed that A. T. Belch, Jr., will continue to operate the plant and that probably other of the destroyed buildings will be replaced and the operations enlarged.

Some years ago A. T. Belch, Sr., and Emmett Elliott established a herring processing business at Cannon's Ferry, Post Office Tyner, across the river in Chowan County. Both have since died and Mrs. Elliott and A. T. Belch, Jr., continued the operation. "Hurricane Hazel" did extensive damage to this plant also, but operations have continued, although not to the extent they were before the storm damage.

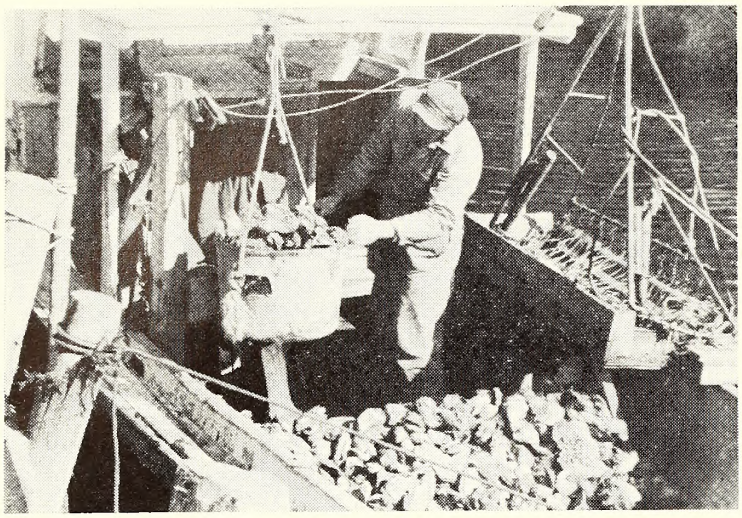
ENGELHARD SHRIMP, FISH & OYSTER CO.
Engelhard, N. C.

Engelhard Shrimp, Fish & Oyster Co., Engelhard, was started in 1946 by Harry J. Jarvis, still sole owner, and is one of the largest seafood processing operations in eastern North Carolina. This industry has been developed until its annual production now approaches half-a-million dollars.

"Chief Engelhard" is the brand name of the principal food products processed by this firm. Principal activities include canning shrimp, herring, herring roe, oysters, and old drum (striped bass), and tomatoes. In his operations last year, Mr. Jarvis bought $100,000 worth of oysters in the shell, $100,000 worth of shrimp, and processed 1,500,000 herring. His operations are seasonal and to fill in off-seasons in fish processing, he has contracted with local growers to raise



Chief Engelhard shrimp



Unloading oysters at Engelhard Shrimp, Fish, and Oyster Co., Engelhard

250 acres of tomatoes this season from which he hopes to can 50,000 cases. At the peak of his operation Mr. Jarvis employs around 175 workers, but his plant continues year-around operations at times on reduced scale.

Engelhard Shrimp, Fish & Oyster Co. owns a large boat which plies the waters of Pamlico Sound, visiting individually-owned boats from which are purchased oysters, shrimp, fish and other seafood products. Other seafood gathering boats unload the catches at the Engelhard dock.

"Chief Engelhard" products are sold through wholesalers and are shipped to practically all points in North Carolina and to other Metropolitan areas, including Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, Brunswick, Ga., and Lakeland, Fla.

In other off-season operations, Mr. Jarvis cooks and grinds fish and fish producing fish meal, which is sold in 100-lb. bags, and grinds oyster shells which are used as chicken feed and by farmers as a source of lime.

Mr. Jarvis, a native of Beaufort County, operated a barber shop for 12 years at Belhaven. With limited seafood processing experience, he decided in 1946 to enter this field and has built a fine industry which, in addition to bringing him splendid returns, offers a satisfactory market for seafood which would leave the State in original form for processing elsewhere.

J. E. WAFF & SONS
WAFF BROS. FISH CO.
EDENTON BAY FISH CO.
Edenton, N. C.

J. E. Waff & Sons, Edenton, is among the oldest and the largest seafood processing plants in the State. Now in third generation, this firm, a group of young men, operates this plant, Waff Bros. Fish Co., Edenton Bay Fish Co., and also a fish meal plant, all of which have developed until gross annual sales now average between $250,000 and $300,000 a year.

J. E. Waff started this firm as individual owner before the turn of the century. Later his son, J. E. Waff, Jr., joined him and the firm name became J. E. Waff & Son. Still later, this J. E. Waff took over and continued the business until his death in 1947. Now four of his sons, Edward, John E., Jr. (actually John E. III), Maurice and Edsel Waff, operate the business, and another son, Alvin, now in school, is expected to joint the firm as a partner later. Mrs. Ida May (Edward) Waff is bokkeeper and office manager.



Edenton Bay herring roe and shad and herring canned by Waff's Edenton Bay Fish Co., Edenton.

J. E. Waff & Sons and its affiliated firms, Waff Bros. Fish Co., at Tyner, 15 miles north of Edenton, at Cannon's Ferry on the Chowan River, and Edenton Bay Fish Co., started about 1940 by J. M. Jones and bought by the Waff family in 1952, have developed until they employ from 125 to 150 workers, due to seasonal variations, and have an annual payroll ranging from $30,000 to $35,000. The three firms operate nine trucks with insulated bodies and, as noted, have gross annual sales of $250,000 to $300,000. As the spring season ended, these firms had 3½ million corned herring on cold storage ready for distribution during the remainder of the year.

Principal activities of J. E. Waff & Sons are catching and buying herring from boats, handling from 350,000 to 400,000 herring each season. These are beheaded, gutted, washed, brined and placed in cold storage. As the trade demands, the herring are packed in tubs, each containing about 250 herring or about 50 lbs. net. These retail for around $4.00 a tub, varying with the seasons and market conditions. From 25 to 30 workers are employed.

Waff Bros. Fish Co. also cuts and salts herring, handling an average of about 10,000,000 each season, along with some shad, rock, perch and catfish. This firm employs from 60 to 65 workers.

Edenton Bay Fish Co., acquired in 1952, is engaged primarily in canning herring roe of the widely-known "Edenton Bay" brand and also in canning "Edenton Bay" shad and herring. Herring roe is put up in 8-oz. cans and retail for about 20¢ a can. The firm puts up from 3,000 to 5,000 cases of 48 cans each of the herring roe each season. About 200 cases of shad, in 15-oz. cans with 24 cans to the case, and about 300 cases of herring, also in 15-oz. cans, are



Baskets of herring, shad, rock, perch, and catfish displayed by John, Edward and Maurice Waff and Highway Patrolman Jack Thomas at J. E. Waff & Sons plant

put up each year. This firm employs about 75 workers in the heavy season, employment dropping to eight or ten in the off-season period.

An interesting note is that the Waff organization catch and purchase catfish caught in Albemarle Sound and the Chowan River. This part of the operation continues all the year, and extensive shipments are made to Georgia and midwestern states.

At the fish meal plant, operated by the Waff family on the Chowan River about a mile above the bridge, fish scrap from the Waff plants is gathered, cooked and ground for poultry and animal food and sold to farmers over an extensive area.

BLUE CHANNEL CORP.
Belhaven, N. C.

Blue Channel Corp., Belhaven, packer of the extensively advertised "Harris Atlantic Crab Meat," is one of the three plants operated by this organization. The Belhaven plant processes and cans crab meat only, as does the plant at Gwynn's Island, Va., while the plant at Port Royal, S. C., headquarters of the organization, cans crab meat as well as shrimp and oysters. The Belhaven plant has gross annual sales of approximately $350,000.

The Blue Channel Corp. came to Belhaven in 1943, buying out the Ruark Crab Factory which had been in operation since 1930. The plant, built largely of corrugated iron, contains about 20,000 sq. ft. of floor space and is located on the broad Pungo River, not far from Pamlico Sound. The operations are partially seasonal, the firm employing from 100 to 120 workers during about 10 months in the year and dropping down some during the remaining two months. The annual payroll ranges close around $70,000.

Crabs are bought from crab boats operating over waters within 20 miles of Belhaven. They are sold over the entire country, but the bulk of the sales is in New York and the New England States.

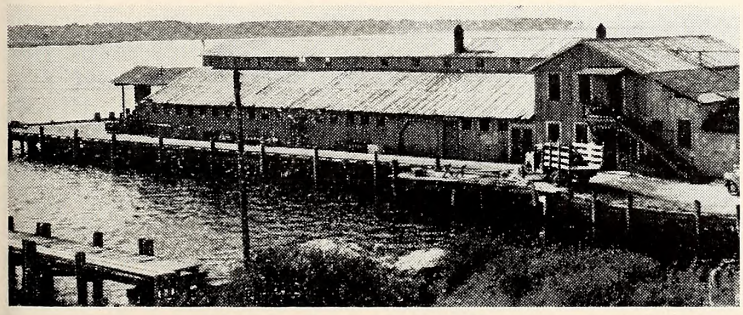
Crabs are brought in by boats and pickup trucks and delivered to the plant. They are washed and steamed and the crab meat is packed in hermetically sealed and sterilized cans. The cans are then cooled and stored in the warehouse until needed. They are then labeled and shipped. Crab meat is packed in 5½-oz. cans for family use and in 16-oz. cans for institutions. Two dozen cans are packed in each crate. In addition to the cans, some "Harris Atlantic Crab Meat" is packed to provide for deviled crab on the half shell. With a can of crab meat, four crab shells are packed in a window box, on which the deviled crab is to be served.

Sterling G. Harris is president and principal owner of Blue Channel Corp. With the cooperation of Dr. Carl R. Fellers of the University of Massachusetts, he worked out and patented a process for packing crab meats which insures a fresh and delicious product when it reaches the dinner table. Mr. Harris began packing crab meat in 1935 and later established plants at Crisfield, Md., Belhaven, and Port Royal, S. C. Later the Maryland plant was disposed of and another plant was opened at Gwynn's Island, Va. The main office of the company is at Port Royal, S. C., site of the original operation.



Four shells and crab meat for crab on half shell, Blue Channel Corp.

James T. Miller, manager of the Belhaven plant, is a native of Barre Plains, Mass. He is a graduate of the University of Massachusetts in Food Technology. He joined the Blue Channel Corp. in 1943 as food technologist and was an Ensign in the U. S. Navy in the 1944-46 period. He then became manager of the Crisfield plant, continued there until 1949 when he was made manager of the Belhaven plant. Recently he was elected secretary of the Belhaven-Pantego Rotary Club and is active in other civic affairs. He is married and has a fine family of five children.



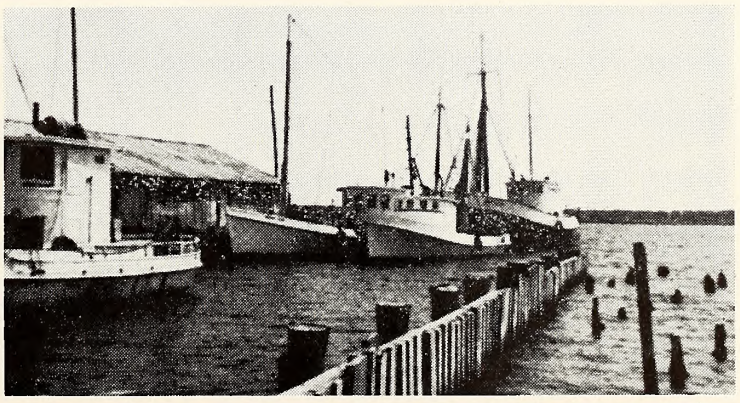
Part of plant of Blue Channel Corp., crab meat processor, Belhaven

---

BELHAVEN FISH & OYSTER CO.
Belhaven, N. C.

Belhaven Fish & Oyster Co., Belhaven, began in 1934 as an individually-owned firm engaged in buying and selling fish. Three years later, Clyde Potter, still individual owner, began packing shrimp and continued expansion of activities in seafood processing until the firm now has gross annual sales of approximately $400,000.

After beginning to pack shrimp, Mr. Potter added other seafood products, and in 1943-44 processed fish for the Federal Government for use in the various camps in North Carolina and Virginia. In 1951 Mr. Potter began packing crab meat and oysters. His firm has expanded until it now packs from 200,000 to 300,000 one-pound sanitary packages of crab meat, approximately 300,000 lbs. of shrimp, largely in 100-lb. boxes, with some five-pound boxes, and 10,000 bushels of oysters packed in pint and gallon cans. Most of the fish and oysters are sold in North Carolina, but the shrimp and crab meat is shipped for distribution to northern and southern markets.



Shrimp trawlers at plant of Belhaven Fish and Oyster Co.



Sanitary window can of crab meat packed by Belhaven Fish and Oyster Co.

Belhaven Fish & Oyster Co. has its busiest season for about 20 weeks, from around April 1 to November 15. Most of the time during the heavy season, the firm employs about 75 workers, the number dropping down during the off-season period. The annual payroll ranges around $60,000. The plant, located on Pungo River, not far from where it enters Pamlico Sound, contains about 11,500 sq. ft. of floor space, with one cement cold storage building, one of corrugated steel and other wooden buildings. Four refrigerated trucks are used in delivering the firm's products. Also, five shrimp trawlers are owned and operated in the area to supply shrimp, in addition to shrimp and other seafoods purchased from local fishermen.

For five years Mr. Potter also operated a shrimp plant in Pensacola, Fla., which was closed after the operation last year. He and his brother, H. C. Potter, as Potter Brothers, operate a wholesale and retail seafood business in Washington.

Clyde Potter is a native of Beaufort and has been engaged in the seafood business from his youth. He has been a very successful operator and is a past president of the N. C. Fisheries Association.

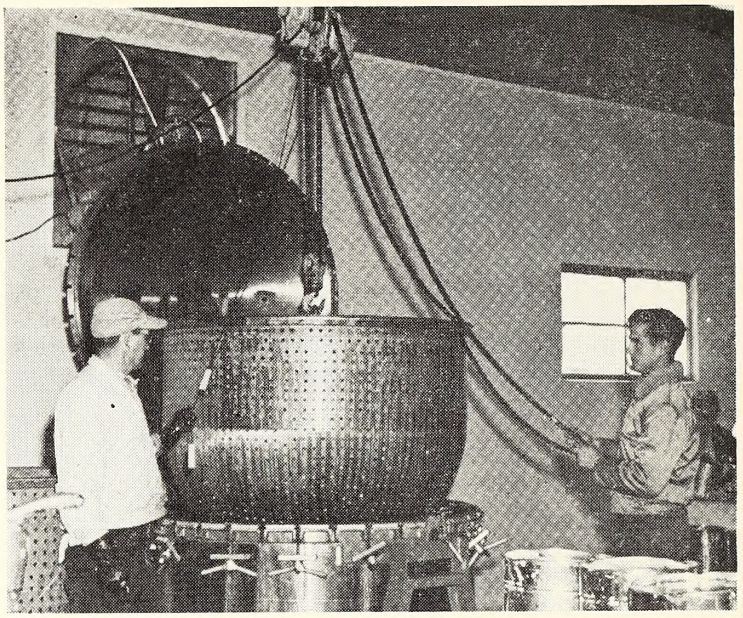
WILLIS BROTHERS
Williston, N. C.

Willis Brothers, Williston, around 1940 began processing clams, an activity which grew out of the firm's earlier catching, buying, hauling and selling fish and other seafood.

The clam processing activities include steaming and shucking clams, separating the clams from the clam juice and packing the clams and the juice in five-gallon cans. These cans are placed in cold storage at the Beaufort Quick Freeze Co. and withdrawn as needed for shipping, the firm supplying H. J. Heinz, which firm produces clam chowder. The clam juice is sold to the same firm for making clam broth. This operation is seasonal, the usual season running from October to July. The firm also ships approximately 2½ million Cherrystones to Cleveland, Ohio, in September and October for Clam Bakes.



Grading clams in shell at Willis Bros., Williston



Basket of clams going into retort at Willis Bros.

Willis Brothers employs around 22 workers during the height of the season and the annual payroll in this processing is approximately $12,330.00.

Willis Brothers is a partnership composed of Elmer and Wesley Willis. They are natives of the area and have been engaged in handling seafood from their youth. The processing operations grew out of the buying and selling fish and other seafood. About two years ago the firm also started building boats, which is now developing into an important part of the industry. The firm also owns and operates a menhaden fishing boat named "Tenderheart." The menhaden are sold to fertilizer firms in the area.

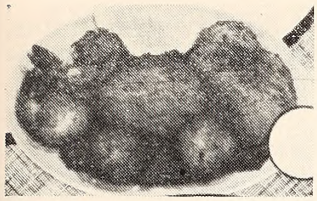
CAPE FEAR COLD STORAGE CO.
Wrightsville Sound, N. C.

Cape Fear Cold Storage Co., Wrightsville Sound, packer of fresh frozen ready-to-cook breaded seafood dinners, crab cakes, breaded oysters, deviled crabs and other seafood products for large chain stores and individual distributors, has been hounded by misfortune, but is now about ready to resume full scale operations.

This firm, operated as a partnership with J. B. Talbot in charge of activities and W. J. Howard as a silent partner, had operated at Kure Beach since 1949 and until it was burned out in July 1954. The next month the firm moved to Wrightsville Sound and continued until Hurricane Hazel practically destroyed the plant last October. Again the firm began operation in small temporary quarters while plans were made to erect a new building of cement block and measuring 30 x 60 feet on a site purchased for that purpose. Entirely new equipment has been purchased for this plant, which was expected to be in operation by the time this appears.

Meanwhile the Cape Fear Cold Storage Co. was bending every effort to keep its old customers while waiting to get into its new quarters and further extend operations. Even with all of its difficulties, it hopes to do a $150,000 business this year.

Various types of seafood are processed, including seafood dinners, breaded oysters, crab cakes, deviled



Breaded seafood dinner prepared by Cape Fear Cold Storage, Wrightsville Sound

crabs and raw shrimp. They are shipped in refrigerated trucks to points as far distant as Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina, and Charlotte, Durham, and other points in North Carolina.

The products are sold in most of the leading stores in the Carolinas, Virginia and Tennessee, including numbers of stores operated by some of the larger chains.

Most of the products are packed in small retail packages ranging up to two and two and one-half pound packages for institutions. The firm employed about ten workers during the winter and planned to increase the number when it occupied its new building. Most of the work is hand operations, but new stainless steel choppers, mixers and other equipment are now in use. The operation continues year round with periods of higher and lower production.

FLEMING FISHERIES
Jamesville, N. C.

Fleming Fisheries, Jamesville, on the Roanoke River between Williamston and Plymouth, operated by C. C. Fleming as a sort of side line, has been engaged in herring fishing for several years. The firm operates a seine, catching herring during the spawning season. Much of the catch during the spawning season is sold fresh in the neighborhood. The surplus is corned and sold in tubs and baskets. During the season 35 or 40 workers are employed and from 300,000 to 350,000 herring are caught each year.

MURRAY J. TYNCH
RFD, Edenton, N. C.

Murray J. Tynch, RFD, Edenton, operates a small plant from eight to ten miles northwest of Edenton on the opposite (east) side of the Chowan River. This plant buys, cuts and salts and smokes herring and also cans herring roe. The plant operates about twelve weeks in the year.

Variety of Novel and Interesting Food Items Processed

Novel and interesting miscellaneous food products are processed and packed in North Carolina by a number of firms. Because this State cans very few vegetables, and not much fruits and berries, processing of these items is included in this classification. Some of these plants are large, but others are small, with only a few employees. Numbers of the items produced are probably known to only a few people of the State.

Some of the items processed and packed are "puffin biscuits," "pedigreed pickles," preserves, jellies, jams, pies, marmalades, candies, potato chips, pigskins, sauces, sauerkraut, molasses, syrup, vinegar, flavoring extracts, peanut cooking and popcorn oils, pecans, and canning such plentiful items as green beans, peppers, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, apples, peaches, and berries and other vegetables and fruits, and dehydrating apples, breaking and freezing eggs, making cookies and cookie mixes, hushpuppy and spoon bread mixes, and others.

Information on some of these operations is given in the articles below.

READY-TO-BAKE FOODS, INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

Ready-To-Bake Foods, Inc., manufacturers of famous Puffin Sweetmilk and Buttermilk Biscuits, with a plant currently in operation at 2016 West Morehead Street, is making plans to move into its new $750,000.00 plant, now in the final stages of construction, in the very near future. The new building is located on Freedom Road at Thrift Road, just a short distance to the rear of the present building.

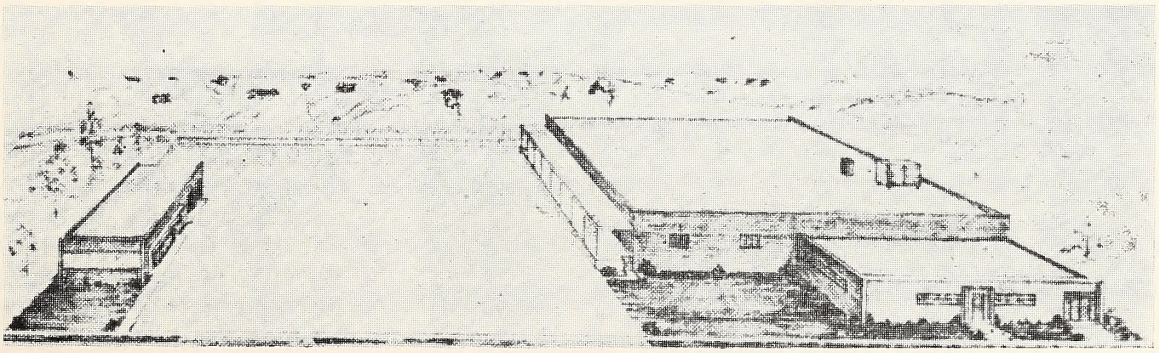
The present plant, opened late in 1950, located in Charlotte through the efforts of Lawrence Mason, president of Interstate Brokers. The firm started in a building containing about 12,000 sq. ft. of floor space with about 35 employees. The firm now has about 150 employees and is required to work two shifts in order to keep up with production needs.

The new building will result in doubling of production, with the number of employees to increase a short time after it is occupied. This building will contain 36,000 sq. ft., all on one floor. According to M. W. Fortney, president, it will be "the most modern biscuit manufacturing plant in the U. S."

"Puffin Biscuits" have been produced for several years and are now distributed on a nation-wide basis. Their popularity with housewives has increased remarkably because of the simplicity in their preparation. The little fibre board containers are zipped open, the 10 Puffin Biscuits placed in a pan, put in the oven, and 9 minutes later are ready for serving. Of all refrigerated biscuits, only Puffin carries the famous Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval.

Puffin Biscuits are made from an exclusive blend of premium flour, baking powder, shortening, milk, sugar and salt. The dough is rolled, cut and placed in sealed cans, each containing 10 biscuits. These are packed in cartons, two dozen cans to the carton, and the cases placed in cooling vaults before they are shipped to distributors throughout the South-

New $750,000 "Puffin Biscuit" plant in Charlotte from architect's drawing



eastern states.

Ready-To-Bake Foods Inc. is responsible for most of the new innovations in the biscuit industry, including the first sweetmilk biscuit, the first completely enclosed container, the first foil label, the first lay-down label, the first easy to open can, the first container including a freshness sealing film, and the first package to include tested recipes for varied uses of the biscuits.

Ready-To-Bake Foods Inc. has been in operation for six years now, having started business in Los Angeles, California, the home office. Plants are operated in Los Angeles, Calif., Charlotte, N. C., Dallas, Texas, and St. Louis, Missouri. The corporation is owned by the three principal officers, M. W. Fortney, president; S. R. Kennard, Jr., vice-president; and R. C. Samuelson, secretary-treasurer.

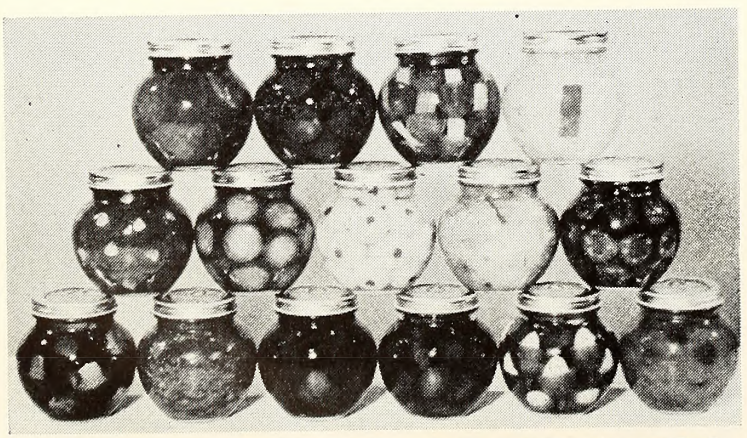
Key personnel in the Charlotte plant include J. H. Rowe, office manager; G. J. Cox, production manager; T. E. Davis, sales manager; and Clayton Brock, transportation manager, who handles the distribution of Puffin Biscuits on a lease arrangement with F. K. & S. Trucking Company. Mr. Rowe, a native of Charlotte, attended Brevard College and worked in Charlotte for the Interstate Milling Company and the Carolina and Northwestern Railway Company. He was a sergeant in the Army Air Corps during World War II and has held his present position for about two years.

Mr. Cox, a native of Ohio, was in the Quartermaster's Corps for several years, joining the company in 1951 as a mixer and worked his way up to production manager. Mr. Davis, sales manager, a native of Florida, served as a Captain in the Army Air Corps during World War II. Mr. Brook, a native of Alabama, is very active in Masonic and civic affairs, having held numerous offices in the Masonic Fraternity. He most recently has served as Master of Joppa Lodge No. 530 and at present is Sovereign Master of Four Crowned Martyrs Council No. 14.—Revised by Home Office of Ready-To-Bake Foods, Inc.

DIXIE-DAME COMPANY

Statesville, N. C.

Dixie-Dame Company, Mocksville Road, Route 64, near Statesville, operates a Southern Specialty Kitchen, producing "Pickles with a Pedigree," including gherkins and dills, artichoke specialties, relishes, chow-chow, watermelon rind pickles, tomato cartwheels, and marmalades, jellies, preserves and jams, with various condiments and in delightful combinations.



Display of "pedigreed pickles" and other delicacies packed by Dixie Dame Co., Statesville

Dixie-Dame kitchen products are distributed on a nationwide basis through specialty food stores, catering to the finer tastes and for the fancier tables. These delectable products are processed by hand and packed by hand in globe-shaped glass jars, arranged to catch the eye and stimulate gastric juices. They are handsomely labeled with gold embossed miniature Dixie-Dame Cameo Medallions.

These southern specialty items grew out of the proclivities of two society women, well versed in artistry and hospitality to entertain delightfully. Mrs. Marie Long Land and Mrs. Lois Long Riker, daughters of the late Judge Benjamin F. Long, a distinguished North Carolina jurist, decided to try their hands at developing delicious viands from recipes which made southern cooking famous. In 1934 they put up a small building 18 x 24 feet in the back yard of the Long home in Statesville. Within three years their products had become so famous that they had almost reached nationwide sales and acceptance. In 1937 they purchased a 40-acre site outside the city limits and began developing a plant of unusual interests and operations. This plant has expanded until it contains 18,000 sq. ft., and 63 vats for brining pickles are in operation. During the past 10 years, gross annual sales have never dropped below $100,000.

Dixie-Dame Company started doing things with gherkins and dill pickles. These are grown under contracts made with farmers in the area and from 20 to 30 acres are harvested each year. This produce is brought in, brined and in due time becomes sweet or sour pickled gherkins in numerous forms, becoming "acorns" when almonds are inserted, or moonstones, redbuds, olive style and stuffed rings through various hand processing. Artichoke specialties include polka dot pickles, old fashioned pickles, relish and chow-chow. Watermelon rind pickles are stuffed with cherries. Other specialties are green tomato cartwheeels. Also prepared and packaged are pedigreed preserves, including strawberry, kumquats, blackberry, peach, cherry, pear, pineapple, damson preserves and orange marmalade; blackberry jam; apple, grape, blackberry, quince, crabapple, currant, mint, black raspberry and cinnamon-apple jellies.

These are only a few of the numerous products, most of them with snappy suggestive names. These various Dixie-Dame products in the globe-shaped bowls, or the newer thrifty cylinder jars, with colorful pimento and tomato adornments, are packed in gift packages containing three to a dozen jars, are distributed by the thousands around Christmas time and on other festive occasions. The jars contain five ounces, 10 ounces and 16 ounces, while the cylinders are of one size, containing seven ounces.

In 1951 the Dixie-Dame Co. built a display room and gift shop on Highway 64 in front of the tree-surrounded plant. There individual jars and cylinders and groups of jars, ranging from one to a dozen are packed in specially built attractive gift boxes. In addition to its own Dixie-Dame products, numerous novelty items are sold in this shop. Material used in constructing the gift shop was secured from large abandoned vats in which the cukes were brined.

The Dixie-Dame Company, up to this time, has never had a night watchman. The ghost of a former landowner reportedly haunts the plant and grounds every night. In fact, some of the neighbors claim they have seen him prowling around the place.

Novelty is normal in the Dixie-Dame Company operations. No men can be found, except a sufficient number to do the heavy work around the place. White and Negro women have worked side by side in the plant for more than 20 years without friction and without labor troubles. Two sisters, ornaments in any social gathering, handle the business of this unusual industry.

Mrs. Lois Long Riker is as well-known as a musician and singer as she is in designing and naming the processed gherkins and other products of the Dixie-Dame plant. She has developed the many items produced, gave them the artistic names they bear and designed the labels and tops of the packed jars. For 20 years she lived in California and returned home for six months. She is still there as production manager. Mrs. Marie Long Land is a club woman, known extensively even beyond the borders of the State. She has held important positions in various civic women's and other organizations, including presidency of the N. C. Federation of Women's Clubs and chairman of its Board of Trustees. She also has a distinct flair for politics. Mrs. Land is the widow of Ed M. Land, Statesville attorney and former representative in the State Senate.

T. W. GARNER FOOD CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

T. W. Garner Food Co., 4045 Indiana Avenue, Winston-Salem, had its beginning in 1929 when Samuel W. Garner and his son, Thad W. Garner, operated a barbecue stand, and Mrs. Garner and the son developed a home-made sauce for the barbecue. This firm, now operated by the father and three sons, produces preserves, jellies, sauces and relishes, and distributes them over eight southern states.

S. W. Garner operated the Dixie Pig Barbecue Stand on North Liberty Street in the early depression years. The sauce, needed with the barbecue, was developed and produced in the former Garner home by T. W. Garner and Mrs. Garner. Patrons of the Dixie Pig Stand were so impressed with the delicious flavor of the sauce that they began asking for it, and its production for sales was started in the home. This barbecue sauce was first put up in gallons and later pint sizes were started. For two or three years this sauce continued to be home produced and then the plant was moved to a building on Oak Street. By 1933 two sons were producing and the father was selling this sauce.

Around 1935 the T. W. Garner Food Co. started its famous "Texas Pete" sauce brand and now eight different types of "Texas Pete" sauces are produced. In the 1938-39 period the father and brothers decided to expand production and began producing preserves and jellies. Operation quarters then became crowded and in 1941 they built the first unit on the present old home site. This building was 40 x 126 feet, containing about 5,000 sq. ft. of operation space. Two steam-jacketed kettles were installed. As sales increased additions were built to the plant, one in 1945, another in 1948 and the last one in 1954. The plant now contains approximately 15,000 sq. ft. and the plant and equipment have a valuation of around $100,000.



Peach preserves flanked by two "Texas Pete" sauces, hot and barbecue, packed by T. W. Garner Food Co., Winston-Salem

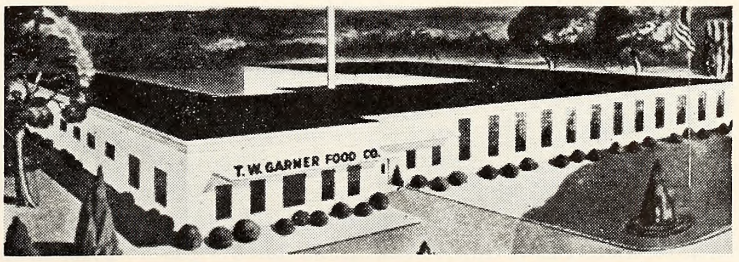
T. W. Garner Food Co. continued as a partnership, including S. W. Garner and his three sons, all of whom worked in the plant as they ghew up and became partners after finishing school and beginning full time. In 1946 the firm was incorporated. The capital assets of the corporation have now reached $250,000. Officers of the corporation are Samuel W. Garner, chairman of the board; Thad W. Garner, president and sales manager; Ralph C. Garner, vice-president and production manager, and Harold H. Garner, secretary-treasurer and office manager.

The four Garners' products include eight different types and flavors of "Texas Pete" sauces, including hot sauce, barbecue sauce, steak sauce, chili for hot dogs, seafood cocktail sauce, worcestershire sauce, green pepper sauce and hot dog sauce, and hot cake syrup.

Preserves and jellies, all vacuum cooked and vacuum packed in beaded tumblers, are six deluxe jellies including apple, grape, blackberry, dewberry, crabapple and black raspberry. Also the nine types of preserves include strawberry, red raspberry (seedless), black raspberry, cherry, blackberry, dewberry, pineapple, damson, pear and peach preserves. Of the raw products used in the Garner jellies and preserves, peaches and strawberries are purchased largely from the West Coast; grape juice and cherries come from New York State; crabapple juice and raspberries come from New York and Michigan; blackberries from half a dozen northwestern North Carolina counties, and dewberries from Sampson County and surrounding area.

Garner operations are somewhat seasonal and require about double the normal employment in periods during which blackberries, dewberries and a few other of the products are ripening. Average employment ranges around 26, but in the busy periods this climbs to about 50. The annual payroll has now reached about $125,000.

Garner products, sold through wholesalers and distributors, now cover about eight southern states, shipped usually by motor carrier. Garner foods are found attractively displayed on the shelves of most high type food and food specialty stores throughout the area. All Garner products are laboratory tested



Modern plant and offices of T. W. Garner Food Co.

and controlled to insure constant quality, purity and flavor. Their popularity has increased through the years and the sauces and tumblers of jellies and preserves are found in many dining rooms throughout the sales area.

Samuel W. Garner, father of the boys, is a native of Yadkin County, attended State College and in his early days operated with his brother the Edgewood Canning Co. in the Courtney section of Yadkin County. Surplus vegetables and fruit were canned and delivered by wagon to grocers in the area. For several years he operated the Yellow Cab Co. in Winston-Salem and then operated the Dixie Pig Barbecue Stand in connection with which the Garner sauce developed.

Thad W. Garner, his son, whose name the company takes, actually started the sauce. He began active work soon after he had finished high school. Harold H. Garner took a Business Administration course at Mississippi State College, where an older brother, Dr. S. Paul Garner, was a teacher in the School of Commerce. Ralph C. Garner finished at Reynolds High School in Winston-Salem in 1935 and then became a full-time member of the firm. All of the Garner boys are members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and are all active boosters of Winston-Salem and the northwestern North Carolina area.

WELLONS CANDY CO.
Dunn, N. C.

Wellons Candy Co., U. S. Highway 301 North, Dunn, was started in 1942 by John H. Wellons, individual owner, who purchased a small candy-making shop operated by R. R. Raynor on the highway between Dunn and Erwin. This firm has grown into an important local and State industry and has developed until gross sales exceeded $1,500,000 last year.

In its earlier operation, this firm made chocolate-coconut bars as premium candy, with only two or three employees. After Mr. Wellons purchased the plant, he moved the operations to up-town Dunn. Business expanded until additional space was needed. In 1948 Mr. Wellons bought his present site of 30 acres, which already contained a warehouse. On this he erected a building and additions were made in 1950 and in 1954. The plant now contains 22,500 sq. ft. of operation space, in addition to 12,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space. The plant, warehouse and equipment have a valuation of approximately $500,000.

Wellons specializes in hard candies, including such brands as "Lucky Suckers," "Little Man Sticks" (penny), "Big Man Sticks" (nickel), "Fruit Balls," "Mint Fills," "Jellies," and marshmallow candy, all penny goods. These are packed in various sizes for supermarkets and other candy retailers in packages from eight to 20 ounces. Many of the supplies, including sugar, syrup, various flavorings, paper wrappings and containers are purchased from North Carolina producers.

Wellons Candy Co. has experienced a remarkable growth and expansion in the 13 years since Mr. Wellons started operations. Last year sales increased 25% over those in 1953 and the plant is looking forward to a $2,000,000 business this year. The firm employs an average of about 125 workers, operating usually two shifts and occasionally, as business demands, three shifts. The annual payroll is approximately $175,000.

Wellons candies, handled through brokers in this State and representatives of brokers in other states, are sold over 30 states, in all of those east of the Mississippi and some beyond, from Minnesota to Texas.

Wellons Candy Co. has followed the policy of giving Christmas bonuses, based on a percentage of the wages earned, to all of its employees with sufficient service records. These bonuses are distributed at the annual Christmas party given by the firm.

John H. Wellons is still individual owner of the Wellons Candy Co. Ed Ebelein is traffic manager; M. T. Maxwell is sales manager; W. E. Turner, office manager, and John Parham, plant manager. Mr. Wellons, born on a farm near Micro, Johnston County, finished high school and meanwhile worked in a drugstore at Micro. He was a candy salesman for a year or two and then entered the Medical Dept. of the Army. After his release, he again went on the road selling candy. In 1942 he bought the small firm operating as the Southern Sales Candy Co. and has developed it into one of the larger candy manufacturing firms in the State in 13 years. He is 37 years old and is active in civic, church and community affairs.

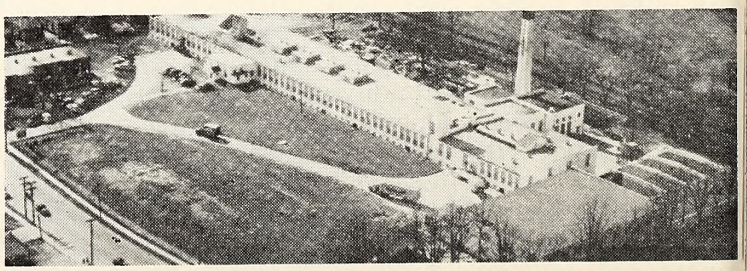
SCHOENITH, INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

Schoenith, Inc., 2136 South Boulevard, Charlotte, is one of the oldest and largest candy manufacturing firms in North Carolina and is classed as the largest in the nation of the premium-offering candy producers. Started on a very small scale in 1933 by J. Schoenith, the annual sales of this firm now range around a million dollars.

J. Schoenith, candy, chewing gum and confectionery salesman in this area, decided to go in business on his own. The opportunity came in 1933 when he bought out Merritt's, a small firm, producing fine candies in a small plant on Fifth Street. He took over the two candy makers and five or six packers, along with the limited amount of candy-making machinery. The candy was distributed by one or two old trucks.

His business prospered and he moved into larger quarters at 504 South Graham Street and again to 1410 W. Morehead Street. In 1938 Mr. Schoenith bought a site of six and one-half acres, which contained the old Atherton Cotton Mill. This old mill building was re-conditioned for candy manufacturing. It contained about 40,000 sq. ft. of space. Later as business increased a second floor was constructed in the building, doubling this space.

Meanwhile, in 1935 the firm was incorporated as



Air view of large candy making plant of Schoenith in Charlotte

Schoenith Candy Co., the name later changed to Schoenith, Inc. In 1938 the firm built a new office building containing 4,000 sq. ft., and in 1947 a warehouse containing 24,000 sq. ft. was constructed. The plant now contains about 110,000 sq. ft. of space. The entire plant and equipment, including the most modern candy, cookie and chewing gum machinery, is valued at more than half a million dollars, in addition to 45 units of rolling stock valued at about $75,000.

Schoenith has a crew of 60 salesmen, each operating a passenger car on daily routes throughout the southeastern states from Virginia to Texas. Each salesman covers his territory each two weeks, and products are shipped to the salesmen as needed. Schoenith candies are sold to or left on consignment with various church, school, club, association and other groups, and premiums are given for quick and ready sales of the products. These include cloth items, china and tableware and various other premium articles.

Schoenith produces bar candies retailing for five and ten cents in boxes of 30 and 40 bars, roasted skins, salted peanuts in five cent cellophane bags, makes hard candies, mints, chocolate drops, gum drops of various flavors, and bakes cookies, fig bars, bakes ice cream sandwich wafers, and produces other types of candies, gums and confectionery products. Sugar is the big item in the production of these products, purchased in car lots from Savannah. Last year the firm used about 800,000 pounds. Other ingredients are corn syrup, cocoa, coconut, peanuts, butter, flour, shortening, figs, eggs, milk, and various flavoring extracts, practically all purchased from North Carolina producers or through North Carolina brokers.

Schoenith employs approximately 150 workers, about half of whom are salesmen, the total North Carolina employment ranging around 100. The annual payroll for the plant and office staff ranges around $200,000. The firm has capital assets around $800,000, all of which are earned assets.

Officers of the corporation are J. Schoenith, president and treasurer; Mrs. Dorothy K. Schoenith, his wife, vice-president, and C. F. Scholl, secretary. B. C. Thompson is general manager; T. D. Ziegler, sales manager, and Herman Kruger, plant manager and purchasing agent. Schoenith is a family-owned corporation.

Mr. Schoenith is a native of Detroit and the son of German immigrant parents. His sales experience in North Carolina caused him to settle in this State and start his own business. His is described as a one man industry and he as a one industry man. However, in recent years he has purchased extensive holdings in real estate, not only in Mecklenburg County, but even more extensively in Florida in the area of Miami Beach, where he owns a home and spends much of his time, leaving his Charlotte plant in charge of his long-time associates. Key men are C. F. Scholl, secretary, a native of West Virginia, who came to Charlotte in 1928 and was an accountant until he joined Schoenith in 1935. Two years later he became secretary and has since held that position.

B. C. Thompson, a native of Union County, joined Schoenith soon after the firm started in 1933 and was salesman and sales manager until he was made general manager two years ago. T. D. Ziegler also joined the firm in 1933, his services paralleling those of Mr. Thompson, whom he succeeded as sales manager two years ago. Mr. Kruger is also an old timer with the organization. These four men now handle most of the details of Schoenith.

H. W. LAY & CO., INC.
Greensboro, N. C.

H. W. Lay & Co., Inc., with manufacturing plants in Greensboro and five other southern cities, was organized in 1940 by a group of young men headed by Herman W. Lay, peanut salesman, and William B. Oliver, accountant, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling potato chips. This group of energetic young men thus laid the foundation for a novel and interesting industry that has extensive sales from its six manufacturing plants and nine additional sales agency branches covering the entire Southeast.

The Greensboro plant, located at 3300 Spring Garden Street, was opened late in 1945. This organization not only provides a different industry for Greensboro, but offers a market to potato growers in eastern North Carolina from which the bulk of the potatoes used are purchased, not only for the Greensboro plant but also for the other five manufacturing plants located in southern states.

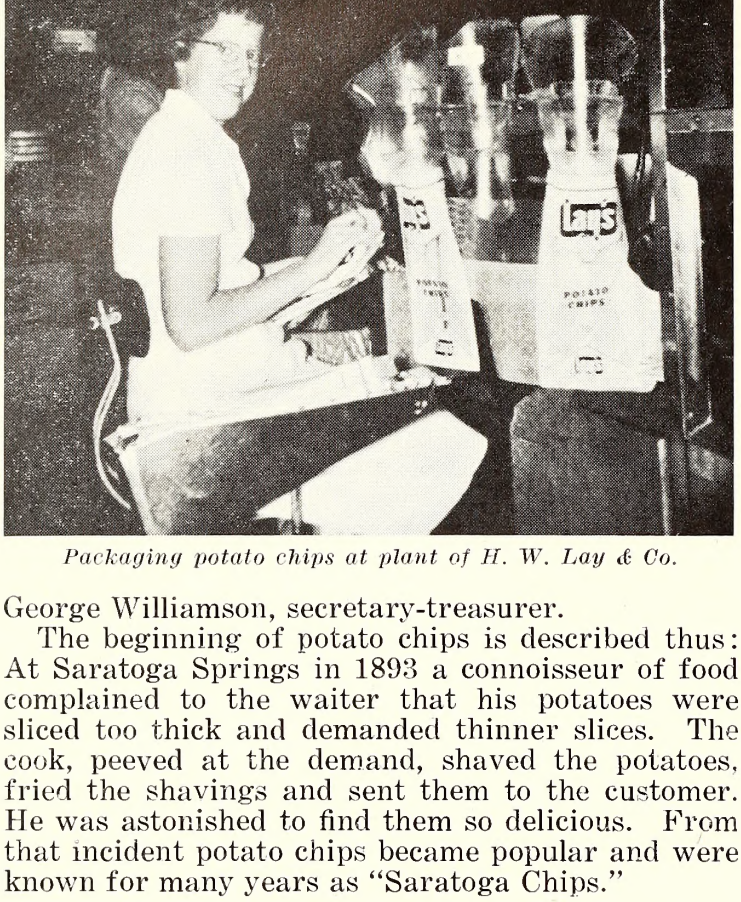
The Greensboro plant produces 375 lbs. of delicious crispy potato chips per hour which are distributed in cellophane bags regularly and frequently to wholesale and retail trade throughout North Carolina and into three other nearby states. The firm employs an average of about 125 workers direct and through distributors and sales branches. W. R. Dodd, who has been with the company for eight years, is manager of the Greensboro operations. A fleet of 65 trucks deliver "Lay Potato Chips" throughout the area served by the Greensboro plant.

In addition to the processing plant in Greensboro, other Lay manufacturing plants are located at Jacksonville, Memphis, Louisville, Jackson, and Atlanta. Sales agency branches are located in Charlotte and Tampa, Miami, Birmingham, Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., Columbia, and Greenville, S. C., and Columbus, Ga.

Principal officers of H. W. Lay & Co. are H. W. Lay, president; W. B. Oliver, executive vice-president; W. E. Freeman, production vice-president, and



Potato chips coming out of cooker in H. W. Lay and Company plant, Greensboro



Packaging potato chips at plant of H. W. Lay & Co.

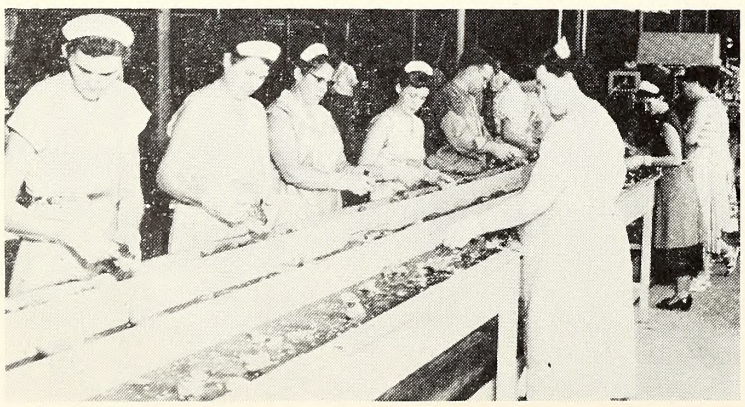
George Williamson, secretary-treasurer.

The beginning of potato chips is described thus: At Saratoga Springs in 1893 a connoisseur of food complained to the waiter that his potatoes were sliced too thick and demanded thinner slices. The cook, peeved at the demand, shaved the potatoes, fried the shavings and sent them to the customer. He was astonished to find them so delicious. From that incident potato chips became popular and were known for many years as "Saratoga Chips."

H. P. CANNON & SON, INC.
Dunn, N. C.

H. P. Cannon & Son, Inc., Dunn, branch plant of the packers of "Cannon" brand canned foods of Bridgeville, Delaware, started packing red peppers in the Dunn plant last year. This firm starts canning green beans also this season. Operations are carried on in a building erected by Dunn Enterprises, Inc., a group of civic-minded citizens of the Dunn area. The building is on a five-acre site, constructed of cinderblock and costing approximately $50,000. The factory building contains 12,000 sq. ft. of floor space, and a frame warehouse contains an additional 6,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

The Dunn plant, operating only two or three months in the year, packed approximately 18,000 cases of red sweet peppers last season. This amounted to approximately 40 truck loads of packed peppers shipped from Dunn. During the seasonal operation the plant employs about 100 workers, paying them last season approximately $40,000 in wages. These peppers are packed in No. 10 (gallon) cans and go to the cheese and meat industries, including Armour and Co., Carolina Packers, Smithfield; Frosty Morn at Kinston; the Siler City Poultry Exchange, and others.



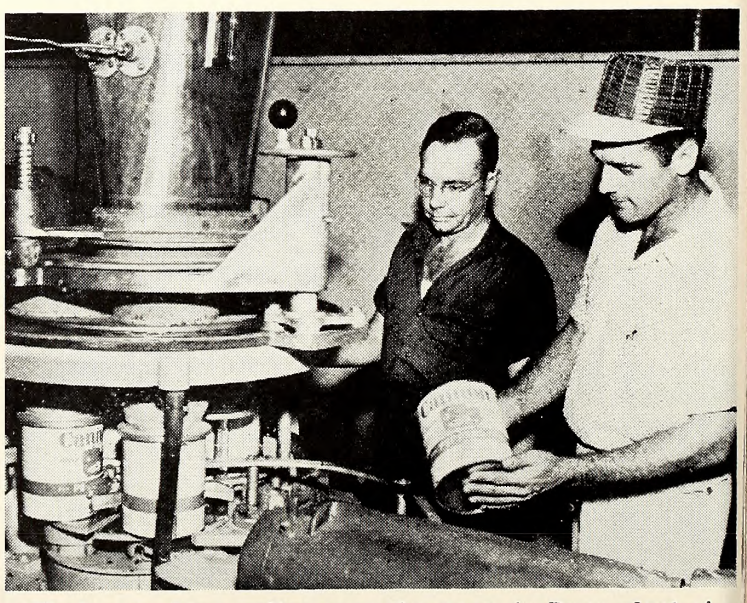
Crew separating pepper cores and seed from good meat at Dunn plant of H. P. Cannon & Son

Sweet peppers are grown by about 250 farmers in the Harnett, Sampson, Cumberland and Johnston County areas. These peppers are grown under contract and approximately 450 acres on 300 farms were under contract last year. Growers received approximately $10,000 for the products sold to the company. Still larger operations are expected this year. Officials of the company work with the growers and assist them extensively in selection of seeds, advise as to preparation and cultivation and in marketing their products.

In addition to packing peppers this season, Cannon has under contract about 100 acres of string beans, the products from which will be shipped to the Delaware plant for canning. If this part of the project turns out well, the operations of the string-bean plant in Delaware will probably move additional machinery to Dunn within the next few years.

Roy V. Tew, Jr., is general manager of the Dunn plant. He is a native of Sampson County and a 1951 graduate in Agronomy at State College. For two years he worked for a machinery firm in Siler City and in December, 1953, joined the Cannon firm in supervising the plant in Dunn and working with the growers in planting peppers to be canned last year.

H. P. Cannon & Son, with home office in Bridgeville, Delaware, was started in 1881 by H. P. Cannon. H. P. Cannon, II, is now president of the company, which is owned by members of the Cannon family. The firm is a large packing organization, well-established, and packed last year 1,000,000 cases of various vegetable products. These include asparagus, stringless beans, lima beans, red sweet peppers, green sweet peppers, pepper halves, sweet pepper relish, succotash, corn, corn with peppers, boiled onions, pumpkin and squash. These are packed and sold under the nationally famous "Cannon" brand



Closing machine sealing cans of peppers in Dunn plant of H. P. Cannon & Son

and are also packed for brokers under their own brand names.

Dunn citizens consider that they are very fortunate in securing this well-known and well-established industry for their community and look forward to further expansion of its operations.

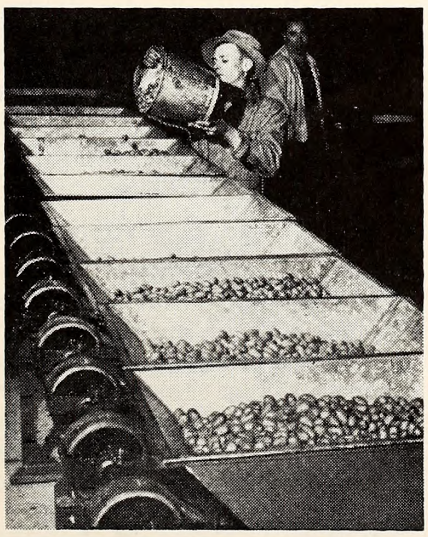
CAROLINA PECAN CO., INC.
Lumberton, N. C.

Carolina Pecan Co., Inc., Lumberton, a subsidiary of J. Barsotti and Co., Inc., Chicago, Illinois, was organized and incorporated in January, 1953, as a means of furnishing a market for pecans, one of the relatively small but important crops grown in North Carolina. This industry is carried on in the 4.8 acre warehouse, built and owned by Cooperative Warehouse, Inc., composed of tobacco, pecan, sweet potato and grain growers in the Lumberton area.

C. E. McLaurin, one of the original promoters and incorporators of this warehouse organization, is secretary to the board of directors and manager of this huge warehouse, and is also manager of the pecan processing operations. Space is leased by the parent pecan organization, which has equipped a section of the warehouse space with important machinery used in processing the pecans. This is the first and only plant of this type in North Carolina and has sufficient capacity to process the entire pecan crop. Formerly all pecans grown in the State were shipped in the hull to processing plants elsewhere.

In a good pecan year, the State grows approximately 3,500,000 pounds of pecans, largely in the southeastern area, but also some coming from the northeastern section of the State. The Carolina Pecan Co. handled more than a million pounds of pecans in 1953, but last year, because of crop failure, only 15 to 20 percent of the 1953 crop was processed. The 1953 crop brought the growers more than $250,000. The short crop in 1954 brought 40 to 50 percent of the amount paid in 1953, or about twice the unit cost, because of shortage. Pecans are largely a biennial crop and some of the trees bear in three-year cycles, making it hard to predict the production in any year.

Equipment in this plant is designed for sizing, shelling and packing pecans of any size or shape. Production is on the assembly line plan. The nuts are brought into the plant in bags, are sized, washed, sterilized, cracked and shelled. The hulls are separated and the meat of the nuts sized again. The meat of the pecan is processed in three groups, whole nuts, half nuts and granules. These are sized again and hand sorted, then are dried and packed in 30-pound cartons which are kept in cold storage. From 25 to 40 percent of the original weight of the pecan is nut.



Pecan cracker at Carolina Pecan Co.



Sorting halves of pecans at Carolina Pecan Co., Lumberton

The 30-pound cartons are shipped to the parent organization and are distributed wholesale to manufacturers of ice cream and candy and to bakers and roasters.

Carolina Pecan Co. operates for about 16 weeks during the winter season. During this period, two or three shifts of workers are used to take care of the pecans as they are brought to the plant. During the season about 50 workers are employed and are paid from $25,000 to $30,000 in a fully operated season. The parent company brought the machinery to Lumberton, installed it in the warehouse and remained long enough to show Mr. McLaurin and his two chief assistants, M. Johnson Britt and T. J. Lovett, how to operate. They have since carried on the full operation. The only yet discovered use for the discarded shells is for driving surfaces.

The bulk of the pecan crop in North Carolina is secured from shade trees. A few growers have developed pecan orchards as large as 30 or 40 acres. In these commercial growing tracts, from 12 to 16 trees are planted to the acre and the chief work connected with it is keeping down the undergrowth and then gathering and hauling the ripe pecans.

J. Barsotti and Co., Chicago, the parent organization, has been in the pecan and nut business for about 65 years. This firm operates shellers, roasters and packers for the wholesale trade and imports large quantities of various types of nuts from foreign countries.

NORTH STATE CANNING CO.
Boone, N. C.

North State Canning Co., Boone, canning the famous "Watauga" chopped and shredded kraut and kraut juice, is one of the interesting small plants which utilizes many heads of mountain cabbage in its operations. Each year from 50 to 75 thousand cases, the cans ranging in size from one pint to a gallon, of this delectable product are distributed throughout North Carolina and to half a dozen nearby states.

This industry was started in 1924 as a cooperative

venture, sponsored by a number of cabbage growers in Watauga County. The plant was operated for two or three years not too successfully. Then it was idle for about two years. In 1929 W. F. Miller and C. H. Hulcher of North Wilkesboro, and J. B. Church, Roaring River, leased the plant for two years with option to buy. At the end of that period, they purchased the plant and it has been in continuous operation since. At the beginning, a frame building 75 x 75 feet was erected and 10 vats of 25 tons each were installed for curing the cabbage and turning them into kraut.

In this interesting process the cabbage are received at the plant, all withered and green leaves are removed and the remaining white heads are placed in the vats. Salt is added and the pickling process begins. Twice each year these vats are filled with cabbage. By the time the last vats are filled, a period of three or four weeks, the first vats are ready for processing and as the first vats are emptied they are filled again. The cabbage in the second filling of the vats remain until they are needed for sales. The filling time runs from August through October and the processing continues until February or March, depending upon the sales. The cured cabbage when taken from the vats are chopped, or shredded, and put in cans No. 303s, No. 2s, No. 2½s and No. 10s. The smaller cans, holding a pint, retail at 10¢ each. The gallon cans are packed for restaurants, institutions, schools, and other large users.

Another interesting and brief operation in this plant is canning blackberries. This canning process starts in July and continues for about a month, or until time for the kraut operations to start. During this month from three to four thousand cases are packed, usually in No. 303 and No. 10 cans. The canned blackberries are sold under the brand name of "Black Diamond."

One interesting fact about the canned kraut is that it will keep in splendid shape for several years, due in part to the use of heavier tin for the cans used.

North State Canning Co. employs from 25 to 30 workers during the canning season for about six months, the seasonal payroll ranging from $18,000 to $20,000. Cabbage used in the plant are grown under contract with about 60 mountain farmers who produce around 80 acres of cabbage each year. During the short season the plant pays from $20,000 to $25,000 to the growers.

Dr. H. B. Perry, Boone physician, bought the interest of J. B. Church in 1930. Seven years later, in 1937, W. F. Miller died and Mrs. Miller took over his interest. Then in 1939 W. F. Miller, Jr., and Dr. H. D. Perry, Jr., bought the interest owned by C. H. Hulcher.

Officers of the company are Dr. H. B. Perry, Boone, president (inactive); Dr. H. B. Perry, Jr., Greensboro, vice-president (inactive); Mrs. W. F. Miller, wife of one of the original founders, secretary-treasurer, and W. F. Miller, Jr., plant manager.

W. F. Miller, one of the original owners, is a native of Watauga County. He operated shoe stores at Mountain City, Winston-Salem and in North Wilkesboro, starting in 1913. Around 1925 he made a start in canning by supplying farmers in the area



Watauga chopped sauer kraut canned by North State Canning Co., Boone

with tin cans for canning blackberries. The store basement was used for storage and for labeling and shipping the cans. These, too, were "Black Diamond" berries, many of them sold to West Virginia miners. Three or four years later, he and two associates leased and later bought the kraut plant in Boone. Mrs. Miller, the former Miss Ruby Spainhour, is a native of Burke County. She handled the office work at home for the blackberry canning operations and has continued home handling of the office operation for the Boone plant. W. F. Miller, Jr., started work labeling blackberry cans in North Wilkesboro as a boy and practically grew up in the Boone kraut plant, becoming manager following his father's death in 1937.

Dr. Perry has been a practicing physician in Boone and Watauga County for 50 years. This year he was nominated by the Watauga-Ashe-Alleghany Medical Society as "Doctor of the Year." This year he is a State Senator from the Watauga-Ashe-Alleghany district and has served previously in the General Assembly. His son, Dr. H. B. Perry, Jr., is a practicing physician in Greensboro.

PRITCHARD CANNING CO., INC.
West Jefferson, N. C.

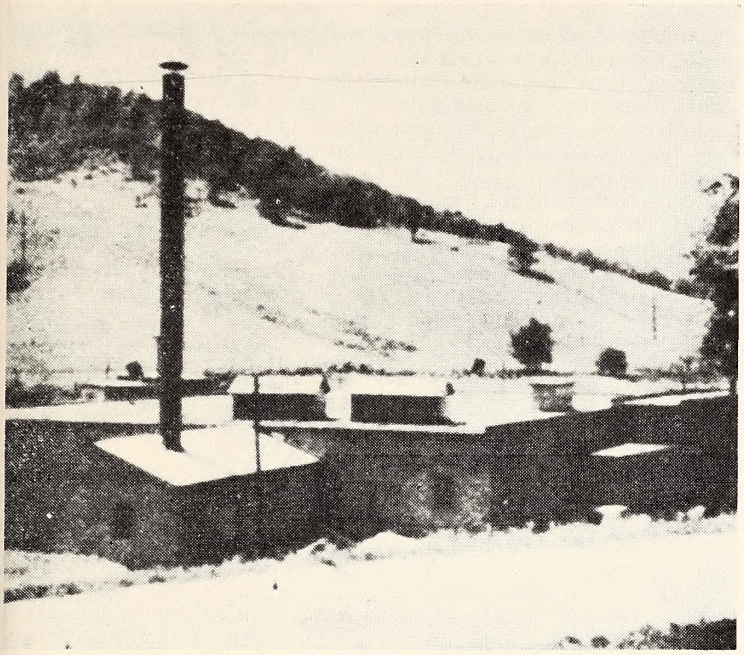
Pritchard Canning Co., Inc., Route No. 221 SW, West Jefferson, was organized by Charles Pritchard and a group of civic minded citizens and started operations in 1950 as a market for the huge crop of beans raised each year in Ashe and nearby counties. In the five years of operation, the company has developed until its gross annual sales reach approximately $250,000.

The company occupies a building of masonry construction containing about 17,500 sq. ft., which was erected by Ashe Industrial, Inc., to house this type of industry. John A. Weaver was president of the building company at first and was succeeded in 1954 by Carl F. Colvard. Numbers of Ashe County citizens own stock in Ashe Industrial. In 1954 John A. Weaver was elected vice-president and general manager of the Pritchard Canning Co., Mrs. Arnette Pritchard, wife of the founder, is president (inactive) and Charles Parrish is secretary and treasurer.

Pritchard Canning Co. operates about five months in each year, starting in June and continuing through November.

Representatives of the company carry trucks daily during the green bean selling season to the market at West Jefferson to buy the beans brought in by the growers. Most of the beans are of the Wade and Tender Green strains and are grown on hundreds of farms in Ashe and nearby counties. Probably 95 percent are grown in Ashe, although some beans are shipped in from the eastern part of the State, usually from Wallace. Local beans from two or three plantings are purchased over a season extending from July to mid-October, or the first frost. During the season Ashe growers are paid approximately $100,000 for the green bean crop.

Pritchard Canning Co. also cans dry beans of the



Green bean packing plant of Pritchard Canning Co. near West Jefferson

"Great Northern" and "Pinto" brands from the Midwest. This dry bean canning continues for about two months after the end of the green bean season.

Green beans are bought and inspected at the market. At the plant they go on an inspection belt line, are washed through blanchers and finally inspected, put into cans and passed through a machine which closes the cans. These cans are put in pressure cookers, the proper temperature applied. When opened the beans may be warmed, or cooked, and seasoned to the taste. Three sizes of cans are used, holding a pint, a quart and a gallon, or No. 303s, No. 2½s and No. 10s. The firm employs from 40 to 60 workers during the half-year season, and each season the payroll is approximately $50,000.

"Beaver Creek" brands of green beans produced by the company are sold largely in North Carolina but also go to jobbers and retail stores in South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. Two trucks are operated to bring in the fresh beans for canning and to deliver the canned beans to distributors. As noted, gross annual sales are approximately $250,000.

Mr. Pritchard, one of the chief promoters of the cannery, is a buyer and shipper of country produce and joined others in organizing the canning company and now is engaged in building Lake Ashe which will cover 40 to 50 acres with provisions for fishing, boating and summer cottages. Mr. Weaver, native of Ashe, has been engaged in farming, milling and construction work, and was in charge of erecting the building while president of Ashe Industrial, Inc. He is a member of the West Jefferson Lions Club and interested in other civic affairs.

AMERICAN MOLASSES CO. OF N. C., INC.
Wilmington, N. C.

American Molasses Co. of North Carolina, Inc., 15 W. Queen Street, Wilmington, is the only North Carolina firm engaged in the importation and processing of molasses on a commercial basis. This concern is a subsidiary of American Molasses Company, an old established firm in New York City, which operates 12 plants and offices in the United States and is a large importer of molasses for many uses.

The Wilmington plant was purchased by American Molasses Company in 1919 and its predecessor, C. C. Covington Company, had operated the industry since 1886. The firm imports edible molasses from tropical islands in the West Indies, one of the chief sources of supply being Barbados Island. The Wilmington plant blends, packs and markets the molasses, the favorite trade brands being "Grandma's Old Fashioned Unsulphured Molasses" and "Covington's Extra Fancy." Grandma's Uusulphured Molasses is packed in 12-ounce, 24-ounce, half-gallon and gallon glass jars, and the Covington's Extra Fancy brand is packed and distributed in 5-gallon steel pails and 55-gallon steel drums.



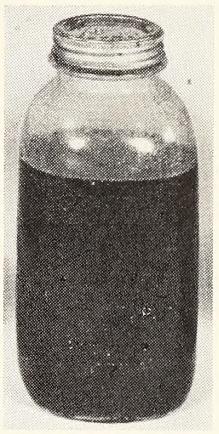
Grandma's Molasses

The firm also imports cane Blackstrap Molasses, a residual product from the manufacture of raw sugar, the chief source of supply being Cuba. Blackstrap Molasses is used mainly by the feed mills as an ingredient in sweet mixed cattle feeds and is distributed by the Wilmington plant under the brand "Hi-Test Brand Feed Molasses," in tank car and tank truck lots, also in 55-gallon steel drums. The Wilmington plant serves the entire southeastern area with edible molasses, and the Carolinas with Blackstrap Molasses.

The American Molasses Company at Wilmington owns its own plant and storage facilities, which covers a city block, and also maintains its own dock for unloading importations of molasses, which cargoes are received in bulk, motor tanker lots. The firm employs an average of around thirty workers.

William F. Tomz is treasurer and general manager of the plant and has been with the company for 15 years. Leon F. Andrews, plant superintendent, has a record of 35 years with the company.

LITTLE CANE RAISED; MOLASSES MAKING LIMITED FOR HOME USES



Home-made molasses for home use made near West Jefferson

North Carolina was formerly an extensive sorghum producer, although not extensively for commercial trade. Many farmers would grow cane sufficient to produce molasses for their own consumption and a small surplus for sale. Molasses, however, is classified as a depression crop and has dropped extensively in recent years. During the ten-year period, 1943-52, the State produced an average of slightly more than 500,000 gallons of sorghum annually. The 1953 crop reportedly produced only 134,000 gallons, while the estimate for the 1954 crop is slightly larger, 168,000 gallons.

Many North Carolina people, especially of the older groups, have nostalgic memories of molasses-making time. The sugar cane was stripped of its fodder, tasseled, cut and hauled to the neighborhood plant. This consisted of a triple roller arrangement, through which the cane stalks were fed and their juice squeezed out into containers. A mule or horse walked round and round, hitched to a shaft which turned these rollers.

The second step was a long furnace on which was placed a shallow tin container with tin sections about eight inches apart, with alternating short ends which enabled the cane juice to flow slowly down the slightly tilted boiler. As this juice progressed slowly through this maize, the fire would cook it slowly, and as it approached the exit end it began to thicken. At the end it flowed slowly into a container and was poured into a barrel through a funnel.

Before it hit the funnel, many sticks held by sugar-hungry children were dipped into the thickening liquid for a luscious lick. Molasses was "long sweetening" in many homes during "hard-time" periods.

CHARLOTTE REFINING CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

The Charlotte Refining Company, Pineville Road, Charlotte, was organized in 1951. The present management, headed by Hunter Goodrich, president, acquired the business and properties in April, 1952. The plant, located on five acres between the Southern Railroad and Pineville Road, comprises a modern oil refinery with complete facilities for the refining, deodorizing and winterizing of vegetable oils and the subsequent packaging of the finished products in all sizes of containers, from pints and quarts for the household trade, through one and five gallon cans for the restaurant trade, up to drums and tank cars for large industrial users.



Peanut Oil *Salad Oil*

Produced by Charlotte Refining Co.

The plant, under the direction of Frank Middleton, Vice-President, occupies three buildings totaling 12,000 square feet and employs eighteen workers in the plant and nine in the office and laboratory. Under the new management, production facilities have been greatly increased so that present output of finished products is now more than two and one-half times the original capacity.

Best known of the products of this plant are "Goodrich Salad Oil" and "Goodrich Peanut Oil," which are familiar to housewives in North and South Carolina. Sales, under the direction of James Moller, are made through super markets in North and South Carolina. The sales territory is to be expanded to take in Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia and Kentucky in the near future.

Latest addition to the facilities of the Charlotte Refining Company is a modern bottling plant where the attractive reusable glass decanters are filled with "Goodrich Salad Oil" and "Goodrich Peanut Oil" under the most sanitary conditions. Facilities are also available for the simultaneous filling of the large containers, including one and five gallon cans of "Goodrich Best Pop," a superior oil for use in popping corn.—By James Moller, Sales Manager.

MOTHER MURPHY'S LABORATORIES, INC.
Greensboro, N. C.

Mother Murphy's Laboratories, Inc., 1006 Arnold Street, ORD Section, Greensboro, is a novel and interesting operation engaged in mixing and distributing flavoring extracts. These flavoring extracts are sold all over North Carolina and in other states to bakeries, ice cream and candy manufacturers.

The company was organized and incorporated in mid-1947, with L. M. Murphy and K. L. Murphy, brothers, as the chief promoters. The business was started down-town in Greensboro while the company was erecting a new building of painted cinder-blocks, containing 2,700 sq. ft. The firm employs three salesmen and several workers.

Practically all of Mother Murphy's extracts are sold in gallon containers for bulk customers only. These flavoring extracts include most fruit flavors, all-spices and various oils, some of which are exported. Among the most popular are vanilla, lemon, orange, and almond. Special flavors are made up to meet customers' specifications.

Officers of the company, which started as Southern Laboratories, Inc., include L. M. Murphy, president and treasurer; K. L. Murphy, vice-president and secretary; Dr. C. T. Whittington, assistant secretary and treasurer (inactive). J. K. Chapin, Jr., is chemist and has charge of producing the extract flavors.

The Murphy brothers are natives of Davis, Carteret County, N. C. Mr. Chapin, native of Richmond, Va., attended the University of Richmond and Ohio State University. He has been with the company for three years.

CORBETT PACKING COMPANY
Tabor City, N. C.

Corbett Packing Company, Tabor City, is an interesting and new operation engaged in canning sweet potatoes and white potatoes. The plant is owned and operated by a North Carolinian; most of its employees are North Carolinians, and most of its raw products are grown in North Carolina. It is true, however, that the plant is located a short distance inside the South Carolina line just outside Tabor City town limits.

Corbett Packing Company was started in 1953 by Cecil Corbett, individual owner. In addition to canning sweet and white potatoes, the firm plans this season to start packing a sweet potato pie mix (yum yum—no, yam yam).

This firm operates somewhat on a seasonal basis although it continues to can potatoes most of the year. Its products are sold throughout the Southeast. The employment ranges as high as 70 workers during the busy season, and the payroll reaches an estimated $2,500 a week.

Mr. Corbett has as his chief assistants, Bill Truitt; his two sons, Cecil Corbett, Jr., Charles Corbett, and Arthur Catrette.

MORAVIAN COOKIES
Winston-Salem, N. C.

"Moravian Molasses Cookies," baked by Moravian families in Old Salem homes by a recipe handed down for many generations of Moravians, are packed in one-pound tin containers and shipped all over the United States and to many foreign countries during the Christmas season.

These almost paper thin cookies acquire their delectable flavors as much from the proper blending of the ingredients and rolling the dough into thin sheets as they do from the ingredients themselves. These cookies are made from flour, light brown sugar, molasses, eggs, spices (ginger), soda and salt. They are baked in Moravian kitchens during the late fall and are individually wrapped and packed by a group of women in the Arden Salem Store, the Fancy Foods Department of Bocock-Stroud Co., Fourth at Spruce Street, Winston-Salem. Miss Fannye G. Wilson is in charge of this department.

Approximately 65% of the sales of these Moravian cookies are made during the month of December, although shipments continue through Easter. These cookies are cut out of the thin dough by Colonial day cutters into shapes largely with holiday motif, including forms of Santa Claus, Christmas trees, stars, reindeers, and other animals and birds. These thin and fragile cookies are individually wrapped and hand packed to incure freshness and prevent breakage. They are not suitable for handling in the summer months. Orders for Moravian cookies come in all during the year to be shipped so they will reach their destinations by Christmas time. The pound cans of cookies are shipped postage paid for $3.25 each east of the Mississippi and $3.50 further west.



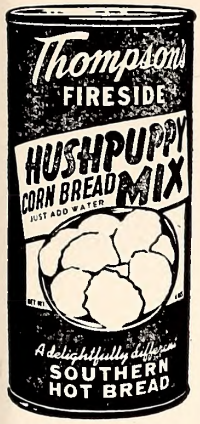
Moravian cookies made in Winston-Salem, Christmas delicacy

HUSHPUPPY CORP. OF AMERICA
Charlotte, N. C.

Hushpuppy Corp. of America, 504 South Graham Street, Charlotte, is a small but unusual organization engaged in making and distributing a corn meal mix, used in deep fat frying of the delectable hushpuppy, a perfect adjunct to various types of seafood. Starting in a family-owned restaurant in a small seacoast town in eastern North Carolina, this hushpuppy mix is now distributed in 39 of the 48 states, its annual sales ranging from $160,000 to $175,000.

"Thompson's Fireside Hushpuppy Mix" was first used in a popular restaurant known as Thompson's Fireside and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thompson in Swansboro. This restaurant specialized in fish and other seafoods, served with hushpuppies made of corn meal, flour, eggs, and other ingredients. So delicious were the hushpuppies that Marines stationed at Camp Lejeune and their families visiting them from all over the nation began requesting the hushpuppy formula. It was then that Mr. and Mrs. Thompson began packing this now famous hushpuppy mix. The formula was registered in 1948, and about that time the Hushpuppy Corp. of America was reorganized and moved its operations to Jacksonville, N. C. Mr. Thompson retired soon afterward, because of bad health and other Jacksonville interests purchased the stock of the company.

In 1950 the Jacksonville site proved insufficient and the headquarters and plant were moved to Charlotte. Although



the company employs only 6 or 7 workers part-time in the two or three mixing processes and filling 8-oz. cans, approximately 40,000 cases, of 24 cans each, are produced and shipped annually. In addition to the 8-oz. cans which retail for 23¢ to 25¢, the hushpuppy mix is packed in 5-lb. cans for restaurants, institutions and other large purchasers. This product is distributed throughout the Southeast and as far North as Philadelphia and as far West as Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. National distribution is handled through food brokers by Curt L. Rogers Co., Charlotte.

Hushpuppies are a distinctly southern product and are used primarily with seafood dinners; however, the hushpuppy mix is also delicious in corn muffins, corn sticks and as breading for shrimp, fish and other foods, and dressing in baking chicken, turkey or fish. Legend has it that the name originated at the numerous fish fries held in southern coastal towns since early days. Dogs in the communities gathered around and howled with hunger as a result of the odors from frying fish. Lumps of meal would be dropped into the hot fat and thrown to the dogs to quiet their yelping, along with the order "Hush, Puppies." And that, they say, is how the name originated.

When the Hushpuppy Corp. of America was organized, several Jacksonville citizens became stockholders. After Mr. Thompson's retirement, the principal owners and officers were and are Adrian E. Aman, president, treasurer and general manager, the only active official of the firm; J. H. Aman, secretary; C. W. Conkling, Sr., vice-president, and Percy G. Grant, all of Jacksonville and all inactive. President Aman was associated with his father, J. H. Aman, in a long-established mercantile firm in Jacksonville until he helped reorganize the Hushpuppy Corp. of America and took over its operations. Mr. Conkling operates a Supermarket in Jacksonville.

President Aman has recently perfected a formula for a spoon bread mix and has been engaged in setting up equipment for its production. Plans were to have operations started by the middle of this year.

DIXIE DEW SYRUP CO., INC.

Charlotte, N. C.

Dixie Dew Syrup Co., Inc., 504 S. Graham Street, Charlotte, is a small but interesting operation engaged in producing "Dixie Dew Honey Blend Syrup", "Dixie Dew Maple-Flavored Syrup", and "Dixie Dew Molasses." From 1939 to 1953 this was a part-time food processing plant, but began full-time operations in 1953 and has now developed until gross annual sales reach about $150,000.

The Charlotte operation was started in 1939 by John F. Stith, who started a similar type of operation in Gadsden, Ala., in 1928, and Curt L. Rogers, who has been engaged in the food brokerage business in Charlotte since January, 1935. For sometime Mr. Stith, who had previously sold his Gadsden product through Curt L. Rogers Co. in Charlotte, would leave his Gadsden operations for two weeks at the time and with a few helpers would blend and pack syrup at the Charlotte address. In 1953 he turned his Gadsden plant over to his son and began full-time operations in Charlotte. This small plant now employs five or six workers and has an annual payroll that ranges around $30,000.

Bulk corn syrup used in the production is purchased in Illinois. The Charlotte plant blends this syrup and packages it in pint and quart decanter bottles, which retail at 25 and 50 cents; four pound jars, which retail at 75¢; and nine pound cans, which retail for $1.50. The smaller containers are for home use and the larger ones for restaurants, institutions, and other larger users. From 45,000 to 50,000 cases, containing from six to 24 bottles or cans, are packed and sold annually to wholesalers and chain stores throughout the Middle Atlantic states. So successful has been this operation that the firm plans to double its production within the next two or three years. Dixie Dew products are sold under the slogan, "Gives a biscuit a college education."



Waffle *Honey-Blend*

Products of Dixie Dew Syrup Co., Charlotte

Dixie Dew Syrup Co. was organized and incorporated in 1939. Officers of the Corporation are John F. Stith, president and production manager; J. Bryan Davis, vice-president, and C. L. Rogers, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Stith, who worked out the blends for the syrups, has moved to Charlotte and is devoting full-time to the Charlotte operations. Mr. Davis, a native of Gastonia, grew up at the Baptist Orphanage in Thomasville and Kinston, N. C. He joined Mr. Rogers in 1935 in Charlotte in the operation of the Curt L. Rogers Co., a food distributing and brokerage firm. Mr. Rogers, a native of Wilson, was associated with his brother in the W. M. Rogers and Co. firm in Wilson, until he started his own firm in Charlotte in 1935. He is an active member of the Charlotte Lions Club and the Myers Park Baptist Church.

READY MAID FOOD CO.

Raleigh, N. C.

Ready Maid Food Co., 140 N. Lord Ashley Road, Longview Gardens, Raleigh, is a new, unusual and interesting home-operated, family-owned, infant industry engaged in producing "Ready Maid Frozen Cookie Dough." This little industry, started in the spring of 1954, is already supplying its products to most super-markets in the Raleigh and nearby areas. New machinery recently installed will quadruple production and new four color labels for the cookie packages are expected to result in extensive expansion of the market area.

The industry started early last year when Mrs. John (Helen M.) Gibbs and Mrs. George Swicegood started making the cookie dough in the Gibbs' kitchen and began demonstrating and holding sales at local chain stores. Back of that, Mrs. Ada McManus, mother of Mrs. Gibbs, had experimented for years with cookie dough and finally developed a mixture that pleased her. On cooking days, children from a wide area in the community would gather in droves for the delicious cookies which Mrs. McManus baked and served. Last September 1, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs bought out the interest of Mrs. Swicegood and now the infant industry is a one family activity.

Previously, the dough was mixed in a 20-quart mixer, weighed, formed and packaged by hand, frozen and delivered to the stores. The packages contained 12 ounces of dough in two six-ounces rolls. From each roll 25 to 30 thin slices can be cut and baked in 10 minutes in a 350 degree pre-heated oven. When kept frozen, the dough has been found to be in good condition six months after it was mixed. Ingredients include flour, shortening, sugar, eggs, raisins, nuts, chocolate, cocoanut, leavening and salt. The firm now produces three principal flavors: Raisin Pecan, Chocolate and the more recent Cocoanut flavor. The rolls, good for 4½ to 5 dozen cookies, are now retailed at 39¢.



Ready-Maid cookie dough, each package containing two rolls

Ready Maid Food Co. began an expansion program May 1. At that time, an 80-quart, four speed Giant Mixer was installed. At the same time, a new weighing and forming machine, specially designed and constructed by Curlee Machinery Co., Cary, was installed. Also, at that time a new professional package with a four color label with a color photograph of the cookies, with a cellophane overwrap, made its appearance. These, the Gibbs' family feel, will result in an extensively expanded area of distribution.

Mrs. Gibbs and her mother, Mrs. McManus, are Chatham County natives. Mrs. Gibbs took a business course and received a certificate from Woman's College of UNC at Greensboro. ESC has a more personal interest in this venture because Mrs. Gibbs was a typist clerk II for two years in the Office of Business Management of this agency. She resigned this position April 23 last year when the new venture had developed until it claimed her full time.

Mr. Gibbs devotes his full time, also, helping with production the first half of each week and holding store sales the latter half. These store sales have been the essential element in their advertising program, and are credited with much of the success of distribution which has been achieved.

EURE PEANUTS
Halifax, N. C.

Mrs. W. T. Eure, Halifax, is putting to better use some of the peanuts grown in the Halifax County area. In 1927 she heard a visitor in a local drug store ask for peanuts. None were to be had. This, in a peanut growing area, bothered Mrs. Eure and finally she decided on a remedy.

Mrs. Eure began processing peanuts in her own kitchen. She would shell, blanch, roast in deep fat, dry and pack peanuts, at first in paper bags. These she would sell to nice drug and food stores in and for several miles around Halifax. During World War II, this home industry became international. Families would buy these peanuts to send to their boys overseas. Then it was that Mrs. Eure began packing them in tin cans in order to keep them fresh. She now ships regularly to several countries in Europe, especially France, Greece and Turkey. Also, her peanuts go to individuals and to some hotels and restaurants throughout the United States and to Alaska and Canada.

Because of her deep interest in this project, Mrs. Eure has resisted offers of others to buy in and expand this home industry. Mrs. Eure will not permit anyone else to handle the deep fat cooking. One day in the week, Monday, is reserved for cooking, and Mrs. Eure and two Negro women helpers prepare, process and pack the peanuts. Mr. Eure gives some assistance in the operation and in selling and distributing these peanuts in a 25-mile radius from Halifax.

VEGETABLE CANNING

Leon Ballance, recent State College graduate, has opened a small plant at Engelhard to can tomatoes, beans and other vegetables. Starting small he plans to expand his plant and operations as business demands.

EGG BREAKING AND FREEZING

An interesting small food processing operation is conducted in the Davis Frozen Food Building at Lexington by the Frozen Foods Division of Standard Brands, Inc., a multi-million dollar food processing corporation with headquarters in New York City.

This operation, lasting for about three months in the spring, consists of breaking, checking and freezing eggs for various industries such as bakeries and candy and ice cream manufacturers. The plant employs around 100 workers who are given a picnic outing when the plant closes, usually in May. J. W. Iberg has been plant manager in recent years.

DEHYDRATING APPLES

Brushy Mountain Cannery Co., Wilkesboro, started recently by James Osborne, is reported as being the first commercial apple cannery in North Carolina. The firm produces the "Hunters" brand of canned apples.

Another activity of this firm is dehydrating apples, probably also the first commercial processing of this type, although many rural housewives of a generation or two ago dried apples, peaches and other fruits, used primarily as stewed fruit and for making half-moon baked pies.

Because of the heavy freeze in the late spring which destroyed prospective apples, this plant is expected to operate only on a limited basis this season.

PEACH PROCESSING

Another interesting operation, also carried on in the Davis Frozen Food Building at Lexington after egg breaking activities end, is peach processing conducted by the Breyer Ice Cream Co., Philadelphia, which for several years has purchased peaches from the Sandhills Section of North Carolina and processed them for bakeries, ice cream and candy manufacturers. The process includes peeling and seeding. The firm employs from 175 to 200 workers, in the summer months. Most of the employees are women and many of them are college students who want work for a few months during the summer vacation period. W. O. Webster was manager of the operations last season.

Activities of the plant were uncertain for this season because of the late freeze which practically destroyed the peach crop in this State. There is intimation that the plant may operate with peaches shipped from Pennsylvania and other states.

HIGHLIGHTS IN INDUSTRY—RALEIGH-WAKE

(Continued from Page 74)

total of 1,675 persons under forty-five years of age are deemed trainable for jobs requiring skills. Workers in this recruitable category are not necessarily unemployed, but are persons who would accept industrial employment should the offered wage be in conformity with the current wage pattern. This group will provide labor for further expansion. With the plentiful supply of workers available, the future of Raleigh and Wake County should be bright.

N. C. Bakers Long on Cakes, Snacks, A Bit Short on Bread

North Carolina is self-sufficient in baking bread, cake, peanut butter sandwiches, and related items—that is, the State bakes nearly all of the bread and cake that its population eats and several times more of the peanut butter sandwiches and related items than the people of the State consume.

In bread baking, probably 95 percent used in this State is baked within the State. The exceptions are caused by the sale of bread in small northern sections of the State which are supplied by bakers operating in Norfolk, Roanoke, Danville, and other Virginia points near the State line. While Charlotte, Wilmington and Asheville may cross state lines with bread, this hardly balances the loss to bakers to the North.

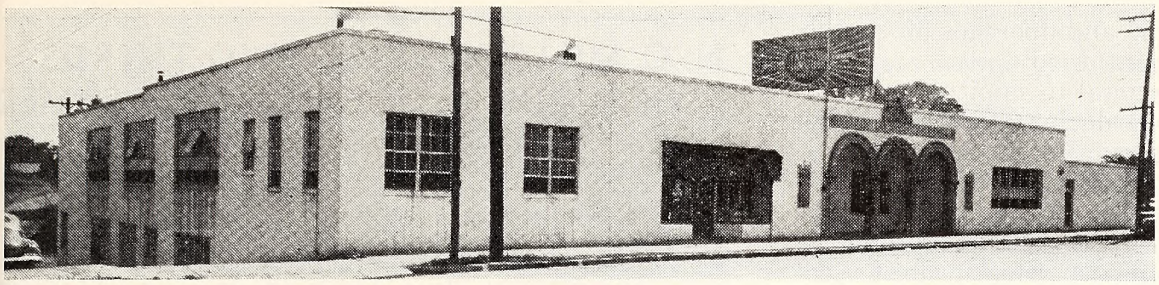
In baking cakes, peanut butter sandwiches, fig bars, cream filled sandwiches, oatmeal sandwiches, raisin cakes, and processed peanuts and related items, North Carolina plants produce and send out of the State several times as much of these items as is consumed in the State. This is due to extensive out-of-state sales by Lance, Inc., Charlotte; Taylor Biscuit Company, Raleigh; Swinson Food Products, Charlotte; H. W. Lay and Co., Greensboro; (potato chips) and other firms.

Chief competitor for all of these baking firms is the housewife, who does all or part of her own baking. Efforts of these firms are directed toward putting the housewife out of competition by supplying her better baking products than she can produce.

WALDENSIAN BAKERIES, INC.
Valdese, N. C.

Waldensian Bakeries, Inc., Valdese, was started in August, 1915 by J. P. Rostan and Filippo Ghigo as partners who did all the work at the bakery themselves for the first few years. Waldensian Bakeries has now become one of the oldest, best-known and most popular of the large baking firms in the State operating branches in Shelby, Hickory, Lenoir, Morganton, Asheville, and Spruce Pine, and selling its products throughout the western sections of North and South Carolinas.

In those early days, the two partners erected a two-story building 40 x 50 feet and installed an oven. They made the bread on the first floor and used the upper floor for living quarters for both families. Mr. Ghigo made the bread at night and Mr. Rostan sold the products in the day-time. The first batch of dough was made from a 196-pound barrel of flour. A barrel would be made up at one time, and this rate of production continued for a year or more. A horse



Home plant of widely known and popular Waldensian Bakery at Valdese

and buggy was used for deliveries for the first few months after the bakery opened. After that time a truck was purchased which had a closed body for product protection.

Soon after World War I, Waldensian Bakeries added storage facilities, a mixer machine, and continued gradual expansion. Around that time the firm had 10 to 12 employees inside and six motor trucks in use for distributing its products. A third partner, Silvio Martinat, bought an interest in the bakery, and in 1926 Mr. Ghigo sold his interest to Earl B. Searcy. The bakery was then located downtown.

In 1929 the partners purchased the present site, around which the town has expanded. The first building at this plant was 100 x 100 feet. Soon afterwards a loading shed 20 x 100 feet was added. Still later on, an oven building 40 x 30 feet was constructed on the side of the original building. A stoker furnace was used to supply heat for the ovens. The entire plant then contained 23,200 square feet of space. Two or more additions have been made since that time, more than doubling the floor space. The firm now employs about 200 workers in Burke County.

In its expansion program, Waldensian Bakeries opened a plant in Shelby which employs 80 to 90 workers. This plant bakes bread, cakes, and other bakery products, and also operates a retail store. Other retail plants located at Morganton, Hickory, and Lenoir employ from 30 to 35 workers. These outlets manufacture cakes, rolls, cookies, pies, and other bakery items which are characteristic of a retail bakery.

Waldensian Bakeries produce bread, cakes, and sweet-goods in the usual commercial sizes. Cakes for special events are produced in any sizes required. Its regular trade-mark brands are distributed under "Waldensian Sunbeam Bread & Cakes".

Mr. Rostan, a native of the Cottian Alps in Northern Italy, was too young to come to America with the original 40 families who settled in Valdese during 1893. As a young man he came to New York in 1903, and remained there for 12 years, being employed as a restaurant and bakery worker. In 1915 he joined his fellow-countrymen at Valdese for the purpose of starting a bakery. He continues as head of the firm.

Waldensian Bakeries was a partnership until 1948 when it was incorporated. At that time, Mr. Rostan became president and general manager, and Earl B. Searcy, who had purchased a partnership in 1926, became vice-president. Athos Rostan, son of the president, is secretary and manager of the Shelby plant. These three officers and three others are the six stockholders and members of the board of directors. The other three are J. P. Rostan, Jr., Haynes Rutherford, and Ben Shytle, all of whom are specialists in different phases of the management team.

BOST BAKERY, INC.
Shelby, N. C.

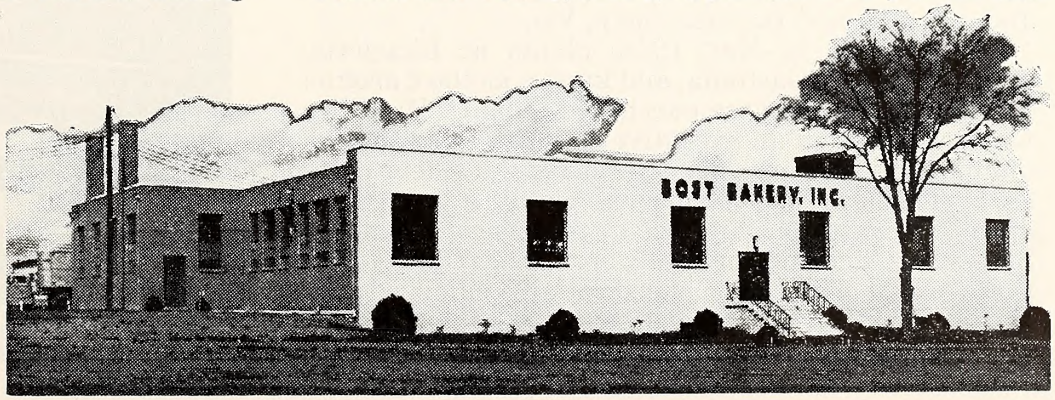
Bost Bakery, Inc., 1007 E. Marion St., Shelby, was started in 1909 by Lon C. Bost as a small bake shop. Now, after 44 years of operation, this is the largest single bakery unit in North Carolina and has gross annual sales of approximately $1,750,000.

Mr. Bost started the bakery on South LaFayette Street, as an adjunct to a cafe he opened at the same time and closed after a few years. He had one baker and one helper and sold his products both retail and wholesale and peddled them from house to house in one horse-drawn vehicle. His business prospered and in 1919 Mr. Bost purchased, as Government surplus, all of the kitchen baking equipment which had been used at Camp Greene, Charlotte, and moved his plant a block out on West Marion Street. The next year he opened a branch plant in Morganton, which he sold after four years.

Still outgrowing his space, Mr. Bost purchased a two-acre site further out on Marion Street, the present location, in 1951 and erected an entirely modern and large wholesale baking unit. This plant now contains approximately 60,000 sq. ft. of floor space in four buildings, and plant and equipment of the company are valued at around $900,000. The grand opening was held for three days, starting April 30, 1951. A retail outlet at 129 W. Marion Street bakes and sells pastries, cakes, cookies and other delicacies and retails a full line of the company's breads. Another retail outlet is located in Marion.

Bost Bakery produces a full line of bread, rolls, pies and large and small cakes. These products are distributed all over the western half of North Carolina and Piedmont South Carolina. Distribution branches are located in Asheville, Charlotte, Hickory, Lenoir, Morganton and Marion, and in Greenville, S. C. The sales force consists of 80 salesmen who cover the area entirely, and the firm owns 85 tractor-

Plant of Bost Bakery, Shelby, largest unit bakery in the State



trailer and extra truck units, and operates 65 routes, on which distribution is maintained daily.

Bost Bakery now has a paid-in capital and surplus of $500,000 and in 1951 declared a 100% stock dividend. The firm has an annual payroll of approximately $500,000 and employs around 250 workers.

Bost Bakery is still a family-owned and family-operated organization. L. C. Bost, the founder, is president and treasurer; Lloyd C. Bost is first vice-president and secretary; Bennett Bost is second vice-president; Floyd B. Bost is sales manager, and Ned W. Bost is production manager. All of these are directors of the corporation. Robert H. Cook is assistant secretary.

L. C. Bost was a farm boy in Iredell County. Leaving the farm when 17 years of age, he worked in furniture plants in Statesville, Hickory, Salisbury and Morganton until he was 20 years old. It was then that he began his bakery operations in Shelby. All of the four sons grew up in the bakery.

Lloyd Bost was an honor graduate in Commerce at Carolina in 1943, after which he returned to the bakery and in 1944 became vice-president. His duties include general and personnel management. He is a past president of the Shelby Jaycees and is Sunday School superintendent and a deacon of the First Baptist Church. Floyd Bost, his twin brother, received his A.B. in Social Science at Carolina in 1941. He volunteered and saw four years of service with the U. S. Navy, part of the time as Patrol Craft Commander in the North Sea. He became inactive in 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant. Since that time he has been sales manager. Bennett Bost served three years in the Army and has been in charge of the Asheville Distribution Unit, handling the far western part of the State for several years. He is a member of the Asheville Lions Club. Ned C. Bost, production manager and in charge of the Shelby retail store, served in the Marine Corps during World War II. In 1949 he took a six months' course at the American Institute of Baking in Chicago, making the highest grade in a class of 47.

COLUMBIA BAKING CO.
(Five N. C. Bakeries)

Columbia Baking Co., Atlanta, is one of the largest groups of wholesale bakeries in the country, baking Southern Bread and Cake, with Southern Bread manufacturing plants in Greensboro, Charlotte, Greenville and Statesville, and a Southern Cake manufacturing plant in Charlotte. These five North Carolina plants are in the Columbia group which also includes two bread manufacturing plants in Georgia; two in South Carolina; six in Florida, four in Virginia, and cake manufacturing plants in Atlanta, Jacksonville, and Harrisonburg, Va.

Historically, in May 1924, plants at Charlotte, Greensboro and Gastonia, and known as the Carolina Baking Company, were purchased from C. H. Miller who continued in an executive capacity with the Columbia organization until his retirement a few years ago. The Gastonia plant was closed a few years after purchase, but in recent years new plants at Statesville and Greenville were acquired. All of these plants have been substantially enlarged and provided with new, modern bakery equipment since their acquisition to keep pace with growing demands.

N. C. MILLS PRODUCE TWO-THIRDS OF FLOUR, ALL OF MEAL, CONSUMED

Milling, including production of flour, feed and meal, was covered in the Summer-Fall, 1950, issue of The E. S. C. Quarterly (Issue now exhausted). That issue covered feed processing, as well as flour and meal production, which are classified under Food Production.

The earlier issue carried articles on about 100 flour, meal and feed mills in the State and listed about 250 others that were in operation. Figures from the Department of Agriculture indicate that probably close to 900 mills in the State are producing flour, meal and feed. Most of these are relatively small mills, many of them operating for only a few hours each week, usually Saturdays, and supplying needs of their immediate areas.

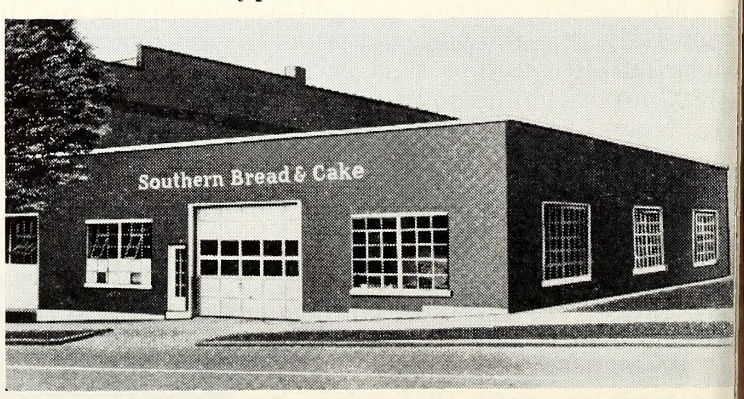
Due to expanding commercial storage space by erection of additional grain elevators, with a present capacity of about four million bushels, North Carolina flour mills have increased their production to the point of producing probably two-thirds of the flour consumed in the State. The one-third shipped into the State is supplied by three or four large nation-wide flour mill firms and practically all of it is hard-wheat flour produced in Mid-Western States. A few of the larger North Carolina flour mills are now producing some of the hard-wheat flour for bakeries in the State.

Among the larger flour and meal mills, practically all of them also producing feed, are Statesville Flour Mills Co., Statesville; Interstate Milling Co., Charlotte; Siler City Mills, Inc., Siler City; Laurinburg Milling Co., Laurinburg; Earle-Chesterfield Mill Co., Asheville; Goldsboro Milling Co., Goldsboro; W. A. Davis Milling Co., High Point; The Randolph Mills, Inc., Franklinville; Austin-Heaton Co., Durham; Southern Flour Mills, Inc., Albemarle; Eagle Roller Mill Co., Shelby; J. F. Bess & Co., Gastonia; Mocksville Flour Mills, Inc., Mocksville; Henderson Roller Mills Co., Monroe; Southern Crown Milling Co., Asheboro; Gurley Milling Co., Princeton; Mount Ulla Flour Mills, Mount Ulla, and numbers of others.

At present, additional property has been acquired in Charlotte and a substantial plant expansion program is under way.

At the time the Greensboro, Charlotte and Gastonia plants were purchased in 1924, they were doing less than a million dollars a year volume. In 1954, sales of the company's North Carolina plants were $6,700,000 out of a total Southern Bread and Cake business of close to $28,000,000 last year. In 1926, salaries in the North Carolina plants were in the neighborhood of $350,000. In 1954, they were a few dollars less than $1,500,000.

Present North Carolina plants employ 510 people, utilizing manufacturing space of over 150,000 sq. ft., and from these plants slightly over 200 trucks serve the entire State, with the exception of a small area around Wilmington. Deliveries are made daily to thousands of food stores, restaurants, hotels and institutions of all types.



Statesville Bakery of Columbia Baking Company, making Southern bread and cake



Greenville (N. C.) Southern Bread and Cake Bakery of Columbia Baking Co.

In North Carolina, Columbia bakes a wide variety of breads, rolls and cakes and very recently received a high quality recognition for its regular sliced white bread and thin sliced sandwich bread by receiving the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval which now appears on these popular loaves of white bread. Plant cleanliness is a *must* in the food business, and this program is under the general direction of a trained sanitation expert who inspects the plants regularly. The Southern Bread and Cake plants in North Carolina have a very high company sanitation record.

Product control is regulated from the company's own testing laboratories in Atlanta where samples of all ingredients are carefully and continuously checked so that the company's rigid specifications are met. Samples of the product are sent each week to central headquarters laboratories for complete testing and analysis.

For almost three score years Southern Bread and Cake has benefited by continuous advertising in North Carolina in which all forms of mass impact media are used.

Principal officers of the Columbia Baking Co., with headquarters in Atlanta, are Tracy C. Weltmer, chairman of the board; Ogden A. Geilfuss, president, and John B. Weltmer, executive vice-president, all experienced in the bakery business.

The five-plant North Carolina operation is headed by Robert C. Hicks of Charlotte, a veteran in the bakery business, who is regional manager; A. J. Welborn is Charlotte plant manager and other plants are managed by R. W. Black at Greensboro; E. A. Stevenson at Statesville and Donald Eatmon at Greenville, who are the plant managers in charge of these respective plants.

The company's growth has kept pace with the growth of the Tar Heel State and its executives are prepared for continuing expansion, as evidenced by the current Charlotte plant enlargement, in keeping with the growing demand for its products.—Data by Freitag Advertising Agency, Atlanta.

AMERICAN BAKERIES CO.
(Six N. C. Bakeries)

American Bakeries Co., with headquarters in Atlanta and bakeries in eight southeastern states, operates six bakeries in North Carolina which leads the group in numbers of Merita Division operations. Merita Bread and Cakes are distributed practically all over the entire State.

Merita products have been available in North Carolina since 1921. Through the years additional bakeries have been bought or established in this State. The plant locations with the plant managers are Charlotte, T. Z. Sprott; Fayetteville, J. W. Howell; High Point, J. E. Hall; Rocky Mount, R. C. Gadd; Wilmington, B. F. Steed, and Winston-Salem, V. D. Matthews.

American Bakeries was founded by two lunchroom operators in Birmingham in 1901. With a 50 x 50 ft. plant, one horse-and-wagon route, a retail bake shop and a fine quality of merchandise, these two enterprising men began an operation which has been making progress throughout the Southland since that time.

In contrast to the meager beginning of the original Merita plant, American Bakeries Co. now has scientifically-equipped bakeries strategically located throughout 20 states. More than 750,000,000 lbs. of bakery products are produced annually by 10,000 skilled employees and delivered to food stores, schools, hospitals and institutions in areas served by a fleet of 3,000 motor vehicles. More than 10,000 persons, agencies and institutions own stock in this company.

Credit for the spectacular expansion of American Bakeries is attributed to pioneering efforts in baking, packaging, distribution, employee relations, sales and advertising. The Merita Division has taken many progressive steps in the important baking advances of the past half-century. In its earlier days, Merita pioneered in labeling and brand identification. The firm pioneered in motor delivery trucks; introduced wrapped bread as the step in sanitation and preserving freshness;introduced sliced bread in the South and set up the first bakery research laboratory to guard the purety and quality of both raw materials and finished products. Merita also pioneered in an important modern contribution to national health and energy with vitamin enriched bread.

Merita has also followed a firm policy of extensive advertising through various media, including extensive newspaper advertising campaigns and other methods in North Carolina. In 1938 Merita brought the Lone Ranger, an American hero and champion of justice. This became a network television program in 1949. Merita owners look forward to a bright future in serving Dixie homemakers with Merita products.

BELL BAKERIES, INC.
Winston-Salem—Raleigh, N. C.

Bell Bakeries, Inc., with headquarters in Jamaica, N. Y., and with seven other bakeries in the midwestern and southern states, operates two bakeries in North Carolina in Winston-Salem and Raleigh. Formerly a Bell Bakery was operated in Charlotte for about ten years until it was closed in 1953.

Bell bakeries, operated under the names of Liberty or Bell Bakeries, Inc., were being organized and started around 40 years ago. T. K. Krug is president of the company, and he and members of the family are principal stockholders in the organization.

The Winston-Salem bakery was started around 1928 when the company bought the Q-B (Quality Bakers) Bakery in Winston-Salem. In 1934 the firm bought a former Ford distributor building at 315 W. Sixth Street. This plant was converted into a bakery

and enlarged, now containing about 25,000 sq. ft The plant and equipment have a valuation of around $330,000.

The Bell Bakery in Winston-Salem operates 55 trucks over a radius of about 75 miles from that city, including points in and around North Wilkesboro, Mount Airy, High Point and Charlotte. This firm bakes "Dandee" bread and rolls only and has gross sales of around $1,600,000. The firm employs more than 100 workers and the annual payroll exceeds $275,000. John Lallier, former manager of the Quincey, Fla., plant, recently moved to Winston-Salem as manager of the plant there.

Bell Bakeries in 1945 bought the Staudt Bakery, 102 Harrison Avenue, Raleigh, from heirs of Fred G. Staudt, who began baking bread in 1896 in his home kitchen on Rock Quarry Road, later operated on Hargett Street and established the present site in 1910. The bakery was purchased from Fred W. Staudt, son and successor of the founder. The Raleigh Bell plant was enlarged about 50% by Bell Bakeries through erection of a yellow brick front. The plant now contains about 24,000 sq. ft., and the plant and equipment are valued at around $450,000.

In Raleigh, Bell produces a variety of "Dandee" bread, rolls and cakes. The firm operates 62 trucks which cover about 1,500,000 miles a year in supplying 37 counties in central and eastern North Carolina. The firm employs 152 workers and the annual payroll ranges around half-a-million dollars. Gross annual sales estimated for this year will be around $2,000,000. All Bell employees are covered by joint payment plans in life insurance and hospitalization and have annual paid vacations.

D. E. Small became associated with Bell Bakeries in Raleigh in 1950 and took over as manager in 1953. He is a native of New Bern and was raised at the Oxford Orphanage. Mr. Small came to Raleigh in 1926 and worked for two years with White Ice Cream Co. In 1928 he entered the bakery business and has continued that line of activity. He is a member of the Raleigh Civitan Club, a Baptist and a Mason.

CAROLINA FOODS, INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

Carolina Foods, Inc., 222 W. Worthington Avenue, Charlotte, was organized in 1934 by V. H. Scarborough as Carolina Sandwich Co., with a two-man staff. Today the firm distributes its products over an area with a radius of 150 miles from Charlotte and produces gross income in excess of $1,000,000.

The predecessor of Carolina Foods, Inc., started by Mr. Scarborough and one employee, began making sandwiches on Fifth Street in Charlotte and outgrew two or three sites. Mr. Scarborough purchased the present site and erected his own building in 1947. The firm was incorporated under its present name in 1946. In its earlier days, Carolina Foods made sandwiches which were sold to industrial plants, drugstores and soda shops. In 1944 the firm added a Baking Department and started baking pies ranging in price from 10¢ to the large 60¢ pies used in restaurants. It now produces about 15 different items.

"Duchess" is the trade name adopted for all baked products. These include fried pies, doughnuts, cinnamon buns and small sized cakes. In the earlier days, Duchess products were distributed in Charlotte primarily. As Duchess products increased in popularity the trade area was extended as far as Greenville, S. C.; Laurinburg, Lumberton, Sanford and High Point, while the Waldensian Bakery distributes Duchess products through its plants in numbers of western cities and towns. Carolina Foods operates 23 large and small trucks, distributing Duchess products and sandwiches throughout this large area.

As Carolina Foods products became more popular the firm expanded its plant until it now contains 30,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The firm employs about 130 workers, including 15 outside salesmen, in addition to numbers of distributors in the area. The payroll is around $300,000 a year. The plant operates 24 hours a day and 365 days a year.

In addition to its baking and sandwich activities, Carolina Foods operates the cafeteria in the Belk department store in Charlotte. About 40 workers are employed extra on a part-time basis.

Carolina Foods is a family-owned corporation. V. H. Scarborough is president and treasurer; Mrs. Helen Scarborough, his wife, is vice-president, and John H. Small, Charlotte attorney, is secretary. Another corporation with the same officers is the holding company, owning the building in which Carolina Foods operates.

Mr. Scarborough a native of Mount Gilead,, attended the University of North Carolina and served as a lieutenant in the Navy for three years during World War II. His food producing activities were continued during his absence by his associates.

Plant and delivery trucks of Carolina Foods, Charlotte



KANNAPOLIS BAKERY
Kannapolis, N. C.

Kannapolis Bakery, Cannon Boulevard, Jackson Park, Kannapolis, was organized and started by L. V. Coggins and L. B. Lyerly, co-owners, in a very small way in 1937. The plant now has a modern brick and sandstone front building and gross annual sales now reach $750,000.

When Kannapolis Bakery started, it operated in a building 40 x 50 feet on Ridge Avenue in Kannapolis, with six employees and two trucks. In 1943 the building was burned out and it took a year for the co-owners to reopen. During that period bread was bought from other bakeries and one truck was operated. Meanwhile, Mr. Lyerly wa

away in service and the organization was held together by Mr. Coggins.

In 1944 Kannapolis Bakery purchased a three-acre site on Cannon Boulevard, out from Kannapolis, and erected a new building 100 x 112 feet. In 1949, an addition, 75 x 112 feet, was made. This with later smaller additions gives the plant about 20,000 (14,000) sq. ft. This is one of the most modern bakery buildings in the State with fire proof roof and concrete floors. The doors are the only wood in the building and the plant enjoys the lowest insurance rate. The plant and equipment have a valuation of around $350,000.

In addition to operating the Kannapolis Bakery, its owners have purchased, in conjunction with other men, three additional bakeries, the Charlotte Bread Co., Charlotte; the Asheville Baking Co., Asheville, and the Mooresville Bakery, Mooresville. All of these bakeries produce the extensively-known and widely-used "Golden Crust" breads and all handle the "Tasty Cakes" produced at the Kannapolis plant.

The Kannapolis Bakery bakes bread, rolls and cakes, including large cakes and a full line of nickel cakes. The firm operates 15 trucks with 15 driver-salesmen on regular routes six days a week. During the year this firm distributes 3,750,000 loaves of bread and 3,000,000 dozen rolls. The firm employs from 50 to 60 workers and has an annual payroll of around $150,000.

In 1951 Mr. Coggins and Mr. Lyerly bought a two-thirds interest in the Charlotte Bread Co., along with W. H. Jennings, who also had a one-third interest. In 1954 Mr. Jennings died and Frank Russell bought his interest and is manager of the Charlotte Bread Co. This firm was later incorporated. The officers are L. V. Coggins, president; L. B. Lyerly, vice-president, and Frank Russell, secretary-treasurer and general manager. The firm employs 30 workers and operates 12 trucks in and around the city of Charlotte.

The Asheville Baking Co. was purchased by the Charlotte Baking Co. in 1954 and is still operated under its earlier name. Officers of this corporation are Frank Russell, president; Cecil Pope, vice-president and general manager, and Mr. Lyerly, secretary and treasurer. This firm employs about 25 workers and operates 12 trucks in the Asheville area.

In 1950 Mr. Lyerly, Mr. Coggins and D. W. Scott, as partners, purchased the Mooresville Bakery, of which Mr. Scott is general manager. This bakery has 12 employees and operates five trucks in the Mooresville area.

Mr. Lyerly and Mr. Coggins have had closely parallel experience records. Both are natives of Salisbury and both worked for several years with the A. G. Peeler Bamby Bakery in Salisbury. They decided in 1937 to form a partnership and operate their own bakery. Mr. Lyerly is a member and president this year of the Kannapolis Lions Club and a member of the board of directors of the Kannapolis Merchants Association, a member of the Business Men's Club, Mason, Shrine Club and Royal Arcanum. Mr. Coggins is a member of the Masons, the Shriners and the Royal Arcanum.

GRIFFIN BAKING CO., INC.
Greensboro, N. C.

Griffin Baking Co., Inc., West Market Street Extension, Greensboro, actually had its beginning in Winston-Salem in 1925 when Mrs. W. L. Griffin and her son, L. S. Griffin, began making fried apple and peach half-moon pies and applejacks in the Griffin home and sold them to restaurants in the community. Now Howard L. Griffin, the youngest of five sons, all of whom joined in this activity, heads the Griffin Baking Co. and is principal owner of the Griffin Pie Co., Charlotte, and sole owner of the Mello-Cream Doughnut Co. in Greensboro. Gross annual sales of the three firms will not fall too far short of $1,500,000.

After home operation in Winston-Salem for about 12 months, L. S. Griffin opened a restaurant and moved the pie-making activities into the restaurant kitchen. In 1928 L. S. Griffin moved to Greensboro and started pie-making in his home. In 1930 he bought out a Greensboro pie firm and continued operations in the Sunset Hills section for three years. Then he opened a larger place in South Greensboro, but the depression caught him, he failed and started over again. Then H. A. Griffin, the second son, continued to operate in Winston-Salem.

Howard L. Griffin, youngest of the five sons, reorganized the firm in 1941, and after moving two or three times to larger quarters bought a site and built a plant on West Market Street Extension in 1947. This building is of cement block construction and, after two additions, now contains about 12,000 sq. ft. This plant, with the equipment, now has a valuation of around $90,000. This firm bakes pies exclusively, all of the small 10¢ varieties and of 12 different kinds of fruits and custards. In deliveries 14 trucks are used, with two relay trucks, covering a distance of about 100 miles from Greensboro. Business of Griffin Baking Co. has increased fourfold in the past eight years. H. L. Griffin is president and treasurer and Mrs. Mary H. Griffin, his wife, is vice-president and secretary. They are the sole owners.

MELLO-CREAM DOUGHNUT CO., INC.
Greensboro, N. C.

Mello-Cream Doughnut Co., Inc., 361 West Lee Street, Greensboro, was organized in 1950 by H. L. Griffin and started operation on South Elm Street. The present small plant was leased in 1953, and last year the company purchased a site in the 1000 block of West Lee Street and has plans to build a new building containing 10,000 sq. ft. this year. The present plant contains 3,000 sq. ft. of floor space and at peak periods operates 24 hours a day and six days in the week.

"Mello-Cream Doughnuts" are sold through distributors in 25 or 30 counties, one of which is the Griffin Baking Co. This year's sales are expected to exceed $400,000. The firm employs about 30 workers. Mr. Griffin is president and treasurer of this company and Mrs. Griffin is vice-president and secretary. They are the sole owners.

Mr. Griffin is a native of Winston-Salem, grew up in a pie plant and did nothing else except produce pies until he started the doughnut plant about five years ago. He has little time for outside activities but is interested and occasionally gets to try his hand at fishing, golfing and traveling.

GRIFFIN PIE CO., INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

Griffin Pie Co., Inc., 2040 South Tryon Street, Charlotte, was organized, incorporated and started business in 1949. The plant, a leased building, has been expanded three times and now contains about 7,000 sq. ft. The company has purchased a site adjacent to the present building and plans a building containing 10,000 sq. ft. in the near future. Gross annual sales of this plant are in excess of $500,000 and the firm employs about 50 workers.

This firm produces fried and baked pies, doughnuts and other sweet yeast-raised goods. Its products are sold over 15 or more counties extending into South Carolina. Six wholesale delivery routes are operated in the Charlotte area and two relay trucks supply products for about 100 miles to the east and south of Charlotte. Howard L. Griffin is president of this firm; Paul R. Williams, his former sales manager in Greensboro, is secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. Mary H. Griffin is vice-president. These three are the directors and owners of the firm.

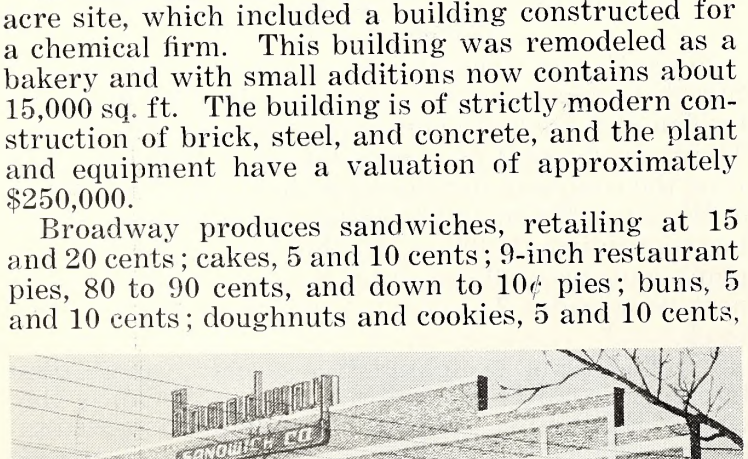
BROADWAY SANDWICH CO.
Durham, N. C.

Broadway Sandwich Co., 1980 Guess Rd., Durham, was started in 1931 on Mangum Street at Five Points, North Durham, and in 1933 was acquired by D. W. Griffin and his father. Since that time Mr. Griffin has developed this business until gross annual sales range from $600,000 to $650,000 and, in addition, has acquired two or three other nice baking firms.

After operating for about a year in a small shop, 20 x 50 feet and with one or two employees assisting Mr. and Mrs. Griffin in making sandwiches for drugstores and filling stations, the plant was moved to larger quarters on Jackson Street. Then the firm began making cakes, pies, doughnuts, buns and similar items. Still larger quarters were needed and the plant moved to 410 Carr Street in 1939.

In 1950 Mr. Griffin purchased his present two-acre site, which included a building constructed for a chemical firm. This building was remodeled as a bakery and with small additions now contains about 15,000 sq. ft. The building is of strictly modern construction of brick, steel, and concrete, and the plant and equipment have a valuation of approximately $250,000.

Broadway produces sandwiches, retailing at 15 and 20 cents; cakes, 5 and 10 cents; 9-inch restaurant pies, 80 to 90 cents, and down to 10¢ pies; buns, 5 and 10 cents; doughnuts and cookies, 5 and 10 cents, and bakes rolls for sandwiches. Bread for sandwiches and a few other types of baked items are purchased to fill in the line. The firm employs from 70 to 75 workers and has an annual payroll ranging from $150,000 to $165,000.



Modern Plant of Broadway Sandwich Company, Durham

Broadway products are distributed over an area of approximately a 100-mile radius from Durham, the firm operating 11 routes which are covered daily. Relay stations are maintained at Sanford, from which three trucks operate, and at Burlington, operating two trucks.

The company and the employees pay jointly the premiums on hospitalization and life insurance and the employees also pay for hospital care. The company gives an annual Christmas party with gifts to all employees.

D. W. Griffin has owned Broadway Sandwich Co. individually from its beginning and is manager of its operations. J. W. Baber is superintendent of baking; G. D. Smith is superintendent of the Sandwich Dept., and Robert D. Griffin, son of the owner, who has worked in the plant at odd times for several years and full-time for the past year and a half, is manager of the Wrapping Dept. Mr. Griffin, a native of Wilson, moved to Durham with his father and started his sandwich operations in 1933. He is a member and past president of the Durham Sertoma Club, a past master of the Durham No. 352 Masonic Lodge, a member of the Merchants Association and a Shriner, serving as president of the Durham Shrine Club and as president of the Orphanage Bowl Game, a charity project sponsored annually for the benefit of the Methodist Orphanage of Raleigh, and Oxford Masonic Orphanage of Oxford.

ROYAL CAKE CO., INC.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Royal Cake Co., Inc., 1407 West Academy Street, Winston-Salem, was organized and started business in 1927 as a partnership by G. G. Welch and P. H. Hicks, Jr., in a store room 30 x 50 feet in the East Winston section. Through conservative operation the firm has expanded through the years until its gross annual sales, largely of small 5¢ cakes, have reached approximately $1,750,000.

At the beginning Mr. Welch and Mr. Hicks had only one employee, with one cookie dropper, one small electric oven, and one small truck. One of the partners would mix the dough, the one employee would bake the cakes, and the other partner sold the products in the local area.

In 1935 Royal Cake Co., Inc., purchased an L-shaped store building at the present site. Several additions have been made to this building and another story was added to part of the building. The firm has recently completed an attractive new set of offices on the second floor of the bakery plant.

Royal Cake Co., Inc., was incorporated in 1945. The firm now employs about 105 people and has an annual payroll of approximately $345,000. Royal is the firm's trade name, under which the greater part of the production is sold. In addition to this, numbers of other brands are also produced for other bakeries. Last year the firm produced 56,000,000 cakes and fig bars. All of the baked products are sandwich cakes and fig bars which retail for 5¢. However, about two years ago, the firm began pro-

ducing a larger 10¢ fig bar, which has also proven popular.

Royal products are distributed throughout the eastern half of the United States, and in spite of high transportation costs, many shipments go beyond the Mississippi River. Distribution is entirely by common carrier trucks and railroads.

Royal Cake Co., Inc., still is a two-family-owned industry, was not incorporated until 1945. Officers are G. G. Welch, president, and P. H. Hicks, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Mr. Welch, a native of the East Bend section of Yadkin County, was formerly an interior decorator in Winston-Salem, entering the bakery business in 1927. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and interested in other civic activities. Mr. Hicks, a Statesville man, was engaged as an independent gas and oil dealer in Statesville before coming to Winston-Salem in 1927 and joining with Mr. Welch and starting the Royal Cake Co., Inc. He is a member of the Winston-Salem Lions Club, and the Chamber of Commerce.

MADE RITE BAKERY
Goldsboro, N. C.

Made Rite Bakery, Carolina and Grantham Streets, Goldsboro, was started in 1942 by Harry Williamson, who operated several other bakeries in the State. It was purchased January 1, 1945, by E. T. Franklin, as individual owner. The firm has since been incorporated and expanded until its gross annual sales now exceed $1,500,000.

Mr. Williamson started several Made Rite bakeries, beginning in Durham in 1932, and later opening bakeries in Charlotte, Goldsboro and Rocky Mount. Following his death in 1951 the other bakeries were sold. Mr. Franklin began his Goldsboro operation in downtown Goldsboro and by 1947 had outgrown his quarters. He bought a block at the present site and put up a building containing 12,000 sq. ft., two stories high, of brick, concrete and steel. In 1949 and 1952 he built other additions to take care of his expanding business and last year added a garage and storage building. His plant now contains about 40,000 sq. ft. of space and plant and equipment have a valuation ranging around $300,000.

Made Rite Bakery products consist only of bread and rolls, both white and whole wheat, including dinner rolls, hot dog and hamburger rolls. The products are sold over a radius of 50 miles from Goldsboro, with warehouses at Kinston and New Bern. Trucks operate over 31 regular routes and one feeder trucks keep "Made Rite" bread and rolls moving to distribution points. Flour is purchased from Statesville Flour Mills and other mills in this area when the proper types are available. The firm employs about 95 workers and the annual payroll is around $320,000.

Made Rite Bakery trucks, Goldsboro



Made Rite Bakery was individually owned and operated by E. T. Franklin until it was incorporated January 1, 1954, with an authorized capital of $300,000. It is still largely family owned. Mr. Franklin is president and treasurer; Mrs. Franklin is vice-president and secretary, and W. A. Dees, Jr., is attorney and director.

Mr. Franklin, a native of Granville County, grew up at Bahama, in Durham County, and attended Duke University. He operated a country grocery store for about two and a half years, was with the American Oil Co. for a similar period and was with Blackwood's Inc., Raleigh, for about four years. Then Mr. Franklin began his baking career with the Durham Baking Co. in Durham from 1940 until 1945 when he bought the Made Rite Bakery in Goldsboro. He is active in local civic affairs, a member of the Goldsboro Kiwanis Club, the Chamber of Commerce, a Mason and a Lutheran.

COLONIAL BAKING CO.
Asheville, N. C.

Colonial Baking Co., 338 Hilliard Street, Asheville, was originally Zindell Bakery, organized in 1930 by Mr. Zindell. Two years later the plant was purchased by Louis Collins and operated from Montgomery, Ala., as one of eight Collins bakeries operated in the South.

Colonial Baking Co. was organized in 1938 by George M. Hunter and took over the former Zindell Bakery, with Mr. Hunter as president and general manager. Following his death in 1940, his son, George T. Hunter, took charge of the business as president. C. F. Devenish is vice-president and office manager, and A. T. Page is secretary-treasurer and in charge of the Accounting Dept. These three are directors of the corporation, which has about ten other stockholders.

Colonial Baking Co. bakes bread only, including loaf and rolls, under the "Colonial" trade-mark. Distribution is through grocery stores and to institutions over a radius of some 40 miles from Asheville. When Colonial took over the bakery in 1938, only eight routes were operated. The firm now has 22 routes. The firm employs an average of 80 workers and has an annual payroll of approximately $300,000.

Colonial operates group insurance and hospitalization plans, premiums on which are paid jointly by the company and its employees. Five of the 20 original employees in 1938 are still with the firm. The plant has been unionized since 1946 and splendid relations have existed continuously. Colonial is a member of the American Bakers Association and the Southern Bakers Association.

George M. Hunter, a native of Peoria, Ill., had been in the baking business for 20 years in St. Paul, Minn.; Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark., before

starting the Colonial bakery in Asheville in 1938. He died two years later. George T. Hunter, his son, a native of Minnesota, is a graduate of the University of Tennessee in Factory Management and Business Administration. He worked up through the bakery business in production and sales in bakeries in the South for three or four years before coming to Asheville in 1940, following the death of his father, to take charge of Colonial operations.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.
Wilmington, N. C.

National Biscuit Co., 807 North Fourth Street, Wilmington, is the only baking plant operated in North Carolina by the National Biscuit Co., which operates dozens of bakeries and other related industries throughout the United States and in several foreign countries. Last year gross annual sales from all of these far-flung bakeries and related industries amounted to $376,000,000.

The Wilmington NBC plant has been in operation for a number of years and, although it is the only baking plant in the State, the company has distributions points in practically all of the larger cities and towns in the State. This plant bakes bread and rolls which are distributed throughout the southeastern section of the State for a radius of about 100 miles. The plant occupies about 15,000 sq. ft. of floor space and employs around 70 workers on two shifts. This plant produces white and whole-wheat loaves of one, one-half and two pounds, and bakes six types of rolls for hot dogs, hamburgers, dinner rolls, and others.

The Wilmington plant operates 21 delivery trucks and two trailer trucks to supply the stations at Kinston, Greenville, Washington, New Bern, Morehead City and Jacksonville. Each of these stations operates from one to three trucks.

A. E. Rucker, plant manager at Wilmington for the past 15 years, has been with NBC for 35 years. He is a native of Richmond, Va., and started with the company in the distribution end in that city. He also worked for the company in Atlanta and came to Wilmington in 1939 from Columbia, S. C. He is a member of the Wilmington Lions Club and is active in community and civic affairs.

National Biscuit Co. was actually formed in 1898 by individual firms which combined to form the firm. Units of this company have been in operation almost from Revolutionary War days. Theodore Pearson began making "Pilot Crackers" or "Ship's Bread" in Newburyport, Mass., in 1792. Josiah Bent began baking the famous water crackers in 1801 in Milton, Mass. Artemus Kennedy opened the third bakery in the country in 1805 at what is now Arlington, Mass. These and several other bakeries, combined in 1898, and four large bakeries and several smaller ones in New England and the Middle Atlantic states combined to form the National Biscuit Co.

NBC thus became the largest baking firm in the nation and has since continued that distinction. One of its first important nation wide products was "Nabisco," and the small cracker package started supplanting the cracker barrel. Additional bakeries were built, bought, and enlarged through the years.

Plants operated today include 15 cracker bakeries, 16 bread bakeries, largely in the Northeast but with one plant in Wilmington, operates three large flour mills in which 85 percent of the company's flour needs used is milled, printing and carton plants, machine shop, a molasses blending plant and a central control laboratory in New York, with smaller laboratories at each of the plants. In addition, NBC produces cereals, dog foods, ice cream cones, potato chips and pretzels. Also NBC operates subsidiary companies in Canada, England, Mexico City and in Caracas, Venezuela. NBC employs 28,000 workers and maintains more than 3,000 company salesmen out of 250 sales branches. NBC has 69,000 share holders and has never failed to pay a dividend.

BURRELL BAKERY
Albemarle, N. C.

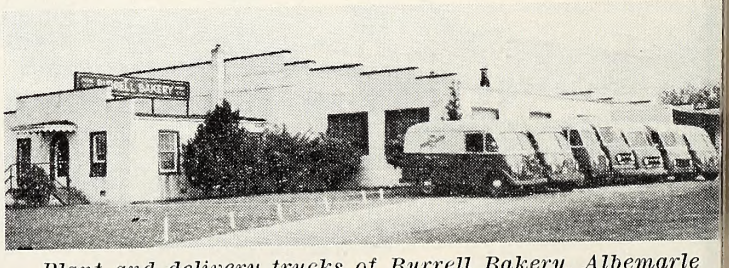
Burrell Bakery, Albemarle, began operations in 1944 when Frank W. Burrell and his wife, Mrs. Nell D. Burrell, a silent partner, purchased the Smith Bakery, which had been in operation in Albemarle for several years. Starting with limited resources, this bakery, with its branch plant in North Wilkesboro, has gross annual sales of around $750,000.

When Mr. Burrell started operation in 1944, the bakery was located on South Second Street and deliveries were made in three truck units. After four years of operation there, the bakery bought a site and converted the former trucking firm building into a bakery. Since then, he has added two wings and now has about 14,000 sq. ft. and a plant and equipment valued at around $200,000. The firm employs 60 workers in Albemarle and 12 workers in North Wilkesboro and has a combined payroll for the two plants of about $175,000.

"Silver Crest" is the trade-name of Burrell Bakery breads, rolls, cakes and other sweet breads. These products are delivered by 18 units in a radius of about 40 miles from Albemarle. The Davis Bakery in Hickory sells Burrell Bakery products in the Hickory area. Probably half of the flour used is purchased from North Carolina mills, particularly Statesville Flour Mills and Mount Ulla Flour Mills and the remainder is bought from midwestern hard wheat mills.

The North Wilkesboro plant was operating as the Key City Bakery when the equipment and rolling stock were bought by Burrell Bakery in 1949, and continues to operate under that name. The plant is leased. Key City bakes such retail items as pastries sweet rolls, pies and other bakery novelties and handles Burrell breads and cakes.

Frank W. Burrell is a native of North Georgia and started his baking career with the Columbia Baking Co. in Atlanta. For eight years he was salesman and supervisor and assistant manager of this firm's Atlanta bakery. He decided in 1944 to operate his own bakery, and he and Mrs. Burrell purchased the plant in Albemarle.



Plant and delivery trucks of Burrell Bakery, Albemarle

PIEDMONT PIE COMPANY
Greensboro, N. C.

Piedmont Pie Co., 3401 High Point Road, Greensboro, was started in 1937 at 529 South Elm Street by U. J. Beatty and O. L. Powell as a partnership. Starting with only two employees, an oven and mixer, the firm now sells pies over a 75-mile radius from Greensboro and has an annual business of approximately $350,000.

When Piedmont Pie Co. started, it had only two employees and two trucks for delivering its products. Continuing its expansion in January, 1949, it purchased its present site and erected a building of brick, steel and concrete with ceramic tile inside. A garage was added in 1950. Recently the company installed an automatic pie machine and dough mixer at a cost of about $10,000. The plant and equipment now have a valuation of around $90,000. Piedmont Pie Co. produces the large nine inch pies, 90% of which go to restaurants in the area and the remainder to grocery stores. The firm employs about 35 workers and has an annual payroll of about $100,000. In addition to regular salaries, the employees now receive a commission. The firm owns 13 trucks and 10 salesmen cover the regular routes in delivering pies daily.

In 1947 U. J. Beatty bought out Mr. Powell's interest and is now sole owner of the business. Mr. Beatty retired in 1946 and his brother, C. M. "Pete" Beatty, who had been associated with him in the plant from the beginning, was made manager in 1947. Mr. Beatty, the owner, a native of Catawba County, was in business in Charlotte for several years, starting his present line of activity with the Queen Pie Co. in Charlotte. After a few years he moved to Greensboro and opened a plant there. C. M. Beatty, manager, is also a native of Catawba County, attended school at Newton and joined his brother when he started the Greensboro plant. James F. Shelton is assistant manager.

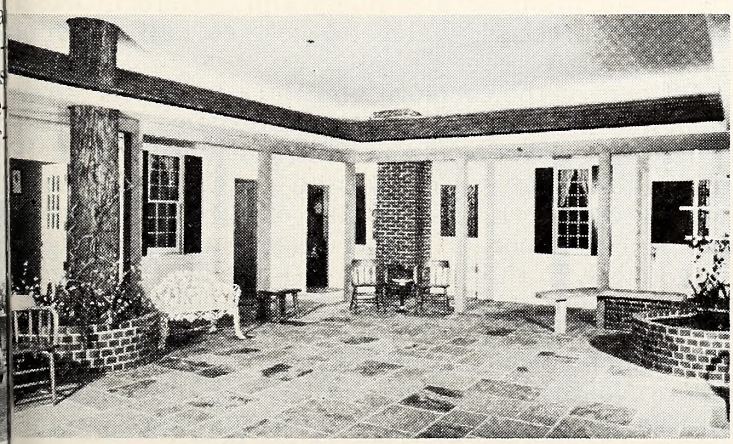
Peanut Butter Sandwiches, et al—

LANCE. INCORPORATED
Charlotte, N. C.

By A. L. BECHTOLD, *Public Relations Director*

Forty years ago, the peanut butter sandwich business began in the Carolinas.

The sandwiches were delivered on foot by Philip L. Lance and his son-in-law, S. A. Van Every, partners in this minute undertaking. They sold them from baskets carried over their arms. And the first Lance candy, made from a soldier's recipe, was peanut brittle packed in empty shirt boxes.



Unique Patio-Reception Room at Lance, Inc., Charlotte



Fig bars, one of many products of Lance, Inc.

This was an amazing beginning for a firm that today reaches into 22 states, supplies thousands of stores, restaurants, and homes with its products.

Mr. Lance, a coffee salesman in Charlotte, had no intention of going into the peanut business, but he had been left with a huge supply of peanuts when a grocer friend backed down on an order he had asked Mr. Lance to get for him.

Instead of a catastrophe, however, the event proved to be a windfall. Soon Mr. Lance and Mr. Van Every moved their headquarters from the Lance kitchen to a small 14 by 22 room in a downtown Charlotte building. Later they moved to more spacious quarters and began distributing their products by parcel post—something brand new in those days. Finally, in 1926, the business was moved to its present location on Charlotte's wide South Boulevard. The same year, Mr. Lance died and Mr. Van Every became president.

The enterprise continued to progress under his capable guidance. Better and better methods for preparing peanuts and making peanut butter and candy were developed. Before long, Lance added its own cracker bakery, thereby insuring its customers of even higher quality products. Lance salesmen constantly pushed out into new territories. By 1941 three big wings had been added to the original Charlotte building to take care of its ever-expanding operations, each addition virtually doubling previous floor space.

On Easter Sunday, 1943, S. A. Van Every, the moving spirit of the great Lance development, died. Philip L. Van Every succeeded his father in May of that year.

When "Phil" Van Every—and that is how he is known to everyone in the organization—took office, he realized that the Lance family was growing rapidly and that some plan was needed to perpetuate the friendly, family spirit that had grown up naturally when the organization was smaller. He soon found what he was looking for in the Multiple Management plan of action originated at McCormick and Company in Baltimore. Through the plan Lance has

continued in the fine tradition begun many years ago — the tradition of friendliness, cooperation, and unselfish giving.

In order to better handle the increased demand in the Southwest, a plant in Greenville, Texas, was established in 1948. The headquarters for the southwestern district sales organization is maintained in Greenville also, and this branch serves substantially all of Lance's operations west of the Mississippi. Tractor-trailer units fan out from the Texas plant in all directions delivering merchandise which is but a few hours old to the many customers in this area.

Employees of the House of Lance enjoy many benefits, including life insurance coverage, hospital and surgical insurance, retirement plan, and paid vacations. The company's safety program has brought good results, and accidents have been kept to a minimum. A first aid department, under the supervision of the company medical director and a registered nurse, is available to render assistance in case of accident or illness. Those who know the company's philosophy and its keen interest in the welfare of its employees will not be surprised to note that the turnover rate is less than one per cent per month.

Lance, then, is truly a home-town enterprise that has made good. Today it boasts of fantastically complicated machinery in its huge plant, a fleet of its own tractor-trailer units to deliver merchandise fresh to local outlets, one of the most successful employer-employee relationships in the south under the Multiple Management Plan of action—and a future that promises continued growth.

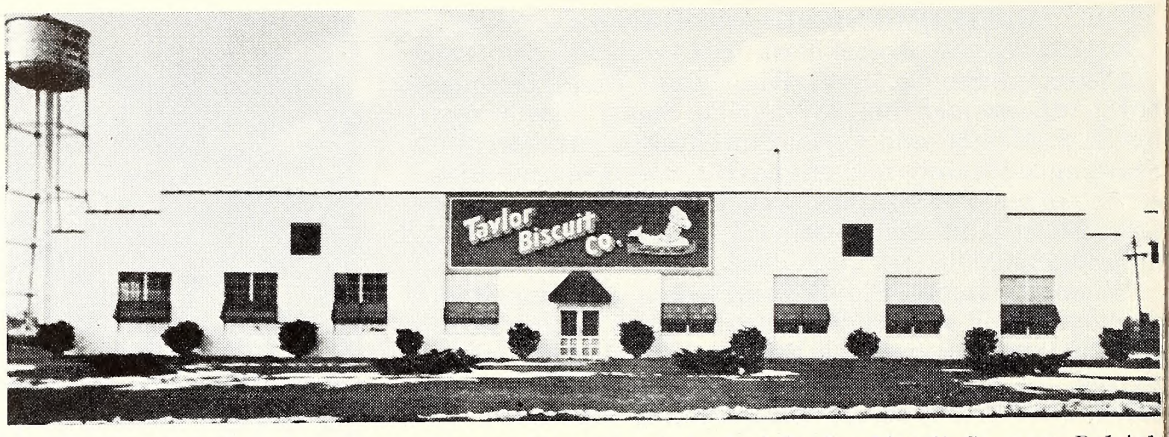
TAYLOR BISCUIT COMPANY
Raleigh, N. C.

Taylor Biscuit Co., U. S. Route 1, Cary, near Raleigh, is probably the only food processing plant in North Carolina that was born full grown in 1947 and headed by a group of youngish men with a combined 100 years of experience in exactly the type of work in which they continue their former activities.

Taylor Biscuit Co., incorporated as Taylor Food Co., changed its name in 1954. It was organized by Cooper E. Taylor, who gives it its name, and five other officials who had practically grown up accumulating needed experience and occupying important positions with Lance, Inc., Charlotte.

When these men decided to establish their own industry, they incorporated, purchased an eight acre site of the nation's most important through highway about eight miles west of Raleigh. They went about the construction of an entirely modern and completely equipped building of steel and concrete, all on one floor and containing 50,000 sq. ft. of production and office space. Immediately they began making peanut butter sandwiches and other related confectioneries and began their distribution fanning out from Raleigh.

"Taylored to Taste" products meet ready acceptance and sales. Taylor products are now distributed closely through five southeastern states, including North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and throughout the New England states. Now hundreds of thousands of these products are distributed to customers on regular routes by a fleet of approximately 100 Taylor trucks. Each truck driver is a Taylor salesman.



Thoroughly modern plant of Taylor Biscuit Co. near Raleigh

Taylor Biscuit Co. produces a wide variety of confectionery products, principal of which is Peanut Butter Sandwiches. Other items include Blanched Salted Peanuts, Roasted Peanuts, Peanut Butter Cookies, B-Nana-Pudin, Spiced Cookies, Nancy Bars, Annie Laurie, Peanut Butter, Popcorn, Cheese Puffs, Potato Chips, Pork Skins, Malt Toast, Square-C, Cheese-Fil, C-Tees, Fig-Bar, Tees, Fig-Fil, Jimmie-Kake, Oatmeal, Raisin and Taylor-Tart. Some of these are regular types of foods, while others have been developed and produced by the Taylor organization. A new vending machine known as TV (Taylor Vendor) has been developed and will soon make its appearance in many public and private locations.

Unlike many such firms, Taylor Biscuit selects the finest North Carolina grown peanuts available for its peanut butter, as well as for its blanched and roasted peanut bags. All peanuts used in Taylor products are purchased from Williamston Peanut Co. Williamston. The firm now employs from 200 to 300 people in production, sales and office force.

Taylor Biscuit Co. has an authorized capital stock of $500,000, of which $442,000 is paid in. The company has approximately 800 stockholders, practically all of which are North Carolina residents. The firm owns land, building, machinery and equipment which have a depreciated value of close to half-a-million dollars.

Officers of the corporation are C. E. Taylor, president; B. F. Bullard and G. B. Beattie, vice-presidents; A. C. Taylor, Jr., secretary-treasurer; H. H. Hicks, assistant secretary, and G. E. Radford, assistant treasurer. The board of directors is composed of the four principal officers and R. E. Graham and R. P. Bullard, both with the firm; George Griffin and George Elliott, both of Raleigh, and Wayland Sermons, Washington, N. C.

President Taylor is the only official who is not a native North Carolinian, and he is one by adoption. Mr. Taylor is a native of Kentucky and as a youn

(Continued on page 64)

State Approching Self-Sufficiency in Dairy Production

North Carolina, endowed by nature with all conditions necessary for a great milk producing State, has finally reached the position of producing and processing practically all of the milk and milk products needed by its citizens. Estimates are that only four percent of the State's milk needs are met by importation.

Due to seasonal conditions, North Carolina imports about 17,000,000 lbs. of milk in the fall and winter months, but the State also exports milk or turns it into ice cream or cottage cheese during the spring and summer surplus production periods.

Both milk production and processing of dairy products have experienced remarkable growths since 1940. Milk specialists of the N. C. Department of Agriculture and N. C. State College have rendered yeoman service in helping milk producers to take greater advantage of natural conditions in the State by helping in selecting strains, caring for dairy herds, developing lands for crops and pastures, and in other ways in producing fine herds. Feed mills have also contributed by producing proper feeds. These activities, with the help of cooperative dairy enterprises and organizations, and individuals from this and other states, have resulted in increasing the number and expanding the operations of dairy processing plants. In the State now are 140 plants engaged in processing dairy products.

In 1948 an issue of The E. S. C. Quarterly was devoted to Milk Processing in North Carolina. Articles were carried on several of the larger operations in that issue. In this issue briefer items are carried on these firms and more complete articles are used on some of the firms that have developed and moved into the State to become important producers of dairy products.

COBLE DAIRY COOPERATIVE, INC.
Lexington, N. C.

Coble Dairy Cooperative, Inc., Lexington, established as a private enterprise by George S. Coble in 1934 and developed into one of the larger enterprises of the State, has now become a cooperative organization. Activities have been expanded until operations are now carried on in five states, principally in North and South Carolina but also in Virginia, Georgia and Florida.

Coble processing plants are located in Lexington, Fayetteville, Murphy, South Boston, Va.; Florence and Anderson, S. C. Receiving and distribution plants are located in Franklin, Walnut Cove, Yanceyville, Lincolnton, Ramseur, Morganton, in this State, and at several points in the other four states. Bishop Leonard, Jr., Salisbury, is president and E. Roy Coltrane, Lexington, is general manager of the cooperative operations.

SOUTHERN DAIRIES, INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Dairies, Inc., with headquarters at Hutchison and Statesville Avenues, Charlotte, and a subsidiary of National Dairy Products Corp., operates in 14 southeastern states and the District of Columbia.

Wiley S. Obenschain, president of Southern Dairies, decided in 1951 to move the headquarters from Washington to Charlotte, to be nearer the center of operations. A modern building was erected for headquarters offices and production space. This building contains 80,000 sq. ft. of floor space, with production facilities and zone offices on the lower floor. General administrative offices are on the second floor. The outside of the building is of Southern Colonial architecture.

Southern Dairies officially started in 1925, becoming a subsidiary of National Dairy Products Corp. in 1930, but its predecessors, Chapin-Sacks, Washington, D. C., bought the Purety Ice Cream Co. in Charlotte during World War I and soon bought a new plant at Wilson. In 1922 it started a plant in Greensboro and the next year consolidated it with the acquired Arctic Ice Cream Co. The Carolina Ice Cream Co., Asheville, and its subsidiary, Forsyth Dairy Co., Winston-Salem, were acquired in 1927.

Processing plants are operated in Charlotte, Wilson, Greensboro, Asheville and Winston-Salem, each employing more than 150 workers. Other plants for receiving, storing and distributing the famous "Sealtest" products operate in Albemarle, Brevard, Bryson City, Burlington, Durham, Elizabeth City, Fay-

FOUNDATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS AID DAIRY INDUSTRY PROMOTION

N. C. Dairy Foundation, Inc., was established in 1945 by dairy plants and dairy supply firms to support the Dairy School and supplement salaries of faculty members of this school at N. C. State College.

In the 10 years of its operation, it has accumulated about $200,000, raising from $30,000 to $40,000 each year. Dairy farmers contribute five cents on each hundred pounds of milk sold in the annual June Dairy Month. Dairy plants match this fund and ice cream manufacturers contribute one-half cent a gallon on ice cream sold in June. The supply people, organized as the Tar Heel Supplymen's Association, have established a professorship in dairying and contribute about $2,500 each year to that program.

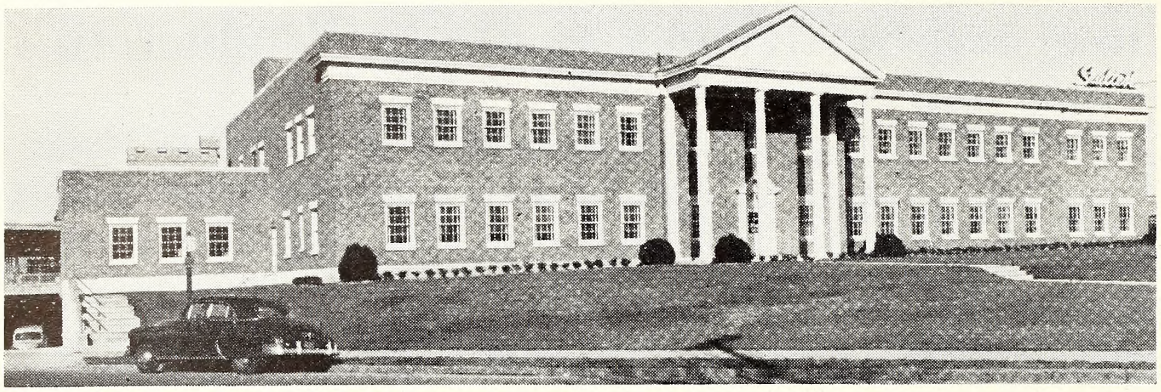
Officers of this foundation are James D. Kilgore, Pine State Creamery, Raleigh, president; J. A. Arey, Raleigh, vice-president; L. L. Ray, State College, secretary, and J. G. Vann, State College, treasurer.

N. C. Dairy Products Association

The N. C. Dairy Products Association, organized in 1933, includes in its membership practically all of the dairy plants, processors and distributors in North Carolina. Its members include 65 parent plants and 71 branch plants. Two meetings are held annually, the principal meeting convening at Pinehurst in January. The Association is devoted to promoting the dairy industry and new and better methods of operation. The officers are W. Paul Landreth, Southern Dairies, Winston-Salem, president; J. D. Kilgore, Raleigh, eastern; W. F. Redmond, Statesville, central, and C. A. Hunter, Charlotte, western, vice-presidents, and R. E. Tucker, Charlotte, secretary-treasurer.

N. C. Milk Producers Federation

The N. C. Milk Producers Federation, with headquarters in Greensboro, is an organization of the 11 cooperative dairy plants in the State. Lee Meredith, Thomasville, is president, and Carl Whitesides, Greensboro, is manager.



New and modern Southern Dairies building for home office, zone offices and production department

etteville, Raleigh, Rocky Mount and Salisbury. Last year National Dairy Products Corp. acquired control of White Ice Cream and Milk Co., Wilmington, with branches at Morehead City, Jacksonville, New Bern, Whiteville and Wallace. National Dairy also owns The Kraft Foods Co. cheese plant in West Jefferson.

When the Carolina Ice Cream Co. in Asheville was bought, Southern Dairies also acquired Valkyrie Farm with its Golden Guernsey herd, the only source of milk supply owned by Southern Dairies.

BILTMORE DAIRY FARMS, INC.
Asheville, N. C.

Biltmore Dairy Farms, Inc., Asheville, originated to handle the surplus of milk produced by the famous Jersey dairy herd, started by the late George K. Vanderbilt on his Biltmore estate around the turn of the century. This organization has expanded activities, operating processing plants in Asheville, Charlotte and Winston-Salem, with receiving and distributing plants in Spindale, Hickory, Statesville, Wadesboro, Wilmington, Inman, S. C., and probably at other points. E. D. Mitchell has been manager of operations for a number of years.

PET DAIRY PRODUCTS CO.
(Six N. C. Dairy Plants)

Pet Dairy Products Co., with headquarters in Johnson City, Tenn., and operating in six North Carolina cities, is a subsidiary of Pet Milk Co. of St. Louis, Mo., which through its subsidiaries operates 35 plants in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The Pet organization, nationally known for its powdered milk, condensed milk, pasteurized milk, ice cream and other dairy products, began establishing production plants in North Carolina in 1930, and its products are now distributed fairly well over the entire State. Its sales run into millions of dollars and it employs about 350 workers at the North Carolina plants and in the distribution of its products.

The two principal officials handling the North Carolina operations are L. A. Ballew, vice-president of Pet Milk Co. and executive vice-president of Pet Dairy Products Co., and R. O. Jenkins, vice-president of Pet Dairy Products Co., both with headquarters in Johnson City, Tenn. Managers of the North Carolina plants are J. C. Mitchell, Burlington; R. C. Hartley, Charlotte; O. L. Cole, Greensboro; G. M. Holbrook, Salisbury; J. L. Edwards, Waynesville, and Jesse Jones, Winston-Salem.

NOTE — Articles were carried on the dairy operations noted above in The E. S. C. Quarterly, Spring-Summer, 1948, devoted to Dairy Processing entirely. (That issue now exhausted). Meanwhile, Coble Dairy Products, Inc., was sold; Southern Dairies, Inc., has expanded extensively and moved its headquarters to Charlotte; Biltmore Dairy Farms, Inc., has expanded operations and Pet Dairy Products Co. has expanded.

Articles were carried also on Carnation Company, Statesville, and Kraft Foods Co., the North Carolina cheese plant at West Jefferson. Articles on some of the larger dairy plants not carried in that issue are now presented.

MAOLA MILK & ICE CREAM CO., INC.
New Bern, N. C.

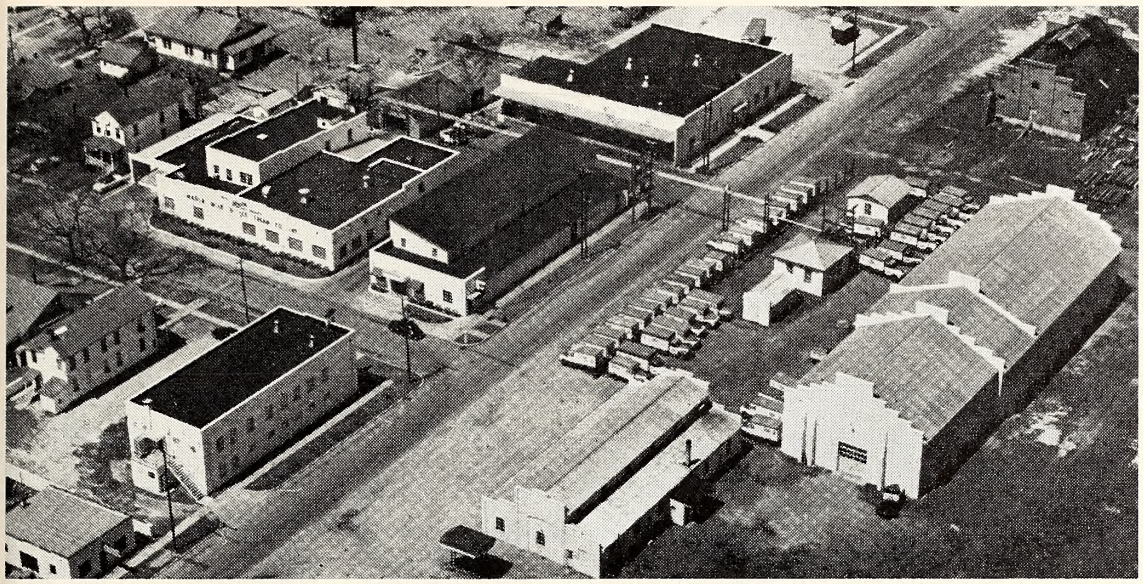
Maola Milk & Ice Cream Co., Inc., 305 Avenue "C", New Bern, was organized in 1935 by Harvey L. Barnes, Sr., as individual owner, to take over a small ice cream plant. In the 20 years since, this firm has developed into one of the largest ice cream and milk processing organizations in the eastern part of the State, with gross annual sales of approximately $3,500,000.

Maola Milk & Ice Cream Co. in New Bern actually had its beginning as the Consumers Ice Co., which had started making ice cream as a side line. Around 1930 this plant was purchased by F. E. Mayo and Co. of Washington, N. C., originally a soft drink bottler. The Mayo firm operated the New Bern plant as a branch plant for about five years and in 1935 sold this plant to H. L. Barnes. At that time, the plant and equipment were valued at about $55,000, the firm employing about seven workers, and two trucks were used in delivering ice cream.

This New Bern firm then began a program of enlargement and expansion which resulted in more extensive operations, due in large part to three large Government installations, the Cherry Point Marine Air Station, Camp Lejeune and Camp Davis (the latter deactivated), all within about 40 miles of New Bern. In 1945 Mr. Barnes, who with members of his family still owns a large majority of the stock, incorporated the firm, which has an authorized capital of $1,000,000, with $194,000 paid in.

Maola Milk & Ice Cream Co. has more than doubled its plant and equipment in the past two years, spending approximately $300,000 in erecting a modern new office building, a complete new milk plant, and other buildings, to handle its rapidly expanding business. Additional space was purchased and both sides of the street are now utilized. The plant and equipment now have a valuation of around $1,500,000. The firm employs about 300 workers and has an annual payroll of around $950,000. To celebrate the completion of new plant facilities and as a "June is Dairy Month" feature, Maola held a gigantic Open House Dedication Ceremony.

Milk to be processed is purchased from 12 to 15



Enlarged modern plant of Maola Milk and Ice Cream Co., New Bern; Lower left of diagonal street, a garage, warehouse, electrical shop and sign shop; Upper right office building, ice cream and milk sales checkup salesroom, warehouse and milk plant, and Ice Cream Plant at rear.

counties in the coastal area surrounding New Bern, and payments to milk producers have now reached around $750,000 annually. The firm now produces 1800 gallons of ice cream and 14,000 gallons of milk daily. Its wholesale and retail distribution of Grade "A" milk products includes pasteurized, homogenized and chocolate milk, whole lactic milk, Butter Flake buttermilk, cream, half & half and sour cream, cottage cheese, butter, ice cream, ice cream novelties, ices, sherbets, ice cream mix, and various ice cream supplies. A modern controlled laboratory keeps a constant check on the milk received and on the various dairy products as they are manufactured and processed. During most of the year Maola secures the bulk of its milk supply from the surrounding area, which is supplemented as required by imports from Yadkin Valley producers, in western North Carolina and some from Virginia.

Maola dairy products are distributed practically all over the eastern section of North Carolina, going into 25 or 30 counties from Elizabeth City to Wilmington. In its expansion program Maola has established five important branch plants and distribution points. In 1949 a new branch plant was established in Morehead City. In 1952 the company bought the Taylor Dairy in Williamston and made it a branch plant. In 1953 branch plants were established in Wilmington and Elizabeth City. In 1955 the company bought the Pineview Dairy in Ahoskie and made it into a branch plant, thus extending the distribution area.

Maola in 1952 set up a profit sharing plan for its officers and employees meeting the 18 months employment requirement and based on a percentage of the net profits each year. The company also has retirement and hospitalization for its employees.

The name "Maola" was the subject of a lawsuit brought by successors of the earlier Maola owners in Washington relative to the use of this brand name on ice cream only in an area surrounding Washington. The N. C. Supreme Court reversed a Superior Court decision recently, permitting unrestricted use of the name by the New Bern firm.

Officers of Maola Milk & Ice Cream Co., the first five constituting its board of directors, include H. L. Barnes, Sr., president; Donald L. Paul, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and general manager; Alexander K. Kolb, vice-president, comptroller and director of accounting; John L. Dixon, Jr., vice-president and director of purchases; Robert G. McCutcheon, vice-president and director of production; William R. Barnes, vice-president and assistant director of ice cream sales; Paul C. Stewart, Jr., vice-president, office manager and assistant director of accounting; Kathleen R. Barnes, vice-president and assistant secretary-treasurer; H. L. Barnes, Jr., vice-president and director of sales; Julius W. Allen, vice-president and director of milk sales.

Maola has been active in promoting better dairy farming methods through the years and has expanded the four producers in 1935 to 70 producers at present. An extensive pasture and dairy improvement program is being administered by the Maola staff. Mr. Barnes has been active in establishing and maintaining congenial employer-employee relations.

Mr. Barnes, organizer and head of the firm, is a native of Portsmouth, Va. He was a salesman of soda fountain fixtures for several years and acquired a reputation of being one of the best salesmen in the nation. He has been an ardent promoter of progressive dairying throughout the State and continues efforts toward making eastern North Carolina a milk producing area. After holding several offices in the N. C. Dairy Products Association, he was president in 1953. Recently he made an endowment to N. C. State College and has employed many State graduates for plant and field work.

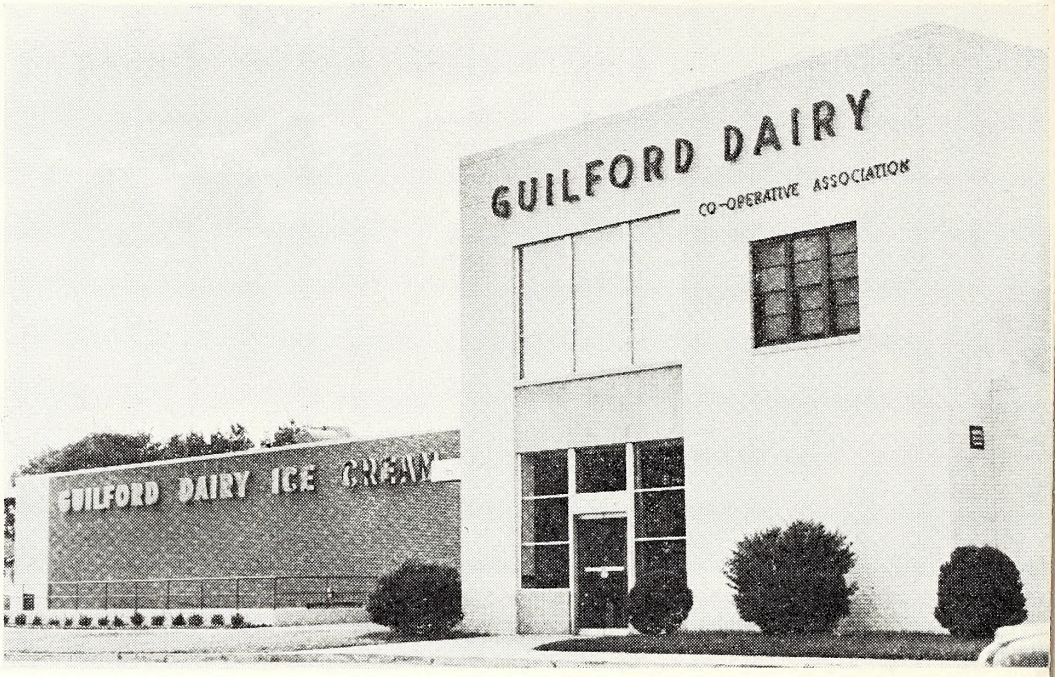
Donald Paul, vice-president and general manager, is the oldest seniority employee, having joined the company in 1936. He joined the firm as an advertising show card writer and has served in practically every job in both milk and ice cream sales and production. As an architect, he designed the plant and office buildings recently completed.

GUILFORD DAIRY COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.
Greensboro, N. C.

Guilford Dairy Cooperative Association, Inc., West Market Street Extension, Greensboro, was organized in 1931 by a group of Guilford County dairy farmers who were desperate because they had no place to sell the milk they produced. Starting modestly with small capital and limited facilities, this organization now has one of the most modern and complete dairy processing plants in the State and its gross annual sales have grown until they exceed $4,000,000.

The plight in which these dairy farmers found

themselves developed when a local creamery, which had been taking their milk, refused to renew its old contract and offered terms which they felt they could not accept. On one occasion these farmers gave to public institutions in Greensboro all the milk they could use and carried the balance home for their hogs. When further negotiations failed, 25 dairy farmers decided to form an association to distribute their own milk. They acquired the necessary facilities and began retail delivery, distributing 16 quarts of milk the first day. They then developed customers for 400 of the 700 gallons produced by the members. The excess was used in producing butter. Soon the plant was so successful that it had a waiting list of milk producers seeking membership. As the market grew they were accepted as members.

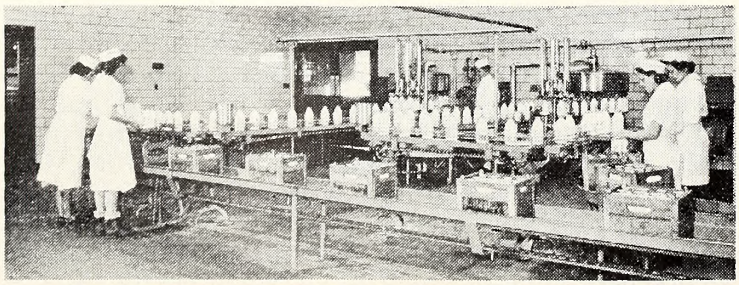


Modern Guilford Dairy plant with ice cream annex, Greensboro

Friendly businessmen in Greensboro bought preferred stock in the organization to help provide capital. This stock was retired after a few years.

These farmer-members, with the help of State College and the Dept. of Agriculture, began the inauguration of breeding, feeding and pasture improvement programs, which in a few years more than doubled their per cow production average in the South. Among the important members at the beginning and still were and are J. W. Cummings, a Holstein breeder, now president of the association and W. Kerr Scott, of Haw River, former Governor and now U. S. Senator. Assisting in the organization were J. I. Wagner, Guilford County farm agent, and the late W. L. Clevenger, dairy manufacturing specialist of N. C. State College. The association will observe its 25th anniversary next January 8.

Safe drivers of the organization have won extensive safety recognition, among which was first place in their group range in the National Fleet Safety Contest. Employees of the organization now have an attractive club house eight miles from Greensboro on a lake with wharf, boats, bathing beach, shuffleboard, horseshoe courts, swimming and other recreational activities. Voluntary work by the employees has kept the club house and grounds in excellent condition. These recreational facilities are also used by numbers of church, youth and other Greensboro organizations. The employees have organized a Credit Union and provide their own hospitalization insurance, assisted by the association.



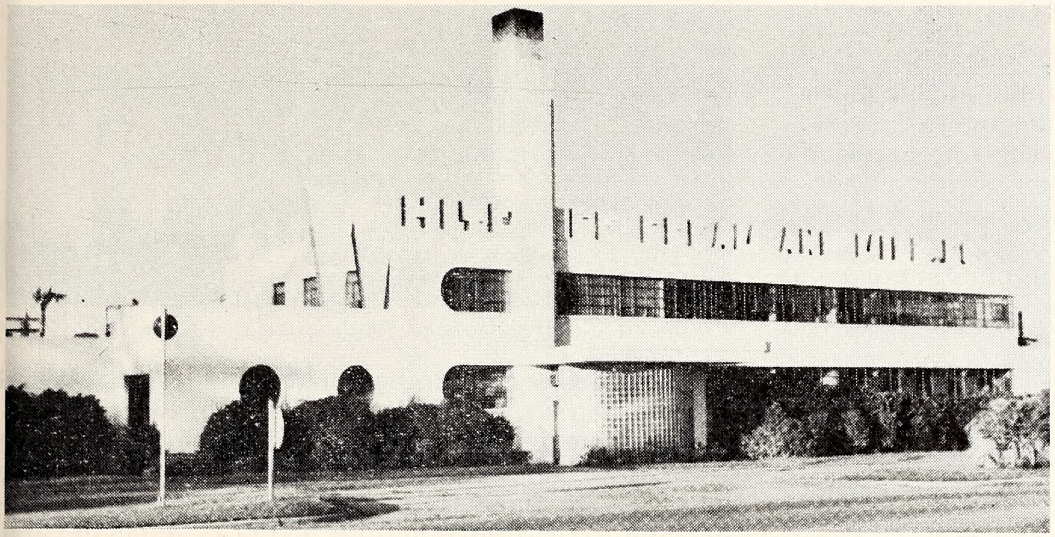
Bottling, inspecting and crating milk at Guilford Dairy, Greensboro

In 1949 the plant and facilities proved inadequate. The association bought a site on West Market Street Extension and erected an entirely modern dairy plant. Even this proved inadequate in a few years so an addition was built in which the ice cream operations are conducted. The plant and equipment now have a valuation of around $2,000,000. It employs about 250 workers and has an annual payroll of around $800,000.

Guilford Dairy Cooperative Association covers a five-county area in its distribution, including Guilford, Randolph, Davidson and parts of Alamance and Rockingham. Its farmer-members are embraced by these counties. The association now operates 75 truck routes, covered every other day. Among its customers are 21,000 homes and 800 grocery stores, institutions, industries and other groups. It buys annually from about 140 dairy farms approximately 36,000,000 lbs. of milk. Its principal products are milk, ice cream and cottage cheese.

Officers of Guilford Dairy Cooperative Association are J. W. Cummings, Guilford College, president; J. D. Groome, RFD, Greensboro, vice-president; H. A. McNairy, Greensboro, secretary and treasurer, and Mose Kiser, general manager. The board of directors, consisting of nine members, are elected on the basis of membership by the members of the five counties. They include the officers and J. C. Andrew, B. E. Davis, E. F. Johnson, L. Calvin Ross, C. M. Newlin (public), and J. E. Smith.

Mr. Kiser, native of Lincoln County, is a 1928 graduate in Animal Husbandry of State College. At odd times and during summer vacations he worked with the State College Experiment Station Creamery in which milk was pasteurized for the nearby Camp Polk soldiers and out of which grew the Pine State Creamery. After graduation, he started work full time for Pine State Creamery, remaining there 12 years until he became manager of Guilford Dairy more than 22 years ago. Even with his success with this plant, Mr. Kiser has found time to enter actively into civic, church and other activities in Greensboro. For example, he is a member and past president of



Sanitary and modern plant of White Ice Cream and Milk Co., Wilmington

the Greensboro Kiwanis Club, past president of the Chamber of Commerce, a Methodist Church official and active in numbers of other organizations.

WHITE ICE CREAM & MILK CO.
Wilmington, N. C.

White Ice Cream and Milk Co., New Wrightsville Beach Road, Wilmington, control of which was sold a year or two ago to National Dairy Products Corp., was started in 1920 when E. L. White, former mayor of Wilmington, bought out the Plummer Ice Cream Co. and continued its operation on Water Street. In the 35 years of its operation, Mr. White has developed an important State Industry and built up a trade in which gross annual sales exceed $4,000,000.

When Mr. White bought this small ice cream company, he began operation with a staff of about eight employees and operated a two-horse wagon for delivering ice cream in and around Wilmington. Soon afterwards, a White truck was added. Ice cream was packed in ice and salt and deliveries were made in North and South Carolina over a radius of about 75 miles. At first, only ice cream was produced, but milk was added in 1925. After three years the plant was moved to Princess Street and in 1939, due to the demand for additional space, Mr. White bought a 3½ acre site on the New Wrightsville Beach Road and erected a new plant, containing 13,000 sq. ft.

White Ice Cream and Milk Co. has expanded its operations until the entirely modern plant now contains 25,000 sq. ft.. The firm now has capital assets considerably above a million dollars and employs approximately 200 workers, with an annual payroll in excess of $700,000.

In its expansion program, White Ice Cream and Milk Co. purchased the former Dixie Dairy in Morehead City about 10 years ago and continues its operation. It also operates sub-stations at Myrtle Beach, S. C., and maintains distribution points in New Bern, Jacksonville, Whiteville, Wallace and Lumberton. Products are now distributed for about 110 miles north and south of Wilmington and about 50 miles westward. Wholesale customers are served daily, taking about 65% of the White production. Retail customers take the remaining 35%.

White produces milk, homogenized and pasteurized, and various milk products, including buttermilk, chocolate milk, cheese and other items, and produces ice cream in bulk, package and stick novelties. Milk is purchased over a 10-county area in southeastern North Carolina and northeastern South Carolina. Under contract arrangements, 150 milk producers deliver their full production to White. More than $2,000,000 annually is paid to the producers supplying the company.

White Ice Cream and Milk Co. was owned for 25 years by Mr. White individually. In 1945 the the firm was incorporated, with Mr. White as president and treasurer and O. O. Allsbrook, who had been with the firm almost from the beginning, as vice-president. Other members of the family were officers. Since control of White Ice Cream and Milk Co. was purchased a year or so ago by National Dairy Products Corp., it is now a division of that corporation. Mr. White continues as president and treasurer and Mr. Allsbrook continues as vice-president and is general manager. J. A. Craven is secretary and office manager; W. R. Kiser is plant superintendent, and F. O. Fockler is director of milk sales. The plant continues under Mr. White's direction to about the same extent as before the sale of stock.

E. L. White, a native of Centerville, Va., came to Wilmington in 1913 to open an office for a Norfolk brokerage firm, continuing as the firm's representative until he bought the small ice cream plant in 1920. He became one of Wilmington's greatest boosters and was interested in all civic and community affairs. He is a charter member and former president of the Wilmington Rotary Club, a past president of the N. C. Dairy Products Association, and a member and past president of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce. For eight years Mr. White was a member of the City Council and served as mayor of Wilmington for six years. He declined to be a candidate for a third term this spring. He has held many offices and posts of honor in various local, State and national organizations.

O. O. Allsbrook, native of Allsbrook, S. C., attended Wake Forest College and joined Mr. White in 1923 and served as secretary and general manager of the firm before it was incorporated. He was named "Man of the Year" by the Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1951 for his activity in Red Cross, Community Chest, Boy Scout work and other civic activities. He is a past president of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, a past vice-president and director of the Rotary Club and chairman of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church. He is a Mason and a Moose. J. A. Craven, who joined the firm as office manager in 1954 and became secretary in 1955, is a native of Mocksville and a B.S. graduate of Carolina in Accounting. He was a Technical Sergeant in the Finance Dept. of the Army for four years and joined Southern Dairies in Winston-Salem after getting out of service in 1946.

THE BORDEN COMPANY
High Point, Hickory, Raleigh, N. C.

The Borden Company, a multi-million-dollar dairy processing organization, with headquarters in New York City and with a record of successful operation for almost 100 years, began operation in North Carolina about eight years ago and now operates three manufacturing branches in High Point, Hickory and Raleigh, with additional distribution plants in Charlotte, Asheville, Shelby, Fayetteville and Rocky Mount.

The Borden Company started operations in North Carolina in 1948 when it purchased the Blue Ridge Ice Cream Co. with headquarters in Rutherfordton and with plants in Hickory and Shelby. In 1949 this company acquired the Gibson Ice Cream Co. in High Point with branches in Charlotte and Hickory, then in 1950 the White Dairy Products Co., Raleigh, and opened branch plants of the Raleigh plant at Rocky Mount in 1953 and at Fayetteville in 1954. The branch plant was established in Asheville in 1950.

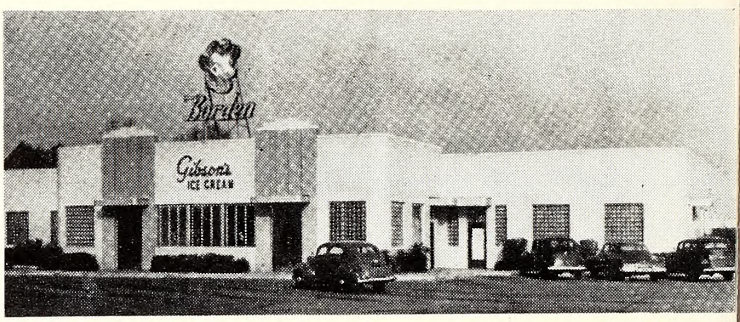
Operations of the Borden Company in North Carolina have been particularly successful since the last plant was purchased in 1950. Business handled in the five years has increased 30%. Gross annual sales from the North Carolina plants now range between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000. The firm now employs around 160 workers regularly, with additional part-time and occasional employees. The annual payroll is about $480,000, and 50 transportation units make deliveries from the three North Carolina manufacturing plants and the five additional distribution points. Last year the company paid out $1,618,818 in North Carolina for raw products, ingredients and payroll. This does not include dividends to Borden stockholders.

The Borden Company produces ice cream exclusively in North Carolina, including the famous brands of "Lady Borden," "Borden," and "Snow King," and also ice cream novelties including ice cream pies and popsickles of all flavors, except that pies and popsickles are not produced in the Raleigh plant.

The Blue Ridge Ice Cream Co., with headquarters in Rutherfordton and with plants in Hickory and Shelby, had been owned and operated by Leslie Taylor of Rutherfordton from around 1923. In 1935 this company erected a new modern two-story building in Hickory containing about 11,000 sq. ft. When The Borden Co. purchased this plant in 1948 it added entirely modern equipment and machinery. This plant now has a capacity of 24,000 gallons of milk daily. E. R. Barnette is division manager for Hickory and the two distribution plants in Asheville and Shelby.



White Ice Cream plant of The Borden Company, Raleigh



Gibson's Ice Cream plant of The Borden Company, High Point

The Gibson Ice Cream Co. in High Point had been started by Sloan D. Gibson, who continued as consultant with The Borden Company for a year. He had started the plant in 1935 and had built a new plant a short time before the business was purchased by The Borden Company. This plant has a capacity of 8,000 gallons of ice cream daily. O. H. Frazier is production manager and A. M. Stuart is sales manager at the High Point plant.

The Raleigh unit of The Borden Company was the White Ice Cream Co., started by George L. H. White in 1911. Since its purchase in 1950 refrigeration space in the plant has been enlarged and the area covered has been expanded through opening distribution plants in Rocky Mount and Fayetteville. This plant, erected by A. A. Murdock, Durham, for Mr. White in 1929 contains 14,000 sq. ft. of floor space and has a daily capacity of 2400 gallons of ice cream. Hugh Bennett is division manager for the Raleigh plant and the Rocky Mount and Fayetteville distribution plants.

The Mid-South Region of the company has headquarters at the Gibson plant, 1900 North Main Street, High Point, covering the plants in North and South Carolina. Walter Comfort is regional manager for this region. Mr. Comfort is a native of Nyack, N. Y., but spent most of his youth in Englewood, N. J. He is a graduate of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and was with a food processing firm in the sales end for two years. In 1940 he joined The Borden Company in Chicago, from which position he entered the infantry in World War II as a private and was discharged as a captain. He was in service for three years; two years of it was in Europe. He returned to The Borden Company in sales in New York City after the war and in 1947 went to Greenville, S. C., and was manager for two years of the Greenville Ice Cream Division. He was transferred to High Point in 1949 as regional manager for the Carolinas. Mr. Comfort is active in civic affairs and is a member of the High Point Kiwanis Club.

The Borden Company grew out of the New York Condensed Milk Co., which was organized in 1857 to produce condensed milk by a process invented by Gail Borden in 1853. The first condensed milk was sold in New York City from push carts with small tanks used. Milk was drawn from these tanks in

buckets, pitchers, or other containers. During the war between the states, Federal soldiers carried cans of this condensed milk under the "Eagle" brand. In 1875 the company started bottling regular fluid milk.



Lady Borden strawberry ice cream

In 1924 The Borden Company began expanding operations by buying local dairy processing plants. It now has 700 plants in the United States and some in Canada. Ice cream is manufactured in 73 plants and milk is processed in 77 plants. The company produces both condensed and fluid milk, as well as ice cream, cheese, instant coffee and glues. It buys milk from 65,000 dairy farms, has 32,500 employees, an annual payroll of $140,000,000 and has 51,000 stockholders, 327 of whom are in North Carolina. Its gross annual sales last year amounted to $792,000,000. T. G. Montague has been president of The Borden Company for 15 years, starting as one of the youngest presidents of a large corporation in the nation.

DURHAM DAIRY PRODUCTS, INC.
Durham, N. C.

Durham Dairy Products, Inc., 510 Memorial Street, Durham, was organized, incorporated and started business in 1927, with the two organizers, C. B. Martin and V. J. Ashbaugh, on its present location in a 20 x 30 ft. building. The firm now has a half-a-million-dollar plant, and gross annual sales exceed $2,000,000. The majority of the stock of this firm was sold March 1, 1953, to the Beatrice Food Co., with headquarters in Chicago, and operating nationwide in the manufacture of dairy and other food products.

When the two founders decided to come to Durham and start a dairy products plant, they purchased two lots 50 x 100 feet and began business in a small wooden building. They had two customers the first day. Through the years the plant has been enlarged and modernized until the main plant, of brick, steel and concrete, and other units, including a retail outlet, contain approximately 20,000 sq. ft. Recent additions have increased production space by about 20% and brought the value of the plant and equipment to approximately $500,000.

Milk is purchased from about 120 farmers in Durham, Orange and Chatham counties and some milk is brought in from Virginia. The firm processes about 14,000,000 lbs. of milk annually and pays dairy farmers around $850,000 a year for milk. About 130 workers are employed and the plant's annual payroll is around $375,000.

"Meadow Gold" is the brand name for the ice cream produced, and other dairy products include grade "A" milk, Mellow milk, Golden Guernsey, whipping cream, coffee cream, "Golden Flake" buttermilk, chocolate milk, whole lactic, butter, cottage cheese, punch and ice cream novelties. Durham Dairy products are sold in Durham, Orange, Person, Granville, Chatham, Cumberland, Wake, Harnett and other counties. The firm operates 48 truck routes, some of them daily and others three times each week.

When the majority of the stock of the Durham Dairy Products company was sold to the Beatrice Food Co. about two years ago, the firm was reorganized and present officers are C. B. Martin, president, treasurer and general manager, and V. J. Ashbaugh, vice-president and secretary. These two original owners continue to operate the plant as previously. A. J. Claxton of Pittsburgh, Pa., a vice-president of the Beatrice Food Co., is also vice-president of the Durham Dairy Products company.

Beatrice Food Co. was started in 1819 at Beatrice, Neb., as a butter and egg plant. It now operates on a nation-wide basis in cold storage and manufactures various types of food products, including dairy products. The sales of this parent company in 1954 exceeded $300,000,000. William G. Karnes is president of the Beatrice Food Co., with Mr. Claxton as vice-president and district manager of the area in which Durham Dairy Products is located.

C. B. Martin, one of the founders of Durham Dairy Products, was born on a dairy farm in New York State and is a graduate in Agricultural Chemistry from Cornell University. In his earlier years he worked as a laboratory technician and staff director in Scranton, Pa.; Adams, N. Y., and Columbus, Wisc. He is a director and past president of the N. C. Dairy Products Association, a former member and past president of the Durham Sertoma Club, a Mason and a Shriner. Mr. Ashbaugh, a native of South Dakota and also a graduate of Cornell University in Dairy Manufacturing, is an overseas Army veteran of World War I. He is a member and past president of the Durham Lions Club and was active in establishing a workshop in Durham to employ the blind. Mr. Ashbaugh is also a former member of the State Commission for the Blind, a past president of the N. C. Dairy Products Association, a Mason and a Shriner.

YADKIN VALLEY DAIRY COOPERATIVE, INC.
Wilkesboro, N. C.

Yadkin Valley Dairy Cooperative, Inc., Wilkesboro, is a cooperative marketing association whose chief functions are the processing and distributing of milk and milk products. The general office, manufacturing plant, and sales office are located in Wilkesboro. Milk receiving stations are located in Wilkesboro, Sugar Grove, Lansing and Sparta.

The corporation began business on August 1, 1951, by acquiring from Coble Dairy Products, Inc. certain assets for approximately $1,000,000.

During 1954, approximately 2,000 milk producers in this area received something over $1,825,000 for milk sold for them by the cooperative.

The cooperative sells, in addition to grade A milk, a number of dairy products which it produces, including butter, powdered milk, condensed milk, cream and ungraded milk. Aggregate sales for 1954 of all products were $3,500,000.

The plant employs an average of 80 employees and has a payroll of something near $250,000 annually.

Directors of Yadkin Valley Dairy Cooperative are elected by stockholders in the 11-county area, based somewhat on the number of producers in each county.

The officers of the cooperative, who form the Ex-

ecutive Committee, are Paul E. Burch, president, (Surry) Mountain Park; I. B. Wilson, vice-president, (Watauga) Zionsville, and Paul J. Vestal, secretary-treasurer, (Wilkes) Moravian Falls.

Other directors include the following: C. C. Alexander, (Wilkes) Roaring River; Graham Lawrence, (Surry) Dobson; Wayne Ferguson, (Ashe) Jefferson; Wilson Hodges, (Watauga) Sugar Grove; Edward Phillips, (Avery) Route 3, Newland; Arthur Gambill, (Alleghany) Sparta; Charlie Parks, (Yadkin) Union Grove; A. Q. Patterson, (Alexander) Route 2, Hiddenite; H. C. Reid, (Iredell) Route 4, Statesville; H. R. Allen, (Davie) Mocksville; A. C. Holloway, (Alleghany) Sparta; Gwyn B. Price, (Ashe) Clifton.

The day to day affairs of the cooperative are managed by a Management Committee of the directors which is comprised of I. B. Wilson, Boone; Graham Lawrence, Dobson, and Gwyn B. Price, Clifton.

Under the direction of the Management Committee, administrative functions are directed by Guy Perry, acting manager, and A. M. Snipes, controller and assistant treasurer.

HARVEY B. HUNTER DAIRIES, INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

Harvey B. Hunter Dairies, Inc., Route 3, Charlotte, had its beginning in 1921 when Harvey B. Hunter took over the old Selwyn Farm on a partnership basis and five years later acquired the Burchmont Farm. This organization has continued to expand until last year gross sales exceeded $400,000.

This dairy continued to expand even during depression days. In 1937 the dairy started pasteurization, the first in a local independent dairy. In that year, too, Bradford Hunter finished N. C. State College with a B.S. Degree in Animal Husbandry and returned home to assist his father in the business. In 1940 Charles A. Hunter, another son, received a similar degree at State College and returned home to join the firm. Harvey B. Hunter Dairies took over the milk distribution of Sharon Farms in 1942 and in 1946 took over the milk distribution of Graham Brothers. About that time, the dairy began purchasing milk from other dairy farms, in addition to its own two farms. Milk is now purchased from 19 other farms in the area.

In 1947 the Hunter Dairies completed a modern new plant at the Burchmont Farm on Shopton Road. A Pure-Pak machine was installed and all milk was bottled in paper cartons—the first all retail dairy in the nation to change to all paper bottles. Last year the Hunter Dairies had a gross volume of $407,000 in sales. Milk is distributed over the greater Charlotte area and a large portion of Gaston County. Seven retail and three wholesale trucks are operated. The firm now employs 30 workers. The dairy operates 400 acres in farm lands, largely in pasture and alfalfa.

Harvey B. Hunter Dairies operates under the multiple management plan, taking in the personnel from which a Plant Board and a Sales Board work with the owners. Monthly meetings are held and suggestions for improvement are discussed and studied. The Senior Board so far has approved all suggestions brought to its attention.

The dairy was operated as a partnership made up of the founder and two of his sons. In 1953 the industry was incorporated. The officers are Harvey B. Hunter, president, treasurer and general manager; Bradford Hunter, vice-president and farm manager; Charles A. Hunter, secretary and dairy manager. Last year James M. Hunter, another son, received his B.S. Degree in Dairy Manufacturing at State College. He is now in military service but plans to return to the business after his release.

NOTE—This item should have been in Poultry Section, Page 17.

WEBSTER POULTRY COMPANY
Pittsboro, N. C.

Webster Poultry Co., Pittsboro, was organized in 1947 by James A. Webster, as individual owner, in a small plant and has gradually increased its production until its products now sell for approximately $1,500,000 annually.

When Mr. Webster started poultry dressing in a building 24 x 50 feet, he had about a dozen employees and dressed from 5,000 to 6,000 birds a week. Practically every year since he started, he has found it necessary to expand his plant and facilities, located on a 4.5-acre site near the Pittsboro city limits. The plant of cement block construction now contains 2,000 sq. ft of floor space and now processes from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 chickens annually, or from 6,000,000 to 7,500,000 lbs. of chickens.

"Webster Poultry," fully dressed and drawn but not cut up, is sold largely in the central and eastern sections of North Carolina, but some is shipped into Virginia. Most all of the chickens processed are grown in North Carolina but many chickens are shipped from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The firm operates 14 trucks in bringing live chickens to the plant and shipping out the processed birds.

Webster Poultry Co. employs from 50 to 55 workers and has an annual payroll that ranges around $100,000. The company furnishes free bus service to all of its employees who live within a radius of 15 miles from Pittsboro. The company and its employees pay jointly the premiums for hospitalization for all workers. The company also provides a free annual fish fry for all employees on Easter Monday.

Webster Poultry Co. was owned individually by James A. Webster until late in 1952 when the firm was incorporated. J. A. Webster is president and treasurer, and Mrs. Faydine J. Webster, his wife is secretary. Until his death in February of this year, A. E. Webster, father of the founder, was vice president. President Webster is a native of Chatham County and from youth was engaged in poultry raising and hauling until he established his poultry processing plant. He is a member of the Pittsboro Kiwanis Club and served as its president last year.

TAYLOR BISCUIT CO.

(Continued From Page 56)

man came to North Carolina and joined the Lance firm i 1924. He worked up through the ranks to vice-president i charge of sales, the position he held when he and othe Lance officials decided in 1947 to organize their own indus try. He is a member of the Raleigh Rotary Club, Raleig Chamber of Commerce, the First Baptist Church, is Shriner and takes an active interest in civic and other a fairs.

Other Taylor Biscuit Co. officials joining Mr. Taylor i the new venture included B. F. Bullard, native of Greenvill N. C., a Lance vice-president and branch manager in easter North Carolina; G. B. Beattie, a native of Crouse, Lincol County, former Lance branch manager in Atlanta; A. Taylor, Jr., Lance office manager in Columbus, Ohio; H. I Hicks, Lance office manager in Richmond, and G. E. Ra ford, Lance salesman at Winchester, Va.; R. E. Graham, P. Bullard and many others.

Pickle Making in State Is Large and Expanding Industry

North Carolina is one of the leading cucumber growing and pickle producing states in the nation. This State is topped only by Florida in acreage devoted to cucumber growing, but is fifth among the states in production. This is apparently due to richer and more productive land developed through the years in Florida, California, New York and South Carolina.

North Carolina produces more cucumbers which later become pickles than it does for the green cucumber market since this State has a good number of large pickle processing plants. For the fresh cucumber market, the State in 1954 utilized only 5,400 acres which produced an average of 90 bushels to the acre. This crop was valued at $1,142,000, selling for an average of $2.35 a bushel.

For pickle processing last year, the State harvested 16,000 acres with an average of 65 bushels to the acre. This crop sold for $1,404,000, or an average of $1.35 a bushel. The lower price probably reflects the gathering of the crop in part at least by the processing organizations, according to the State Federal Crop Reporting Service.

Pickle packers are authority for the statement that more pickles are consumed than any other canned vegetables, topping three other popular canned vegetables, corn, peas and tomatoes.

North Carolina has two principal and long established pickle plants, Mount Olive Pickle Co., at Mount Olive, and Chas. F. Cates & Sons, at Faison. Two years ago another firm, Lutz & Schramm, established a pickle processing plant at Ayden. Another novel plant is the Dixie-Dame Co., packing "Pedigreed Pickles" at Statesville. Several other smaller plants are also engaged in pickle processing in the State.

Due to the expanding operations of the two older plants and the newer plant at Ayden, with expected expansion of smaller plants, still further production may be expected during the next few years. All of these firms work closely with the contract growers in improving lands for growing cucumbers, selecting suitable strains for North Carolina soils, giving proper care to plants and to the cucumbers during the growing and harvesting season.

MOUNT OLIVE PICKLE CO., INC.
Mount Olive, N. C.

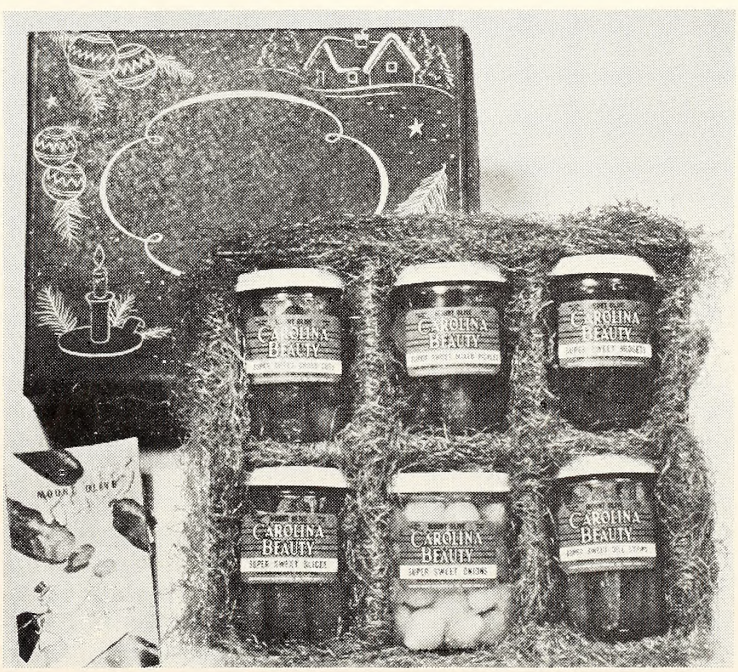
Mount Olive Pickle Co., Inc., Mount Olive, was organized and incorporated in 1926 in order to offer an outlet for cucumber growers in the area and to provide profitable employment to workers in and around Mount Olive. Gradual success of the community venture has resulted in the development of a firm which has an annual payroll of half a million dollars and gross annual sales of approximately 3,000,000.

Prior to the organization of Mount Olive Pickle Co., George Moore and S. Baddour, partners, started a brining station at Mount Olive to brine cucumbers and sell them to other pickling firms for finishing and marketing. After a short operation, it developed that there was very little market for brined cucumbers. It was then, as a sort of depression move, that the citizens of the Mount Olive community formed a company to complete the processing already started. Operation was started in 1926 with a paid in capital of $25,000, one building, 45 x 80 feet, and about a dozen employees. Within two or three years it became necessary to expand the facilities by approximately 50 percent. During the succeeding years, Mount Olive Pickle Co. had its ups and downs, but through most of the period continued a gradual and substantial expansion of facilities.

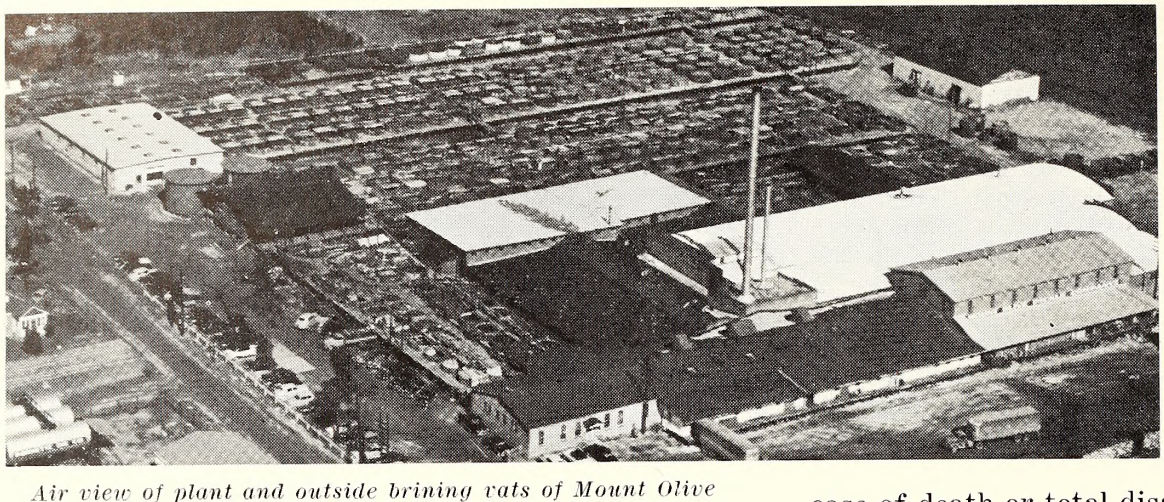
Mount Olive Pickle Co. today, located on a nine-acre site, has six buildings containing 80,000 sq. ft. of production space. In addition, the company operates 700 brine tanks out in the open, these tanks having an average capacity of 700 bushels of cucumbers.

Through its successful operation and sound expansion of its markets, Mount Olive Pickle Co. today has plant and equipment valued at around $400,000 and a net worth of slightly over $1,000,000. It employs an average of around 225 workers, a number greatly expanded during the six or eight weeks comprising the green pickle season. The annual payroll has now reached half a million dollars, a splendid sum to be distributed almost entirely in the rural Mount Olive community.

Mount Olive Pickle Co. works closely with cucumber growers over a radius of 100 miles from the plant, supplying proper seeds for the types of soil and giving technical suggestions on methods of improving the quality and the quantity of the cucumbers grown. The firm enters into contracts with some 3,000 to 4,000 growers to take the yield each year from 5,000 or more acres of land, production of which ranges from 300,000 to 450,000 bushels annually, depending on the success of the crop. During the green cucumber season the company operates 22 receiving stations at which the cucumbers are given a preliminary grading, as brought in by the growers who are paid on the basis of quality and



Attractive gift package of Carolina Beauty Sweet Pickles, packed by Mount Olive Pickle Co.



Air view of plant and outside brining vats of Mount Olive Pickle Co.

size, the small sound cucumbers bringing higher prices.

At the various stations cucumbers are received and graded into three sizes, and oversized cucumbers are rejected. They are hauled to the Mount Olive plant, placed on conveyors which dump them into brining vats, in which the three sizes are mixed to give more uniform cure. Cucumbers designed for the fresh pack, fresh kosher dills or fresh cucumber pickles, are separated in advance. The other cucumbers are cured, then graded by machine and hand and returned by sizes to vats where they are kept until needed for packing. Then they are removed from these tanks and placed in process tanks where most of the salt is removed and certain spices added. If cucumbers are to be a cut variety, they are cut by machine and hand, frequently regraded, and then placed in vinegar tanks. If they are to be sour or dill packed, they are packed in jars and the jars are vacuum sealed and pasteurized. If for sweet pack, they are taken from the vinegar tanks and placed in sweetening tanks for a period before going to the packing room where they are placed in jars with a cover liquor of sugar and spices and then capped and pasteurized.

Principal Mount Olive brands in nifty glass jars are "Carolina Beauty," "Little Rebel," "Little Sister," "Mopico," "Pick of Carolina," "Playmates," and "Way Pack" pickles and relishes. The products include sour, sweet and dill pickles, sweet relish, sweet mix, sweet cross cuts, sweet slices and fresh kosher dills, all vacuum packed and pasteurized. Mount Olive products are sold throughout the area east of the Mississippi River, shipped by commercial trucks and railroads, and the company operates its own trucks for deliveries.

This firm prepares an especially attractive Christmas box in green and white holiday design, containing six one-pint jars of Carolina Beauty supersweet pickles, packed with dill strips, onions, slices, midgets, mixed and cross cut pickles. These retail for $2.75 in North Carolina, $3.25 in other states east of the Mississippi, and $4.25 to further western states. These contain cauliflower from California, onions from Michigan, and nationally famous Carolina cucumbers and peppers blended with oil of cassea, oil of orange, celery seed and other imported spices for table treats.

Mount Olive Pickle Co. operates a profit sharing plan, which is in reality a pension plan, for its employees. This plan, based on a formula involving profits of the company, earnings of the individual and other stipulated factors, provides in effect a bonus averaging approximately 10 percent of the annual wages of the employees. This fund, held in trust by the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., now amounts to $250,000 payable in case of death or total disability for workers with 15 years of service or who reach 60 years of age.

Approximately 115 citizens, largely in the Mount Olive community, are stockholders in the Mount Olive Pickle Co. The officers and directors are all Mount Olive citizens, including Dr. C. C. Henderson, president (inactive) ; S. L. Warren, vice-president (inactive) ; I. F. Witherington, secretary and treasurer and general manager, and Harry Kraft, superintendent and production manager. The other three directors are H. W. Cox, wholesale merchant; L. G. Geddie ice manufacturer, and E. J. Pope, coal dealer, all of Mount Olive.

Mr. Witherington, chief administrative officer, is a native of nearby Faison, a graduate of the State University and of Georgia Tech.

CHAS. F. CATES & SONS, INC.
Faison, N. C.

Chas. F. Cates & Sons, Inc., Faison, now one of the largest pickling plants in North Carolina, had its beginning as a farm operation in 1898 on the Cates Farm at Swepsonville, later moved to the farm Chas. F. Cates bought at Mebane. Later it became a commercial enterprise at Faison. Gross annual sales now reach approximately $1,750,000.

After pickling cucumbers in jars, kegs and barrels on the Cates' family farm at Swepsonville, Chas. F. Cates bought a farm at Mebane in 1905 and continued to pickle and sell cucumbers grown on his farm and those of his neighbors. Because of the need for more cucumbers he formed a corporation and moved his operations to Faison in 1929. There he bought a three-acre tract and erected a building 96 x 46 feet, put in 16 vats for brining cucumbers and employed about a dozen workers. Farmers in the community, on a contract basis, grew about 100 acres of cucumbers for the plant, and the first year's sales amounted to about $36,000.

Business increased gradually over the years, the site was expanded to seven acres, and buildings erected to take care of additional demands over the years now include 48,000 sq. ft. of floor space, and 42 brining vats are now in operation outside the buildings.

The brining capacity at the Faison plant is now 165,000 bushels of cucumbers annually. The plant and equipment have a valuation of around $200,000 and gross annual sales are approximately $1,750,000. The firm employs an average of 125 workers, b

during the six summer weeks of the cucumber season the employment sometimes reaches 400. Annual payroll approaches $250,000.

In 1945 Chas. F. Cates & Sons needed additional brining space and wider cucumber growing areas. To meet this demand a brining plant was established at Emporia, Va. The plant there contains 10,000 sq. ft., and the brinery tank and floor space are sufficient for brining 45,000 bushels of cucumbers annually. These are shipped to the Faison plant for finishing and packing.



Yes, Cates also makes sweet pickled watermelon rind

Last year Chas. F. Cates & Sons had 3,205 cucumber-growing acres under contract with 2,000 farmers. In the Emporia area 400 farmers produced 650 acres of cucumbers. The firm purchases approximately 300,000 bushels of cucumbers annually, but brines and packs only about 160,000 bushels, selling the remaining 140,000 bushels to other pickle packers. Principal pickle growing counties supplying the firm are Sampson, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Brunswick and Bladen counties. The firm in the pickle season operates 28 stations in North Carolina and four stations in Virginia for purchasing cucumbers in the immediate areas.

Cates' pickles, vacuum packed and pasteurized to keep them fresh and crisp, are shipped throughout the eastern and southeastern sections of the United States, but do not go far beyond the Mississippi River because of problems in shipping the glass jars. The firm has seven salesmen covering the area, and five company trucks, in addition to common carriers, deliver the products throughout the area.

Cates' products are sold primarily under the "Cates Fancy" and "Cates Premium" products. These include sour, sweet and dill cucumber pickles, onions, hot and sweet peppers, cauliflower, mixed pickles, watermelon rind sweet pickles, all of which may be found in the high-type food stores throughout the sales area.

When Chas. F. Cates & Sons was incorporated in 1929 several friends of Mr. Cates became stockholders, the number now reaching approximately 100, although the bulk of the stock still remains in the Cates family. Chas. F. Cates was president of the firm for 16 years, and for the last two or three years before his death in 1947 was chairman of the board. H. R. Cates, his brother, who had been associated with him in the business through the years, became president in 1947, continuing until 1950. At that time the firm was reorganized and A. P. Cates, son of the founder, was elected president and treasurer, and George H. Cates, his brother, became vice-president. These are the present officers.

Chas. F. Cates, founder of the firm, was prominent in many State activities. He served as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, the Board of Trustees of the State University, president of the N. C. Milk Producers Association, head of various other farm organizations and was active in Grange work.

A. P. Cates, his son, a native of Mebane, is a graduate in Agriculture of State College in 1922. He was a member for four years and chairman for two years of the Duplin County Board of Commissioners, a member of the Duplin County Board of Education for 16 years, is an elder of the Presbyterian Church, on the Board of Trustees of Peace College and is a Shriner and member of the Lions Club. George Cates, a graduate of the State University, is a member of the Lions Club, a Presbyterian and active in other civic affairs.

LUTZ & SCHRAMM, INC.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ayden, N. C.

Lutz & Schramm, Inc., with headquarters and principal plant in Pittsburgh, Pa., and a prosperous and expanded new plant in Ayden, is one of the old, well-established firms, with a reputation for high quality products in its two principal lines, pickles and preserves. The firm actually started operation in 1876 and late in 1952 started operations at Ayden. J. V. Hoglund is vice-president and general manager of the firm and made arrangements for establishing the North Carolina branch plant.

In September 1952 Lutz & Schramm purchased an 8½-acre site at Ayden, containing a 16,000 sq. ft. cement block building. The original cost was $286,000, and the firm added valuable equipment and machinery, increasing the capacity by 35 or 40 percent. In addition, the firm leases two adjoining buildings, containing 6,000 sq. ft., as storage space for finished products.

Lutz & Schramm operate the entire year, employing normally around 85 workers. During the busy pickle season of about six weeks, from around June 1 to July 16, the employment reaches about 125.

Lutz & Schramm purchases cucumbers from growers within a radius of about 35 miles from Ayden. In Pitt County alone probably 4,000 acres of pickles are sold under contract, produced by approximately 1,000 growers. The Ayden firm purchases an extensive portion of the cucumbers grown.

Lutz & Schramm pickles, distributed over a dozen southeastern states, are of all types, including sweet, dill and sour pickles, mixed pickles, relishes and home style kosher dill pickles. In addition, it packs a variety of hot red peppers, including hot mixed peppers and also buys sweet red peppers for mixing with its pickle products. Hot red peppers were shipped in during the first two seasons, but families in the area are now beginning to grow this type of pepper for the firm. All products are packed in glass, ranging in size from eight-ounce bottles for home use to gallon bottles distributed to eating places. Two trailer trucks are used for distribution, in addition to hauling by trucking firms and railroads. A spur track of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad was completed recently to the plant.

G. B. Jackman, plant manager, has been with Lutz & Schramm for 21 years. He is a native of Pittsburgh and after completing high school went directly into the pickle business. He started at the bottom with the labor gang in the plant, later moved up to supervisor of shipping, cost clerk, purchasing and production. His first job as plant manager was at the Ayden plant. He accompanied Mr. Hoglund to Ayden when the plant was purchased and supervised

(Continued on page 72)

N. C. Largest Bottled Drink Consumer; $47 Million Industry

North Carolina is credited with being a larger consumer per capita of carbonated beverages or soft drinks than any other State in the nation. To meet that demand—in large part created by them—North Carolina bottlers are producing each year more than 54,000,000 cases of bottle drinks for which consumers pay approximately $47,000,000.

Further indication of the importance of the beverage industry to North Carolina is that more than $23,000,000 is invested in plant, equipment and rolling stock, that the 156 bottling firms in the State employ more than 3900 workers whose salaries and wages reach almost $11,000,000 a year. Bottle drinks are delivered in approximately 1670 trucks operated by the bottling firms.

Important in the rapid expansion of the bottling industry are two recent developments. One is the rapidly expanding use of bottle vendors, which are finding their way into numerous industrial, commercial, educational and other institutions. Another is the expanding use of television. Many families buy the small cartons or larger cases to have bottle drinks on ice while watching the programs.

North Carolina people have been drinking bottled beverages for more than half a century and a few plants in the State have been operating for more than 50 years. During this period, several of the older firms and some of the newer ones have bought bottling plants in their areas and several firms have expanded operations until they are really in big business.

J. Luther Snyder, Charlotte, now retired, is the pioneer Coca-Cola man in the State, having started business before the turn of the century. His son, George Snyder, is now in active charge of plants operating in Charlotte, Salisbury, Statesville, Lexington, Shelby, Concord, Albemarle and Monroe. The Harrison family operates several Coca-Cola plants operated by Paul Carter, now head of the firms, in Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Burlington and Raleigh. George Hutaff, Wilmington, now retired, started a Coca-Cola organization headed by Walter Sheffield and Oliver Hutaff, which operates plants in Wilmington, New Bern and Weldon and has interest in several other plants in eastern North Carolina. Jack Gibbons, Hamlet, operates plants in Hamlet and other N. C. and S. C. areas.

The Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Asheville actually had its beginning in 1904 when J. Luther Snyder, Charlotte, obtained a franchise for 22 WNC counties. It changed hands several times until 1905 when R. Lee Ellis and Walter Allen became partners. The present firm was incorporated in 1907 with Mr. Ellis as principal owner and president. He served until his death in 1949 when Robert I. Presley became president and treasurer. The company has plant and equipment valued at more than $2,000,000 with an entirely modern plant in Asheville and other plants in Hickory, Forest City, Marion and Hendersonville. Warehouses are operated in Bryson City, Murphy, Spruce Pine and Boone.

L. L. Minges, Rocky Mount, large Pepsi-Cola operator, with his son, Richard Minges, and two brothers, operates plants in Fayetteville, supplying Fort Bragg, Salisbury, and is building a new plant at Lumberton. M. O. Minges operates three Pepsi-Cola plants in Greenville, New Bern and Kinston. Marvin B. Burnette, Durham, deceased, started a Pepsi-Cola organization with several plants. Of these, the Durham plant, supplying Roxboro and Oxford, and the Burlington plant are operated by his sons, Marvin B., Jr. and Edward R. Burnette, and the Raleigh plant, supplying Sanford and Henderson, is operated by his daughters and their husbands, with S. T. Gaddy in charge. Van B. Melchor, Winston-Salem, deceased, started a Pepsi-Cola organization now operated by his son-in-law, Herbert N. Thomas, with plants in Winston-Salem, Greensboro and Elkin. M. B. Fowler, Charlotte, started a Pepsi-Cola plant in 1901, suspended for a time when syrup was not available and later resumed operations. He operates a large plant in Charlotte and has a new modern Gastonia plant. In Elizabeth City Edward McPherson operates a Pepsi-Cola plant, his brother-in-law operates one in Littleton, and his son operates a plant across the line at South Hill, Va.

Lloyd Brown, Durham, and Marshall Brandon, Raleigh, own and operate several Seven-Up plants in the central and eastern section of the State. Joe and Tom Rice, Winston-Salem, operate Dr. Pepper plants in Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and in other parts of the State.

N. C. BOTTLERS ASSOCIATION IS ACTIVE IN WORK FOR INDUSTRY

The North Carolina Bottlers Association was organized about 40 years ago and was reorganized and incorporated in 1938. At that time the executive offices were established in Chapel Hill with Frederick O. Bowman, who, after serving as attorney for the association for about 10 years, was elected executive secretary.

The North Carolina association was thus the first State association in the Union to establish a full-time secretary. Mr. Bowman continues as both attorney and executive secretary and has attended all sessions of the General Assembly in the interest of this association. He has also served as attorney for the N. C. Pharmaceutical Association since 1920 and recently received a plaque from that association in recognition of his 35 years of service.

The association continues to look after the interests of the bottlers, anticipates the problems of its members and keeps them abreast of the times in all matters relating to improvement of their services to the public. Annual meetings are held and interest in the association continues high. Practically all of the bottlers in the State are members.

Present officers and directors of the association are S. Tom Gaddy, Raleigh, president; A. H. Parker, Greensboro, vice-president; Hubert H. Rand, Durham, treasurer, and Frederick O. Bowman, Chapel Hill, executive secretary and attorney. Additional members of the Executive Board are Robert I. Presley, Asheville; James C. Link, Charlotte; Louis B. Daniel, New Bern; John Minges, Rocky Mount; W. H. Roberson, Jr., Washington; W. B. Garrison, Gastonia; James Q. Parnell, Parkton; George W. Scott, Biscoe; N. D. Sowerby, Greensboro; Frank M. Bolick, Granite Falls; Horace E. Swain, Winston-Salem, and Lee P. Frans, Hickory.

PARENT BOTTLING FIRMS

Coca-Cola—The Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Atlanta, Ga., first and largest of the producers of syrup for this globally distributed carbonated beverage, had its beginning in Atlanta in 1886. Coca-Cola was developed and marketed by Dr. J. S. Pemberton and was sold first in Atlanta at soda fountains

Dr. Pemberton, a wholesale druggist, named his product Coca-Cola and the first year produced 25 gallons of syrup. Now millions of gallons of this syrup find their way to every country in the world and are distributed by about 100,000 soda fountains and more than 1,000 authorized bottlers serving about 2,000,000 rural outlets.

Dr. Pemberton died about two years after Coca-Cola started. He had interested Asa G. Candler in the business and after his death Mr. Candler bought the firm and headed it for many years. At one time, all of the equipment used in making Coca-Cola was hauled over the streets in Atlanta in a one-horse wagon. The firm has had only seven presidents in its 69 years of growth and expansion, including Robert W. Woodruff and its present president, H. Burk Nicholson, who has been president since 1952.

The Coca-Cola trade-mark was registered in 1887, and in 1891 Mr. Candler disposed of his wholesale drug business to devote his full-time to Coca-Cola. The firm was incorporated in 1892 and the first dividend was declared the next year. Since that time dividends have been paid every year. The first bottling of Coca-Cola was started in 1894 in Vicksburg, Miss. Advertising was used extensively from the beginning and throughout the history of the firm. By 1895 the claim was made that Coca-Cola was sold in every State in the Union. In 1919 the Coca-Cola firm was sold by the Candler interests to a group for $25,000,000.

Only one written copy of the Coca-Cola formula exists—deposited in a bank vault— and only two of the older chemists know the formula. Coca-Cola has had many slogans, one, "The Pause That Refreshes," was adopted in 1929. In 1935 the billionth gallon of syrup was made, and nine years later in 1953 the two billionth gallon was produced.

George B. Evans, Jr., 513 S. Tryon Street, Charlotte, is division manager in North Carolina for the Coca-Cola Company.

Pepsi-Cola, classed as the second most popular soft drink in the world, has had a remarkable resurgence in the past 20 years following a period of inactivity for about 15 years. Pepsi-Cola had its beginning in North Carolina at New Bern in 1903 when Caleb D. Bradham worked out the formula at his drug-store and started selling it as "Brad's Drink" in 1896. The industry practically disappeared soon after World War I, although some operations were carried on in Richmond, Va., for a time. (See nearby item.)

Headquarters were moved to New York City and in 1935 Charlie Guth startled the industry by changing the bottle from six ounces to twelve ounces. This brought Pepsi-Cola to the front again and its growth from that date until World War II is still considered one of the most phenomenal growths in the history of carbonated beverages. Today, under the leadership of Alfred N. Steele, Pepsi-Cola is again considered the fastest growing of the soft drinks.

Pepsi-Cola is practically world-wide in its production and distribution. In the United States 500 Pepsi-Cola franchised bottlers operate bottling plants. The Canadian subsidiary, with more than 100 bottling plants, is the largest of the subsidiary operations. In 1954 alone, new Pepsi-Cola bottling plants were opened in England, Mexico, Venezuela, Germany, Philippine Islands, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Okinawa, Kenya, Angola, Peru, Colombia and Trinidad. These additions extended the far-flung chain of Pepsi-Cola plants to most of the areas in Europe, North Africa, South America, Central America and the Pacific.

Roy Duffy, Pittsburgh, Penna., is district manager for North Carolina east of Durham (he plans to move into his territory), and Frank Newsome, Thomasville, is district manager for the area west of Durham.

7-Up—The Seven-Up Company was organized in 1929 in St. Louis, where the national headquarters is maintained. The organization was developed and headed by H. L. Grigg, now deceased. He was succeeded by his son, H. C. Grigg, now president. The Seven-Up Company produces and sells both extracts and syrup made up from it to 492 franchise bottlers in the United States. Seven-Up is also operating in Canada, Europe, South America, Philippine Islands, Japan and other far eastern countries.

Although youngest of the principal bottlers in the United States, franchise bottlers now operate in every State in the nation. Reports are that 7-Up is either second or third in volume in the United States and third in North Carolina. The cost of the extract or syrup is the same wholesale and retail that it has been for the past 25 years.

The Seven-Up advertising campaign for 1955 calls for an expenditure of $4,500,000, more than double the amount ever spent in any year before. More than $100,000 was to be spent locally in North Carolina in 1955, in addition to this State's pro rata part of the big advertising expenditures.

John P. Costello, Columbus, Ohio, is district representative for North Carolina, as well as for Virginia and West Virginia.

Dr. Pepper—The Dr. Pepper Company, Dallas, Texas, producer of the popular carbonated beverage with a pure food base, grew out of a drink developed in a drugstore in Waco, Texas, in 1885, a year ahead of Coca-Cola. However, until 1925 operations were confined largely to the State of Texas through operation of one bottling plant.

Today Dr. Pepper operates fifteen bottling plants and three

PEPSI-COLA, AS 'BRAD'S DRINK' STARTED IN NEW BERN IN 1896

Pepsi-Cola, one of the popular State and national drinks, is distinctly a North Carolina product. The formula was worked out by Caleb Davis Bradham, a New Bern druggist, and was first sold over the counter at his drugstore as "Brad's Drink" in 1896. About two years later he moved across the street and began mixing the syrup in large quantities, selling it by the gallons to soda fountains in various parts of the State. It was then that he changed the name to "Pepsi."

Then in 1902 Mr. Bradham named his drink "Pepsi-Cola" and began furnishing it to other bottlers. In 1903 he formed the Pepsi-Cola Company and continued to head the firm until 1923. During the first 20 years of the century, Pepsi-Cola developed into one of the nation's most popular soft drinks.

Mr. Bradham was a native of Duplin County and took the two years of pre-medical work at the State University and continued his medical course at the University of Maryland. Before he could complete his course his money gave out and he went to New Bern and taught school. Then in 1895 he purchased a corner drugstore and, because of his knowledge of Medicine, "boned up" on pharmacy, took the examination and was granted license to practice pharmacy by the State Pharmacy Board. He continued the operation of the drugstore for 30 years, although his principal interest soon shifted to producing the syrup for Pepsi-Cola. He was known locally as Dr. Bradham.

By 1916 well over 100 bottlers from Florida to Canada, and as far west as Ohio and Indiana, were bottling Pepsi-Cola. Soon after World War I, while prices of all commodities were soaring, sugar was selling for 25¢ or more. At that time, fearing that he might be caught without a sufficient amount of sugar, he purchased an immense quantity at more than 25¢ a pound. Not long afterward, almost overnight, sugar dropped to below 10¢ a pound. This practically wiped out the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., which shifted to other hands, and the company operated from Richmond, Va., until the early 1930's. Meanwhile, Mr. Bradham returned to his drugstore and died in 1934, about the time of resurgence of Pepsi-Cola.

About that time, Charles Guth, president of the Loft Candy Company of New York and Baltimore, a friend for many years of Mr. Bradham, bought what was left of the Pepsi-Cola Company for his candy firm and began selling it over the fountain. Soon afterward, he started bottling Pepsi-Cola in 12-ounce bottles.

One of the first bottlers in the United States to secure a Pepsi-Cola franchise in 1903 was M. B. Burnett in Durham, and his heirs are still bottling Pepsi-Cola. Another early Pepsi-Cola bottler was Henry B. Fowler, Charlotte, who is still at it. Another was Van B. Melchor, Winston-Salem, whose son-in-law, Herbert Thomas, is still bottling Pepsi-Cola. Another interesting note is that Lunsford Richardson, for many years head of the Vick Chemical Corp., was the first Pepsi-Cola bottler in Greensboro, and he began compounding and packing Vick products in the back end of his bottling plant as a side issue.

Caleb B. Bradham, Jr., as a boy in short pants, spent much of his time in his father's Pepsi-Cola syrup plant. Later he joined the Pepsi-Cola Company in New York, where he spent several years. He is now president of the Van-Van Orange Flavor Co., of New Bern, making and selling a concentrate for bottlers along the middle Atlantic states, who use it under various names for their orange flavored drinks.

syrup plants which serve about 400 franchised bottlers in the United States and foreign countries. Not long ago Dr. Pepper launched its program for complete national distribution. It now has syrup plants in Dallas, Birmingham and Baltimore which supply bottling plants throughout the United States and in Mexico and Hawaii.

Dr. Pepper, which directs its appeal to taste has experienced a remarkable growth in recent years. From 1941 to 1953 Dr. Pepper increased its sales by 149% as against the industry rate of increase of 96%. During the past 25 years generally marking the period of greatest expansion, Dr. Pepper has paid more than 100 quarterly dividends and since 1930 dividends to approximately 3,500 stockholders have amounted to approximately $15,000,000.

Principal officers of the corporation are J. B. O'Hara, chairman of the board; Leonard M. Green, president; H. S. Billingsley, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, with five vice-presidents including W. W. Clements, who is also general sales manager. William Roberts, Glen Lennon, Chapel Hill, is zone manager.

Nehi—Royal Crown Cola—Nehi Corporation, with headquarters in Columbus, Ga., and 23 franchise bottling plants in North Carolina, operates either under the name of the Nehi Bottling Co. or the Royal Crown Bottling Co. Some of these bottlers also bottle Par-T-Pak beverages (quart line) and Upper 10 and other flavors. C. C. Colvert, Columbus, Ga., is president of the Nehi Corporation, from which point this international firm gives franchises to local bottlers and ships concentrates to plants in every State in the nation and to Hawaii, Mexico, Panama, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Bahamas and Antwerp, Belgium. The stock of the company is traded on the New York Stock Exchange. C. H. Lanham, Glen Lennon, Chapel Hill, is area representative of Royal Crown Bottling Co.

Details relative to several other types of bottled beverages in North Carolina were not readily available. These include Canada Dry, Orange Crush, Double Cola, Cheerwine, Grapette and other fruit flavors. Also, chocolate flavored drinks are bottled in the State.

Efforts were made to get details showing size and importance of bottling firms operating in the State. Of the 156 bottling plants in the State, 108 responded after three letters were sent to them, giving fairly complete reports. Information from these reports is given below, along with the names of firms and one official for those not reporting. These follow:

Aberdeen—Coca-Cola Bottling Co., G. C. Seymour, president; B. W. Wicks, manager; started in 1913; operates five trucks in Moore and Hoke Counties; employs 13; annual payroll $50,000.

Albemarle—Albemarle Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Clyde A. Skidmore.

Andrews—Grapette Bottling Co., C. F. Johnson, owner; started 1949; sales area Jackson, Macon, Swain, Cherokee, Graham and Clay Counties; annual sales over $48,000; value of plant and equipment over $8,000; operates five trucks; employs two to five; annual payroll about $4,590.

Asheville—Canada Dry Bottling Co. of Western Carolina, Inc., 1281 Haywood Rd., John M. Acee, president; Harris Rudd, plant manager; bottles Ginger Ale, Sparkling Water, Quinac and T. Collins; operates three trucks in 17 western counties; employs six; annual payroll about $16,275 (figures for nine months).

Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Asheville, 345 Biltmore Ave.; Robert 1. Presley, president; started 1905; operates 100 trucks in 22 WNC counties; employs 180; annual payroll $614,100; other plants and managers: Hickory, H P. Williams; Forest City, F. 1. Barber, Sr.; Marion, A. S. Bradford; Hendersonville, L. Y. Biggerstaff; warehouses at Bryson City, Murphy, Spruce Pine, Boone.

Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. of Asheville, 51-53 Southside Ave., Jay Lytle, owner; R. H. Callahan, plant manager; started 1931; also bottles Tru-Ade and Suncrest; gross annual sales $100,000; value of plant and equipment $50,000; bottles 110,000 cases annually; operates six trucks; employs 12; annual payroll $25,000.

Grapette Bottling Co., 11 Johnson Drive, Carl Gibson, president; R. L. Beckham, plant manager; started 1947; also bottles Cheerwine and Donald Duck; gross annual sales $90,000; value of plant and equipment $45,000; bottles 100,000 cases annually; operates 4 trucks in Buncombe, McDowell, Henderson, Yancey, Mitchell and Haywood Counties; employs seven; annual payroll $15,500.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., 57 Woodfin Street, T. H. Barker, Jr., president; W. J. Groome, plant manager; started 1939; operates eight trucks in five counties; employs 20; annual payroll $49,519.

Royal Crown Bottling Co., 44 Southside Avenue, partnership between E. J. Lyman and H. E. Lamb; started 1913; also bottles Nehi and Par-T-Pak; operates 12 trucks in Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, McDowell, Yancey, Avery and Mitchell counties; employs 24.

Seven-Up Asheville Co., Inc., James H. Sullivan.

Biscoe—Biscoe Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., S. Main Street; George W. Scott, president; Harold A. Scott, plant manager; started 1911: gross annual sales $130,748; bottles 166,174 cases annually; operates eight trucks in parts of Montgomery and Moore Counties; employs 10; annual payroll $34,737.

Bryson City—Nehi Bottling Co., W. C. Morgan, president; started 1927; bottles Royal Crown Cola and also Nehi Beverages; gross annual sales $59,000; value of plant and equipment $40,000; bottles 67,425 cases annually; operates three trucks in Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties; employs seven; annual payroll over $15,000.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., of Bryson City, G. W. Dunlap, president; Philip E. Brintnall, plant manager; started 1948; also bottles Sun Crest.

Burlington—Burlington Coca-Cola Bottling Co., 825 S. Main Street; Paul B. Carter, president; E. D. Hartman, Jr,. plant manager; started 1937; operates 13 trucks in Alamance, Caswell and Orange Counties; employs 40; annual payroll $65,000.

Smith Beverage Co., M. J. Smith.

Charlotte—Canada Dry Bottling Co. of Charlotte, 240 E. 36th Street; W. S. Woodson, owner and plant manager; started 1938; gross annual sales $175,000; value of plant and equipment $125,000; operates nine trucks within a 40-mile radius of Charlotte; employs 15; annual payroll $50,000.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Charlotte, Inc., 2820 S. Blvd., H. B. Fowler, president; started 1905; operates 30 trucks in Gaston, Lincoln, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union, Stanly, Cleveland; employs 110. (Includes modern new plant and equipment at Gastonia).

Seven-Up Bottling Co., Inc., 2027 N. Tryon Street, J. Beach Hall, president; W. Roy Bowen, secretary and general manager; started 1937; also bottles Tru-Ade and Brownie Flavors; operates 15 trucks in six counties (population 498,000); employs 25.

Cheerwine Bottling Co., R. H. Brown.

Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Charlotte, George C. Snyder.

Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., 221 N. Graham, J. W. Link, Jr., president; A. L. Melasky, plant manager; started 1931; also bottles Orange and Grape; operates 23 trucks in 16 counties in N. C.—roughly Wadesboro to Rutherfordton—Hickory—Statesville, Salisbury to S. C. line;

Royal Crown Bottling Co., James C. Link.

Clinton—Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. of Southeast Carolina, Inc., Faison Street, W. R. Roberson, Jr., president; Jay Roberson, plant manager; started 1944; also bottles Roberson's Flavors; gross annual sales $375,000; value of plant and equipment over $200,000; operates in Sampson, Duplin, Bladen, Columbus Counties; employs 28; annual payroll $85,112.74. (Supplies warehouses at Wilmington and Whiteville. Affiliated in ownership and management with plants in Washington, Kinston, and New Bern.)

Concord—Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Concord, G. Norman Bisanar.

Concord Bottling Works, E. B. Grady, Jr.

Dunn—Dunn Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Christine H. Rankin, president; C. D. Hutaff, plant manager; started 1925; value of plant and equipment $120,000; operates 14 trucks within a 25-mile radius of Dunn; employs 30; annual payroll $100,000.

Durham—Canada Dry Bottling Co., 406 Ramseur Street, H. G. Randolph, general manager; started 1941; also bottles Sun Crest and NuGrape; bottles 243,730 cases annually; operates nine trucks in Orange, Chatham, Durham, Granville and Person Counties; employs 27; annual payroll $63,141.35.

Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., 3227 Hillsboro Road, T. M. Dosser, vice-president and plant manager; started 1931; also bottles Big Top Orange and Grape; operates 12 trucks in Durham, Orange, Alamance, Granville, Caswell, and Person Counties; employs 19; annual payroll $52,000.

Durham Coca-Cola Bottling Co., W. Main Street, W. K. Rand, president and plant manager; started 1905; gross annual sales $700,000; value of plant and equipment $500,000; bottles 800,000 cases annually; operates 28 trucks in Durham County; employs 49; annual payroll $201,000.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., 305 South Street; E. R. Burnett, president; started 1913; value of plant and equipment $325,000; operates 26 trucks in seven counties; employs 70 (includes figures for Burlington plant).

Royal Crown Bottling Co., 823 Frederick Street, T. T. Holderness, president; H. K. Foster, Jr., plant manager; also bottles Nehi and Par-T-Pak Flavors; operates six trucks in Durham County and adjoining counties; employs 14.

Seven-Up Bottling Co. of Durham, Inc., 321 W. Geer Street, Lloyd W. Brown, president; W. Willis Happer, Jr., plant manager; started 1947; also Tru-Ade Orange; value of plant and equipment $150,000; operates 11 trucks in Durham, Alamance, Orange, Person and Chatham counties; employs 20; annual payroll $90,000.

Edenton—Barrow Bottling Works, E. Eden Street, T. B. Barrow, president; John L. Goodwin, plant manager: started 1929; also bottles Nesbitt Orange; gross annual sales $126,800; value of plant and equipment $25,000; bottles 158,500 cases annually; operates 5 trucks in Chowan and adjoining counties in area; employs 13; annual payroll $27,104.

Elizabeth City—Elizabeth City Coca-Cola Bottling Works, Inc., W. C. Dawson.

Royal Crown Bottling Co., W. Main and Pritchard Streets, Erman F. Thomas, owner and plant manager; started 1954 (originally 1928); R C Cola and Nehi Beverage, also Par-T-Pak; value of plant and equipment $20,000; operates four trucks in seven counties—northeastern corner of State including outer banks to Ocracoke Inlet; employs 5; annual payroll $12,500.

McPherson Bottling Co., Inc., J. E. McPherson, W. H. Tunstall.

Elkin—Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Elkin, Marshall Adams.

Fayetteville—Orange Crush Bottling Co., 927 Bragg Blvd., H. G. Randolph, president; E. G. Randolph, plant manager; bottle Canada Dry, others Sun Crest, Orange Crush, NuGrape, etc.; gross annual sales $283,246; bottles over 354,000 cases annually; operates 12 trucks; employs 26; annual payroll over $78,000.

Fayetteville Coca-Cola Bottling Co., 1225 Ramsey Street, Christine H. Rankin, president; J. B. Hutaff, plant manager; started 1904; value of plant and equipment $200,000; operates 36 trucks in Cumberland County; employs 62; annual payroll $242,367.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Richard B. Minges.

Royal Crown Bottling Co., 201 W. Russell Street, John D. Currie, owner; Walter Woodrow Phillips, plant manager; started 1938; also bottles Nehi Orange, Grape, Strawberry, Ginger Ale; gross annual sales $100,331; value of plant and equipment $77,000; bottles 125,455 cases annually; operates four trucks from Fayetteville to Clinton, Lillington, Dunn, Raeford, Red Springs, Ft. Bragg; employs 11; annual payroll over $28,000.

Forest City—Coca-Cola Bottling Co. (see Asheville).

Pepsi-Cola—Seven-Up Bottling Co., Lynn Watson.

Gastonia—Gastonia Coca-Cola Bottling Co., W. Barney Garrison.

Double Cola Bottling Co., 809 E. Franklin Street, C. P. Nanney, president and plant manager; started 1938; also Orange Crush, Cheerwine, NuGrape, Sun-Drop, Mil-Kay, Tasty; operates 24 trucks in Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk Counties; employs 55; annual payroll $150,527.

Goldsboro—Barnes-Harrell-Rawlings Co., 110 W. Mulberry Street, Mr. W. E. Barnes, president; Mr. J. L. Wharton, Jr.; started 1921; operates 11 trucks in portions of Wayne, Duplin, Sampson and Johnston Counties; employs 22; annual payroll $88,200.

Orange Crush Bottling Co., 109 W. Chestnut Street, C. S. Korschun, owner; started 1933; also bottles NuGrape and general line soda waters; value of plant and equipment $20,000; operates three trucks within a 50-mile radius of Goldsboro; employs seven.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., 108 W. Chestnut Street, C. S. Korschun, secretary-treasurer; J. Ed Newsome, plant manager; started 1936; operates 14 trucks within a 40-mile radius of Goldsboro; employs 28.

Royal Crown Bottling Co., 306 S. Slocumb Street, Dale Starbuck, president; D. H. Tadlock, plant manager; started 1944; also bottles Nehi and Par-T-Pak Flavors; value of plant and equipment approximately $30,000; operates three trucks in Wayne County; employs seven.

Granite Falls—Granite Bottling Works, Inc., 47 Duke Street, Mrs. H. V. Bolick, president; Frank M. Bolick, plant manager; started 1910; bottles Cheerwine Double Cola and also Sun Crest, Sun Drop, Grapette; value of plant and equipment $100,000; operates 10 trucks in Caldwell, Catawba, Burke, McDowell and Wilkes Counties; employs 18; annual payroll $48,638.

Greensboro—Buffalo Rock, Inc., 804 W. Lee Street, W. L. Oden, president; W. K. Oden, plant manager; started 1936; bottles Good Luck Beverages (10 flavors) and also Buffalo Rock Ginger Ale; gross annual sales $60,000; value of plant and equipment $40,000; bottles 75,000 annually; operates five trucks within a 40-mile radius of Greensboro; employs 14; annual payroll approximately $28,600.

Canada Dry Bottling Co. of Greensboro, W. Market Street Ext.; partnership between Royall H. Spence and Royall H. Spence, Jr.; started 1939; operates within a 40-50 mile radius from Greensboro.

Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. of Greensboro, N. C., Inc., 1409 W. Lee Street, Thomas B. Rice, president; C. E. Kempton, plant manager; started 1938; also bottles Tru-Ade; value of plant and equipment $140,625; bottles 448,260 cases annually; operates 13 trucks in parts of Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham Counties; employs 24; annual payroll about $80,537.

Greensboro Coca-Cola Bottling Co., A. H. Parker.

Greensboro Nehi Bottling Co., Inc., 823 Battleground Street, N. D. Sowerby, president; Frank T. Hill, plant manager; started 1941 (originally 1924); R C Cola and also Nehi Flavors; operates 25 trucks in Guilford, Alamance, Chatham, Rockingham, Randolph, Pitt, Greene, Jones, Craven, Nash, Wilson, Edgecombe, Martin, Carteret and Pamlico Counties; employs 50; annual payroll $151,000. (Data includes Greenville and New Bern branches recently acquired).

Greensboro Orange-Crush Bottling Co., P. C. Hammond.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Glenn H. Jackson.

Piedmont Bottling Co., Inc., 1023 Oakmont Avenue, W. H. Warren, president; William Robert Warren, plant manager; started 1934; bottles Sun Crest Orange and also NuGrape, Frostie, Sun Spot and Sun Crest Grape; gross annual sales $57,772; value of equipment over $17,000; bottles 59,260 cases annually; operates four trucks in Guilford and Randolph Counties; employs eight; annual payroll over $15,315.

Seven-Up Bottling Co. (See Winston-Salem).

Greenville—Coca-Cola Bottling Co., 630 Pitt Street, Z. V. Murphey, president; Roger P. Taylor, plant manager; started 1905; gross annual sales $464,746; value of plant and equipment $181,645; bottles 580,933 cases annually; operates 11 trucks in most of Pitt County, parts of Lenoir, Martin, Greene and Craven Counties; employs 25; annual payroll $74,733.

Nehi Bottling Co. (See Greensboro).

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., M. O. Minges.

Hamlet—Crown Carbonating Co., J. P. Gibbons, Jr.

Royal Crown Bottling Co. of Hamlet, 106 Hamlet Avenue, Edwin Pate, president; J. C. Leigh, Jr., plant manager; started 1947; also bottles Nehi and Upper 10; gross annual sales $100,842.87; value of plant and equipment over $31,000; bottles 121,000 cases annually; operates five trucks in Richmond, Scotland, Anson and Moore Counties; employs 10; annual payroll over $27,000.

Henderson—Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Raleigh Highway, D. W. Seifert, president; C. O. Seifert, plant manager; started 1926; value of plant and equipment $141,273; operates nine trucks in Vance and Granville Counties; employs 18; annual payroll $47,806.

Lane Nehi Bottling Co., 238-242 W. Montgomery Street, S. T. Lane, manager; started 1910; also bottles Nehi Grape, Orange and Strawberry; general sales area includes all of Vance and Warren Counties, parts of Granville, Franklin, Halifax and Mecklenburg Counties.

Hendersonville—Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Asheville (see Asheville).

Hickory—Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Asheville (see Asheville).

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., 2640 Main Avenue, Lee P. Frans, president; J. M. Teeter, plant manager; started 1925; operates 20 trucks in Catawba, Burke, Caldwell and McDowell Counties; employs 30.

Royal Crown-Nehi Distributing Corp., H. H. Simms, president; Furman Turner, plant manager; started 1908; operates 10 trucks; employs 24; annual payroll $65,000.

Seven-Up Bottling Co., Lenoir Highway, E. Alan Bisanar, president; Paul S. Speagle, plant manager; started 1945; also bottles Tru-Ade, Grapico, Chocolate Soldier; gross annual sales $175,000; value of plant and equipment $200,000; bottles 189,000 cases annually; operates eight trucks in Catawba, Caldwell, Burke, Cleveland, Lincoln and Alexander Counties; employs 17; annual payroll $44,000.

Jacksonville—Canada Dry Bottling Co., Inc., Court and Newberry Streets, H. H. Elder, president; C. D. Nabers, plant manager; started 1951; general sales area Southeastern N. C.

Jefferson—Nesbitt Bottling Co., Main Street, B. B. Edwards, business manager; Bryce Hurley, plant manager; started 1950; bottles Nesbitt Orange, also Double-Cola and Cheerwine; gross annual sales $60,000; value of plant and equipment $25,000; bottles 75,000 cases annually; operates three and four trucks in Ashe, Wilkes, Watauga and Alleghany Counties and three counties in Virginia; employs six to seven; annual payroll $14,000.

Kelford—Kelford Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., Front Street, G. H. Hutaff, Wilmington, president; A. C. Johnston, Jr., plant manager; started 1914; gross annual sales $202,000; operates seven trucks in all of Bertie County, parts of Northampton and Hertford Counties; employs 12; annual payroll $42,640.

Kinston—Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Box 383, Harvey C. Hines, Jr., president; F. A. Leggett, plant manager; started 1908; value of plant and equipment $375,000; operates 12 trucks in an approximately 35-mile area lying mostly south, southeast, southwest and west of Kinston; employs 32.

Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. of Kinston, Inc., Vernon Avenue, W. R. Roberson, Jr., president; W. M. Orr, Jr., plant manager; started 1936; also bottles 7-Up and Roberson's Flavors; gross annual sales $425,000; value of plant and equipment over $175,000; operates 14 trucks in circle around Kinston about 30 miles; employs 28; annual payroll $91,875. (Affiliated with plants in Washington, New Bern and Clinton).

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Vernon Avenue, Hoyt A. Minges, plant manager; started 1953; value of plant and equipment $400,000; operates 15 trucks in Lenoir, Greene and Onslow Counties; employs 35; annual payroll $80,000.

Laurinburg—Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. of Laurinburg, Church Street, Edwin Pate, president; Hal B. Ingram, plant manager; started 1946; also bottles Orange-Crush and NuGrape; gross annual sales $125,000, bottles 150,000 cases annually; operates six trucks in Richmond, Scotland, Robeson and Hoke Counties; employs 14; annual payroll $30,000.

Jordan Bottling Co., 1st and Church Streets, C. L. Jordan, plant manager; started 1934; bottles Sun Drop and Pop-Kola, also fruit drinks; gross annual sales $49,000; value of plant and equipment $25,000; bottles 61,000 cases annually; operates three trucks within a 25-mile radius of Laurinburg.

Leaksville—Danville Coca-Cola Bottling Co., (Warehouse), Bridge Street, James W. Ray, president; Garland W. Hall, plant manager; started 1910; operates four trucks in Leaksville, Spray and Draper; employs five.

Orange-Crush Bottling Co., Mrs. R. G. Ogburn, president; F. K. Barker, plant manager; started 1918; also bottles Old Colony and Caravan Ginger; operates three trucks in Rockingham and Caswell Counties, N. C., and Henry County, Va.; employs six.

Lexington—Lexington Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Tom M. Snyder.

Lincolnton—Lincolnton Coca-Cola Bottling Co., 230 E. Water Street, Mrs. Cora M. Cansler, president; M. L. Sipe, plant manager; started 1913; also bottles Orange, Grape and Ginger Ale; operates four trucks in all of Lincoln County and the town of Stanley in Gaston County; employs 11.

Littleton—McPherson Beverages, Inc., W. C. Jones, president; A. G. Barnes, plant manager; started 1932; bottles Pepsi-Cola and also 7-Up, Orange Crush, NuGrape and asst. flavors; gross annual sales $695,000; value of plant and equipment $75,000; bottles 785,000 cases annually; operates 16 trucks in Vance, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Hertford and Bertie Counties; employs 64; annual payroll $176,515.

Lumberton—Lumberton Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Henry Hutaff.

Royal Crown Bottling Co., T. C. Olive.

Seven-Up Bottling Co., Alan Newberry.

Spur Bottling Co., E. 17th Street, H. G. Randolph, president; C. W. Branch, plant manager; started 1953 (operated as warehouse for Fayetteville until 1953); bottles Suncrest and also distributes Canada Dry; gross annual sales $130,000; value of plant and equipment $75,000; bottles 130,000 cases annually; operates four trucks in Lumberton and vicinity; employs 11; annual payroll $28,000.

Marion—Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Asheville (see Asheville).

Mayodan—Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Miss Irene R. Money.

Monroe—Monroe Coca-Cola Bottling Co., W. Harvey Morrison.

Mount Airy—Mount Airy Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc.; started 1904; also bottles Orange-Crush and NuGrape; operates five trucks in parts of Surry and Stokes Counties; employs 17.

Murphy—Nehi Bottling Co., 105 Depot Street, Frank E. Dickey, president; Edward B. Dickey, plant manager; started 1926; bottles R. C. Cola and also Nehi Beverages; gross annual sales $29,726; value of plant and equipment $25,000; bottles 33,976 cases annually, operates two trucks in Cherokee, Clay and Graham Counties; employs 5; annual payroll over $11,000.

New Bern—Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. of New Bern, Inc., Trent Blvd., W. R. Roberson, Jr., president; Paul B. Ellis, plant manager; started 1936; also bottles 7-Up and Roberson's Flavors; gross annual sales $300,000; value of plant and equipment over $200,000; operates 14 trucks in Pamlico, Craven, Carteret and Onslow Counties; employs 27; annual payroll $79,470.

New Bern Coca-Cola Bottling Works, Inc., Louis B. Daniel.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., 1303 Broad Street, partnership, Forrest E. Minges, plant manager and part owner; general sales area includes Craven, Pamlico, Carteret, Onslow and Jones Counties (or parts thereof); employs 31.

New Bern Nehi Bottling Co., Inc. (See Greensboro)

Newton—NuGrape Bottling Co., Inc., E. R. Bright.

North Wilkesboro—The North Wilkesboro Coca-Cola Bottling Co., R. T. McNiel, president and plant manager (died June 13, 1955); started 1909; also bottles Orange-Crush and Old Colony Grape; operates eight trucks in all of Wilkes and Alleghany Counties and parts of Surry and Yadkin Counties; employs 16.

Parkton—Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., James Q. Parnell, Jr., plant manager; started 1947; also bottles private line of flavors; value of plant and equipment $225,000; operates seven trucks in Cumberland, Lee, Moore, Chatham, parts of Harnett and Robeson Counties; employs 19; annual payroll over $45,000.

Plymouth—Plymouth Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., 13 Water Street, W. J. Mayo, president; W. L. Mayo, plant manager; started 1927; incorporated 1954.

Raleigh—Capital Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., Lupton Thomson.

Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., 416 S. Dawson Street, L. M. Green, president; John L. Stone, plant manager; started 1935; gross annual sales $200,000; value of plant and equipment $150,000; bottles 250,000 cases annually; operates eight trucks in Wake, Johnston, Harnett and Franklin Counties; employs 17; annual payroll $60,000.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Raleigh, N. C., Inc., 3707 Hillsboro Street, S. T. Gaddy, president; G. D. Crabtree, plant manager; started 1913; gross annual sales $1,000,000; value of plant and equipment $500,000; bottles 1,250,000 cases annually; operates 42 trucks in Warren, Vance, Franklin, Wake, Johnston, Lee and Chatham Counties; employs 56; annual payroll $240,000.

Raleigh Beverage Co., Inc., 314 W. Johnson Street; C. L. Randolph, president; C. L. Randolph, plant manager; started 1946; bottles NuGrape, also Orange-Crush, Sun Drop and Suncrest Flavors; gross annual sales $80,000; value of plant and equipment $15,000; bottles 100,000 cases annually; operates five trucks in Wake County; employs 12; annual payroll $32,697.

Raleigh Nehi Bottling Co., 3210 Hillsboro Street, Dale Starbuck, Jr., president and plant manager; started 1921; bottles R. C. Cola, also Nehi and Par-T-Pak; value of plant and equipment $175,000; operates 17 trucks in Wake and Johnston Counties; employs 24; annual payroll over $75,000.

Seven-Up Bottling Co., Marshall J. Brandon.

Reidsville—Big Bill Bottling Co., 108 E. Harrison Street, George Hunt, president; started 1925; bottles Double Cola and Sun Crest Orange, also Grapette, B-1 Lemon and Lime; gross annual sales $160,000; bottles 200,000 cases annually; operates five trucks in Rockingham, Caswell and part of Stokes Counties; employs 14; annual payroll $35,000 to $40,000.

Reidsville Coca-Cola Bottling Co., John O. Busick, III.

Roanoke Rapids—Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., Inc., 198 Roanoke Avenue, R. S. Hines, president; L. D. Hines, plant manager; started 1936; operates 13 trucks in Halifax, Northampton, Warren and Hertford Counties and four counties in Southside Virginia; employs 22.

Rockingham—Canada Dry Bottling Co., A. T. Hardeman.

Rocky Mount—Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., 442 S. Church Street, E. I. Fleming, president (died April 3, 1955); Ernest I. Fleming, Jr., plant manager; started 1910; gross annual sales $347,391; value of plant and equipment $120,000; bottles over 429,000 cases annually; operates 10 trucks in Nash and Edgecombe Counties; employs 25; annual payroll $101,598.

Double-Cola Bottling Co., Route 4, E. Y. Denton, president; W. U. Denton, Jr., plant manager; started 1938; also bottles Sun Drop and Frostee; gross annual sales $110,400; bottles 138,000 cases annually; operates four trucks in Nash, Wilson and Edgecombe Counties; employs 10; annual payroll $20,864.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Washington Street, John T. Minges, manager; Harold D. Minges, plant manager; (a partnership composed of L. L. Minges, founder, and three sons, J. T. Minges, H. D. Minges and E. L. Minges); started 1927; also bottles Orange and Grape flavors (to be discontinued); gross annual sales over $1,000,000; operates 18 trucks in Nash, Edgecombe and parts of other counties; employs 63; annual payroll $207,000.

Roxboro—Roxboro Coca-Cola Co., Morgan Street, H. H. Rand, president; A. M. Pleasants, Jr., plant manager; operates three trucks in Person County; employs 8.

Roxboro Beverage Co., 600 Reams Avenue, partnership between O. Y. Clayton, Jr., and I. L. James; (O. Y. Clayton, Sr., and Mr. James were associated in the business for over 25 years); started 1925; bottles Suncrest Orange and NuGrape, also bottles Suncrest Grape and Suncrest Peach and Ginger Ale; gross annual sales around $44,000; bottles around 55,000 cases annually; operates three trucks in Person, Granville and Vance Counties; employs 7; annual payroll $12,845.

Salisbury—Cheerwine Bottling Co., 324 E. Council Street, C. A. Pecler, president; L. A. Peeler, plant manager; started 1913; operates 12 trucks in Salisbury and radius of 30 miles; employs 22.

Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Salisbury, Buford Guy.

Nehi Beverage Co., R. E. Manning.

Salisbury Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Hubert H. Sloop.

Sanford—Sanford Coca-Cola Bottling Co., 137 Charlotte Avenue, J. R. Ingram, president and plant manager; started 1905; value of plant and equipment $145,000; bottles 290,499 cases annually; operates nine trucks in Lee County and western part of Harnett and southeastern part of Chatham; employs 18; annual payroll $61,000.

Selma—Worley's Beverages, Inc., C. P. Worley, Jr.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., C. P. Worley, Sr.

Shelby—Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Shelby, J. H. Austell.

Nehi Bottling Co., Clev. Springs Road, M. G. Brooks, president; Wm. S. Childress, plant manager; started 1932; bottles Nehi and R. C. Cola; operates eight trucks in Cleveland, Rutherford Counties; employs 18.

Siler City—Rietzel Beverage Co., B. P. Rietzel.

Spruce Pine—Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Highway 19E, L. P. Frans, president; W. P. Brady, plant manager; started 1952; also bottles Frans Orange and Grape; operates four trucks in winter and five in summer in Mitchell, Avery, Yancey and Watauga Counties; employs 11.

Statesville—Statesville Beverage Co., Glenn R. Benfield.

Statesville Coca-Cola Bottling Co., James V. Johnson.

Tarboro—Seven-Up Bottling Co., 1603-05 St. Andrews Street, W. D. Bryan, Jr., president; George White, plant manager; started 1951; operates five trucks within a 30-mile radius of Tarboro; employs 10.

Tarboro Coca-Cola Bottling Co., M. S. Brown.

Thomasville—Thomasville Coca-Cola Bottling Co., 814 Lexington Ave., Mrs. J. W. Boyles, president; William C. Boyles, plant manager; (J. W. Boyles, founder, still active as secretary and treasurer); started 1907; also bottles Orange, Grape and Ginger; gross annual sales $176,000; bottles 220,970 cases annually; operates three trucks in Thomasville and Denton townships; employs 15; annual payroll $49,941.

Wadesboro—Pee Dee Bottling Co., H. H. Hardison.

Washington—Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Roy Mayo.

Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. of Northeast North Carolina, Inc., Bridge and 3rd Streets, W. R. Roberson, Jr., president and plant manager; started 1917; also bottles 7-Up and Roberson's Flavors; gross annual sales $750,000; value of plant and equipment over $250,000; operates 35 trucks to Virginia line East of Tarboro and North of Pamlico River; employs 58; annual payroll over $172,000. (Warehouse at Elizabeth City, affiliated with Dr. Pepper plants in Kinston, New Bern, Clinton and Wilmington.)

Royal Crown Bottling Co., 300 Hackney Avenue, Eugene Neel, president and owner; started 1931; also bottles Nehi Flavors; gross annual sales $48,000; value of plant and equipment $25,000; bottles 60,000 cases annually; operates three trucks in Beaufort, Martin, Bertie and Washington Counties; employs five; annual payroll $12,500.

Washington Beverage Co., 1029 W. 5th Street, W. E. Horton, president and plant manager; started 1946; bottles Orange-Crush, NuGrape and Sun-Drop Cola, also Red Spot Beverages and Ginger Ale; gross annual sales $200,000; bottles 244,515 cases annually; operates 10 trucks in Washington, Rocky Mount and New Bern; employs 18; annual payroll $50,000.

Weldon—Weldon Coca-Cola Bottling Works, 10 Sycamore Street, G. H. Hutaff, Sr., president; D. W. Seifert, Sr., plant manager; started 1908; value of plant and equipment $250,000; operates 13 trucks within a 30-mile radius of Weldon; employs 29; annual payroll $100,976.

West Jefferson—Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., Third Avenue, H. R. Vannoy, president; Carl F. Colvard, plant manager; started 1935; also bottles Grapette, Lemonette and Parkway; gross annual sales $14,700; value of plant and equipment $50,000; bottles 168,551 cases annually; operates five trucks in Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Avery, Wilkes and Surry Counties; employs 10; annual payroll $22,336.

Wilmington—Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. (Warehouse), W. R. Roberson, Jr., president; gross annual sales over $125,000; operates nine trucks; employs 11; annual payroll $33,508. (See Washington).

Electric Bottling Co., Adolph Rogers.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Wilmington, Inc., Wrightsville Beach Highway, J. W. Jackson, president; G. C. Jackson, plant manager; started 1935; gross annual sales $791,724; value of plant and equipment $160,493; bottles 901,206 cases annually; operates 18 trucks in five counties, 50-mile radius of Wilmington; employs 65; annual payroll $189,561.

Royal Crown Bottling Co., 19th & Dawson Streets, H. G. Noffsinger, Jr., owner; C. J. Hogervorst; started 1925; also bottles Nehi and Par-T-Pak; value of plant and equipment $250,000; operates 10 trucks in Southeastern North Carolina; employs approximately 25.

Seven-Up Bottling Co., 915 S. 17th Street, Carl B. Brown, Sr., president and plant manager; started 1939; also bottles Tru-Ade; operates 10 trucks in New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus and Pender Counties; employs 20.

Wilmington Coca-Cola Bottling Co., W. L. Sheffield.

Wilson—Barnes Harrell Co., Inc., Barnes & Lodge Streets, Mrs. W. N. Harrell, president; W. D. Adams, plant manager; started 1909; gross annual sales $457,906; value of plant and equipment $266,903; bottles 539,781 cases annually; operates 10 trucks in Wilson County and surrounding territory; employs 26; annual payroll $91,676.

Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., 222 South Street, parnership between J. R. Cadenhead, plant manager; J. S. Mann, G. E. Byrne and Natalie Williams; started 1940; also bottles Suncrest Orange and Grape; gross annual sales $320,800; value of plant and equipment $65,000; bottles 410,000 cases annually; operates 10 trucks in Wilson, Nash and Wayne Counties; employs 19; annual payroll $63,900.

Winston-Salem—Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. of Winston-Salem, Inc., 823 Reynolds Road, J. S. Rice, president; J. S. Rice and Thomas B. Rice, plant managers; started 1931; also bottles Tru-Ade; value of plant and equipment $147,508; operates 16 trucks in Forsyth, Yadkin, Davie, Surry, Stokes, Wilkes and parts of Guilford and Rockingham Counties; employs 50; annual payroll $166,168.

Forsyth Royal Crown Bottling Co., 1020 Northwest Boulevard, D. E. Leckie, Jr., president and plant manager; started 1950; also bottles Nehi and Par-T-Pak; operates 15 trucks in Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Davie and Davidson Counties; employs 24; annual payroll $76,000.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Winston-Salem, H. N. Thomas.

Seven-Up Bottling Co., Inc., 1800 Patterson Avenue, M. L. Tipton, president; H. E. Swain, plant manager; started 1937; also bottles Brownie; value of plant and equipment in Greensboro $36,500, in Winston-Salem $127,800 (17,000 sq. ft. floor space in Winston-Salem and 4800 sq. ft. in Greensboro); operates 28 trucks in Wilkes, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Forsyth, Davie, Davidson, Guilford, Rockingham, Randolph, and part of Rowan Counties; employs 44; annual payroll over $132,000.

Southeastern Beverage Co., Inc., 1118 S. Main Street, Geo. G. Honeycutt, president; R. D. Davis, plant manager; bottles Major Cola; bottles 60,000 cases annually; operates four trucks in Winston-Salem area; employs nine.

Winston Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Charles D. Buchanan.

Zimba Bottling Co., 2220 N. Liberty Street, W. O. Miller, owner and plant manager; started 1941; bottles Nesbitts and also Barg's and Cheerwine; gross annual sales $40,000; value of plant and equipment $75,000; bottles 40,000 cases annually; operates three trucks in Forsyth, Davie, Yadkin, Stokes and Surry Counties; employs five; annual payroll $8,000.

LUTZ & SCHRAMM, INC.

(Continued from Page 67)

renovation and installation of equipment and machinery.

So successful has been the operation of the Ayden plant that plans are being developed for an extensive expansion of the plant during the next two years, which is expected to increase production from 50 to 100 percent.

Changes in N. C. Employment Security Law in 1955

By R. B. Billings, *ESC Attorney*

The changes made in the Employment Security Law by the 1955 General Assembly although few in number contain some very substantial revisions which affect the rate of contributions paid by each employer and the extension of coverage to all employers with four or more employees effective during the calendar year 1956. There were other changes made of substantive nature and some of technical nature which had no material effect. The purpose here is not to discuss any technical changes enacted by the General Assembly since it is felt they would not be of interest to employers and others as such changes were primarily for the purpose of clarifying existing law.

The amendment which was enacted with respect to the experience rating plan of the act is perhaps the one in which the public will be most interested and which will affect every subject employer in the state. The basic approach of the experience rating plan was not materially altered, the new law retaining the multiple schedule provision for rate variation in terms of state-wide fund condition.

The experience rating plan provides for certain fund ratio schedules. These were increased in 1955 from six to eight and are now based on a one per cent variation in fund condition instead of the former one and one-half per cent variation. Under the old provisions of the law when it became necessary to change schedules it often caused a drastic variation in the rise or fall of the individual rate of the employer. The increase in the number of schedules and the change in the variation with respect to fund condition will bring about a more gradual rise and fall of rates of the employer when a schedule change is made.

The number of reserve ratio classes is increased from eight to sixteen and generally produces a lower rate assignment to the individual employer in most of the reserve ratio groups. The new provision also allows the better employer accounts to qualify for some rate reduction even when the fund total is low.

The change provides that new employers may qualify for reduced rates if otherwise eligible, in some instances with as little as twenty-four months plus of experience instead of the old requirement of at least forty-eight months experience. This change was only made possible due to an amendment enacted by the Eighty-third Congress to the Unemployment Tax Act. It will, of course, be beneficial in promoting new industrial growth in the state.

Schedule G of the proposed experience rating formula is applicable for 1955 rate assignments and employers subject to the act will benefit in an added saving in contributions during 1955 in an amount in excess of five million dollars. The revised formula will not raise any employer's rate or require an increase in his contributions.

The next most important amendment to the law is that which extends the coverage under the law, beginning with the calendar year 1956, to include all employing units which have as many as four or more individuals in employment in each of twenty different weeks within a calendar year. This change conforms with the revision of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act which brings within its coverage, effective January 1, 1956, all those employers who employ as many as four or more during a day in each of twenty different weeks within a calendar year.

Since all employers who meet the conditions named would be subject to the provisions of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, it is to their benefit that the amendment to the North Carolina Law was enacted since upon meeting the conditions necessary for a reduced rate under the state's experience rating provisions the employer would effect a saving under the Federal Act when he earned the low rate under the North Carolina Law.

Under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act an employer who is subject thereto is required to pay an excise tax on his payroll amounting to three per cent. There is a provision which allows the employer credit for payments into a State Unemployment Compensation Fund up to ninety per cent of the amount of the Federal Tax. It is further provided that if an employer paid at a reduced rate under a state experience rating system that he would still be entitled to receive credit under the Federal provisions as if he had paid to the state the contributions at the normal rate of two and seven-tenths per cent.

Other changes made in the act deal with the right of the Commission to enter into reciprocal arrangements with other state agencies or the Federal Government concerning the combining of wages earned within and without this state for the purpose of paying benefits based on such wages. The Commission is given authority to enter into reciprocal agreements with other state agencies or the Federal Government whereby wages earned by an individual in North Carolina which meet the qualifying conditions of our law may be combined with wages which are less than the qualifying amount in one or more states. It also provides for the combining of wages earned in the State of North Carolina which are less than the qualifying amount in this state with other wages of like nature in other states with wages earned by an individual in another state which meets the qualifying conditions of such state and benefits may be paid based upon these combined wages.

No charges are made to the account of any employer in North Carolina when wages less than the qualifying amount earned in this state are combined with wages meeting the qualifying conditions earned in another state and benefits paid on such combined wages. Any benefits paid by this state based on wages less than qualifying amounts in other states are reimbursable to our agency. This amendment does not make it mandatory upon the Commission to enter into agreements of the kind referred to but only gives the Commission authority to do so if it deems it advisable.

The law was further amended to include within the definition of wages sums received by an employee under an order of the National Labor Relations Board or by arbitration or private agreement between the employer and employee when the sums are paid for the loss of pay by reason of wrongful discharge. This means that a claimant who has filed for unemployment insurance benefits during a period when he has received sums under the conditions set forth above would have such sums deducted from the

benefit payments as any other wages earned by him during the period. It will probably mean that a number of claimants under such circumstances would be ineligible for benefits during the time covered by the sums paid under an order of the National Labor Relations Board or under the other conditions contained in the amendment.

The last amendment to be discussed changed a penalty provision in the act which cancelled unemployment insurance benefits for the remainder of any benefit year during which a claimant had been found to have made a false statement or misrepresentation to secure or increase benefits or other payment under the act. The law was revised to provide that all individuals who have made a false statement or misrepresentation would be subject to the same penalty and disqualification.

The period of disqualification now begins with the first day of the benefit week during which the statement or misrepresentation was made and extends for a period of one year thereafter. Prior to this change in the act an individual whose benefit year had progressed to the last week of such year would have been penalized for one week that remained in the benefit year and in all cases the penalty would be only for the remainder of the year which had not expired. The new amendment gives uniformity to this disqualifying provision of the act.

Highlights in Industry and Employment in Raleigh-Wake

This is the sixth of a series of articles discussing employment conditions in leading North Carolina cities. Raleigh was selected for this issue because Raleigh and Wake County are important in growing and processing foods, particularly poultry, pork and beef, peanut butter sandwiches, baking and dairy processing.

By ROBERT G. KELLOGG, *Research and Methods Specialist, Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC*

The Capital of North Carolina is fast becoming a major distribution and manufacturing center. Comprising twelve and one-half square miles, the city is located east of the geographical center of the State. Long known as a governmental, educational and cultural leader, Raleigh has assumed the responsibility of providing markets and services for surrounding counties.

Raleigh, the 1950 Census survey shows, had a population of 65,679; sixty-eight percent White, and thirty-two percent Negro. During the ten-year period, 1940-1950, a population growth of 18,782 was experienced; a forty percent increase. Wake County had a total population of 136,450 living within its 866 square miles, and showed a growth of nearly twenty-five percent. State total growth during this same period was nearly fourteen percent; therefore, Raleigh's expansion as compared with other areas was considerably greater. Should this growth continue (and all indices are favorable) a corresponding growth of trade and service facilities will result.

An important factor influencing the economy of Raleigh is farm production and food processing in Wake County. The 1953 Farm Census reported 440,322 acres in farm land, with 122,606 acres of harvested cropland. Of this acreage, 39,436 acres were in corn; 31,054 in tobacco; 10,117 in cotton; 7,741 in wheat; and 5,230 in oats. Vegetables, largely for commercial sale and processing, were grown on 1,099 acres. Livestock included 10,335 cows and heifers over two years old, and 20,965 hogs.

In Raleigh and Wake County during 1953, there were twenty-five covered firms (those employing eight or more workers) engaged in food processing activity. Employment was provided for 1,304 workers during an average month, with combined yearly wages of $3,412,127.

Covered employment and wages during the third quarter of 1954 for Wake County and Raleigh indicated great diversification of industry. In Wake 26,648 persons were employed, drawing average weekly earnings of $58.19 for a total quarterly payroll of $20,158,062. The manufacturing industry paid $4,400,485 in quarterly wages to 4,616 workers. Construction work provided jobs for 2,694 individuals, and a quarterly payroll of $2,114,517. The trade group, both retail and wholesale, hired the largest number of workers—8,708, and showed the largest quarterly payroll—$5,928,879.

Marketing and distribution in the county for 1953, according to the May 10, 1954, issue of "Sales Management," included retail sales of $144,820,000, with $114,168,000 attributed to Raleigh. The "Blue Book of Southern Progress," 1954, lists county manufacturing production at $53 million; total trade as $460 million; and total business volume as $742 million.

For the five year period, 1949-1953, appreciable growth was seen in all phases of industry. Wake County covered employment and wage increases are shown by the following table:

	Average Number Employers	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages	Average Weekly Earnings
1949	714	20,961	$ 50,858,301	$ 46.66
1950	748	22,547	57,777,477	49.28
1951	776	24,269	65,883,811	52.22
1952	786	25,198	72,125,524	55.05
1953	821	27,042	79,618,378	56.62

State-wide totals for 1953 are as follows: Average number of employers, 16,669; average monthly employment, 728,918; total wages, $2,044,702,169; and average weekly wage $53.94. Wake County, therefore, had 3.7 percent of the total working force, and received 3.9 percent of the total wage payments.

The federal survey of industry in major metropolitan areas for 1950 defined Wake County as a major area. Statistics from this source indicate that 51,625 persons, fourteen years of age and over, were employed during 1950. Of this metropolitan labor group, 8,916 persons were engaged in agricultural or forestry pursuits; 4,013 were in the construction trade; 4,778 in manufacturing; and 10,067 in the wholesale and retail trade. Professional, technical and kindred workers totaled 5,563, indicating Raleigh's large number of college teachers. Approximately 3,600 governmental workers reside in Wake County.

Labor force estimates for March 1955 indicate that 59,535 persons are currently employed—51,535 persons are non-agricultural workers, and 8,000 agricultural. Current estimated labor supply data indicates that 4,800 workers now residing in Wake County are recruitable for industrial jobs. Of this number, 1,200 are either skilled or semi-skilled.

(Continued back on Page 46)

Publications of Employment Security Commission of North Carolina

(FORMERLY "UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA")

Biennial Reports, 1936-1938; 1938-1940; 1940-1942; 1942-1944; 1944-1946; 1946-1948; 1948-1950; 1950-1952; 1952-1954

Employment Security News (mimeographed—weekly), started in 1936 by the North Carolina State Employment Service. Not issued during Calendar year 1945.

North Carolina Employment Security Information, Volume I, Numbers 1-12, 1941. (Discontinued.)

The U. C. C. Quarterly
Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (1942-43)
Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3 (1944) (No. 4 not issued)
Index to Vols. 1 and 2 (1942-44)
Vol. 3, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (1945)
Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2, 3, 4 (1946)
Index to Vols. 3 and 4 (1945-46)
(Included in Vol. 5, No. 2-3)

The E. S. C. Quarterly (Name changed April 1, 1947)
Vol. 5—No. 1, Winter, 1947—Granite, Marble, Stone
No. 2-3, Spring-Summer, 1947—Brick, Tile, Pipe, Pottery
No. 4, Fall, 1947—Rural Industries
Vol. 6—No. 1, Winter, 1948—Pulp, Paper, Paper Products
No. 2-3, Spring-Summer, 1948—Dairy Products
No. 4, Fall, 1948—Insurance
Index to Vols. 5 and 6, 1947-48, in Vol. 7, No. 2
Vol. 7—No. 1, Winter, 1949—Banking
No. 2, Spring, 1949—Fertilizer Manufacturing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1949—Trade, Wholesale-Retail
Vol. 8—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1950—Hotels, Restaurants
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1950—Milling: Flour, Feed, Meal
Index to Vols. 7 and 8, 1949-50, in Vol. 9, No. 1-2
Vol. 9—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1951—Newspapers, Printing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1951—Tobacco Manufacturing
Vol. 10—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1952—Furniture Manufacturing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1952—Textile Manufacturing
Index to Vols. 9 and 10, 1951-52, in Vol. 11, No. 1-2
Vol. 11—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1953—Hosiery Manufacturing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1953—Transportation.
Vol. 12—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1954—Machinery Manufacturing.
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1954—Apparel Manufacturing.
Vol. 13—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1955—Food Processing.

---

mployment Security Law as amended (1955).
ules and Regulations, amended 1955.

OSTERS:

mployer's Certificate of Coverage and Notice to Workers.
otice to Workers as to Benefit Rights While on Vacation.

RELEASES OF THE BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Current Series

"Trends"—A monthly mimeographed activity report first issued in June 1943. Data for period 1938-1943 found in other series now out-of-print.

"Employment and Wages in Covered Employment by County"—A quarterly mimeographed release giving employment and wage data in covered employment for each county for five broad industry groups. First release First Quarter of 1948.

"Covered Employment and Total Wages in North Carolina"—An annual report for calendar years, issued in two parts as follows:
1. Summary data for State by two-digit industry and employment and wages by county.
2. County data by three-digit industry. First released in 1943.

"Experience Rating in North Carolina"—An annual study of the experience rating plan and its operation. First release in 1946. (1948 issue out of print.)

"Labor Resources in North Carolina for Industrial Development"—A bimonthly release begun in January 1951 showing recruitable labor by county.

"Labor Supply—Labor Demand"—a labor market digest released in February, June, and October based on sample employment trends in over 800 reporting establishments in 14 selected areas. First release entitled "Employment Trend in Reporting Establishments" first issued in 1946. Out-of-print prior to 1949.

"Labor Market Digests"—An employment security office release showing labor market conditions in office area. Only current releases available. Released as follows:
1. Bi-monthly for Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem, and Fayetteville.
2. In October, February and June for Burlington, Gastonia, Lexington, Morganton, Reidsville-Spray and Wilmington.

"Annual Report of Employment Service Division"—A mimeographed release dealing primarily with activity summary data by office, presenting data graphically for evaluating purposes. A similar graphic presentation is prepared for each January-June period. For limited distribution only.

Special Reports and Studies

"Research in the Employment Security Program" (1948)

"Unemployment Insurance Financing"—a digest of the Cost of Unemployment Insurance in North Carolina, and a Study of Long-Range Unemployment Benefit Financing and Fund Solvency.

"A Study of Claimants Exhausting Benefits Under the Unemployment Insurance Program During May and June 1951."

CIRCULARS AND FOLDERS:

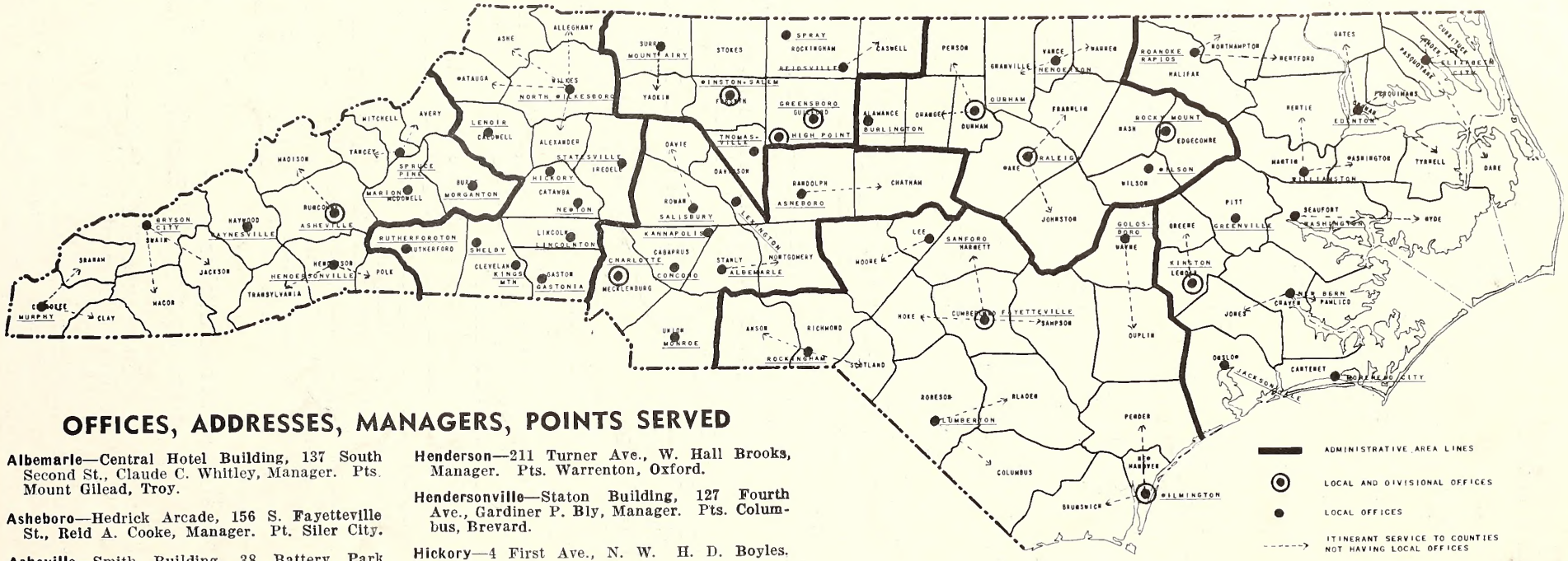
Employer Experience Rating in North Carolina.
Information for Workers and Identification Booklet.
Information for Interstate Claimants.
Unemployment Insurance in North Carolina.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
UNITED STATES POSTAGE ACCOUNTED
FOR UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS
(Sec. 35.4 (P) (1), P. L. & R.)

— TO —
LIBRARY-PERIODICALS
EMORY UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA GA.

E. S. COMMISSION
OX 589, RALEIGH, N. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

66 LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICES LOCATED IN 55 NORTH CAROLINA TOWNS



OFFICES, ADDRESSES, MANAGERS, POINTS SERVED

Albemarle—Central Hotel Building, 137 South Second St., Claude C. Whitley, Manager. Pts. Mount Gilead, Troy.

Asheboro—Hedrick Arcade, 156 S. Fayetteville St., Reid A. Cooke, Manager. Pt. Siler City.

Asheville—Smith Building, 38 Battery Park Ave., Bonny C. Wilson, Manager. Divisional Office, 29 S. Market St. Pts. Black Mountain, Marshall.

Bryson City—Hyatt Building, Everett Street, Simon P. Davis, Manager. Pts. Franklin, Sylva.

Burlington—Piedmont Hotel Building, 134 West Andrews St., Charles R. Stone, Manager.

Charlotte—112 W. First St., George H. Everett, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office, 118 W. First St. Pt. Cornelius.

Concord—45 Market St., Lewis B. Morton, Manager.

Durham—Morehead Building, 304 Morgan St., Mrs. Ethel C. Lipscomb, Manager. Divisional Office, 308 Morgan St. Pts. Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, Roxboro.

Edenton—204 Citizens Bank Building, Milton E. Bass, Manager. Pts. Hertford, Columbia, Gatesville.

Elizabeth City—613 E. Main St., Norman L. Pendleton, Manager. Pts. Manteo, Buxton.

Fayetteville—Calcutt Building, S. Thaddeus Cherry, Manager. Divisional Office, Calcutt Building. Pts. Dunn, Clinton, Raeford.

Gastonia—272-278 E. Main Ave.. Earle W. Brockman, Manager. Pt. Belmont.

Goldsboro—115 E. Mulberry St., Clay B. Rich, Manager. Pts. Mount Olive, Warsaw, Wallace.

Greensboro—231½ North Greene St., Howard W. Winstead, Manager. Divisional Office, Barnes Bldg., 1216 E. Market St.

Henderson—211 Turner Ave., W. Hall Brooks, Manager. Pts. Warrenton, Oxford.

Hendersonville—Staton Building, 127 Fourth Ave., Gardiner P. Bly, Manager. Pts. Columbus, Brevard.

Hickory—4 First Ave., N. W. H. D. Boyles. Manager.

High Point—308 N. Wrenn St., Ralph E. Miller, Manager. Divisional Office, 115 E. Washington St.

Jacksonville—819 Court St., Duke Amerson, Manager.

Kannapolis—220-A Oak St., S. W. Patterson, Manager.

Kings Mountain—Bridges Building, S. Cherokee St., Franklin L. Ware, Jr., Manager.

Kinston—114 N. Independent St., Herman Wellons, Manager. Divisional Office, 112 N. Independent St. Pt. Snow Hill.

Lenoir—Hedrick Building, 133 N. Church St., Augustus H. Jarratt, Jr., Manager. Pt. Granite Falls.

Lexington—30 W. Second Ave., W. Alan Knight, Manager. Pt. Denton.

Lincolnton—Reinhardt Building, 10 W. Main St., Paul H. Lawing, Manager.

Lumberton—Wishart Bldg., 307 E. Third St., Carl D. Brothers, Manager. Pts. Whiteville, Elizabethtown, Fairmont.

Marion—114½ E. Court St., David S. Gray, Jr., Manager.

Monroe—Plyler Building, 209 W. Windsor St., Floyd Harrill, Manager.

Morehead City—103 S. 4th St., Mrs. Julia P. Tenney, Manager. Pts. Atlantic, Davis.

Morganton—Davis Bldg., 306 S. Green St., Ned W. LaFevers, Manager. Pt. Valdese.

Mount Airy—Haynes Bldg., 427 N. Main St., Carl M. Baber, Manager. Pts. Elkin, Yad-

Murphy—2nd Floor A&P Bldg., Peachtree St., Jack T. Burrus, Manager. Pts. Andrews, Hayesville, Robbinsville.

New Bern—Stanly Hall Building, 303 Pollock St., Benjamin F. Gillikin, Manager. Pts. Bayboro, Trenton.

Newton—Abernethy Building. Cephas A. Cloninger, Manager.

North Wilkesboro—Duke Power Building, 309 Ninth St., Troy L. Perry, Manager. Pts. Boone, Sparta, Taylorsville, Jefferson.

Raleigh—313½ Fayetteville St., Lee J. Craven, Manager. Divisional Office, 113 East Davie St. Pts. Franklinton, Fuquay, Louisburg, Wake Forest, Wendell, Clayton, Smithfield.

Reidsville—Amos Building, 220 Gilmer St., W. Maurice Allen, Manager. Pt. Yanceyville.

Roanoke Rapids—308 Roanoke Ave., John B. Fleming, Manager. Pts. Enfield, Scotland Neck, Ahoskie, Jackson, Rich Square, Murfreesboro.

Rockingham—221 E. Washington St., Richard E. Smith, Jr., Manager. Pts. Laurinburg, Wadesboro.

Rocky Mount—143 N. E. Main St., Wm. J. Ecklar, Manager. Divisional Office, 136 N. Washington St. Pt. Tarboro.

Rutherfordton—Littman Building, Court St., Earle W. Justice, Manager. Pt. Forest City.

Salisbury—Professional Building, 127 W. Innes St., J. S. J. Horton, Manager. Pt. Mocksville.

Sanford—234 Cartbage St., L. Garland Scott, Manager. Pts. Carthage, Robbins, Southern

Shelby—Royster Building, 210 S. Washington St. John H. Wilson, Jr., Manager.

Spray—County Adm. Building, Boone Road. Wade W. Lemons, Manager. Pt. Mayodan.

Spruce Pine—Ellis Bldg., 46½ Oak St., Davis M. Nichols, Manager—Pts. Bakersville, Burnsville, Newland.

Statesville—Stearns Building, 147 E. Broad St., Wade H. Wilson, Manager. Pt. Mooresville.

Thomasville—Hill Building, 7 East Main St., Marion H. Randolph, Manager.

Washington—Daniel & Warren Building, 149 N Market St., Guy W. Churchill, Manager. Pts Belhaven, Swan Quarter.

Waynesville—Stretcher Building, 120 Church Street, Miss DeBrayda Fisher, Manager. Pt. Canton.

Williamston—Tar Heel Bldg., 154 E. Main St. J. Kelly Gay, Manager. Pts. Windsor, Plymouth.

Wilmington—Employment Security Bldg., 304-306 Chestnut St., William H. Powell, Manager. Divisional Office, Employment Security Bldg., 308 Chestnut St. Pts. Burgaw, Southport, Supply.

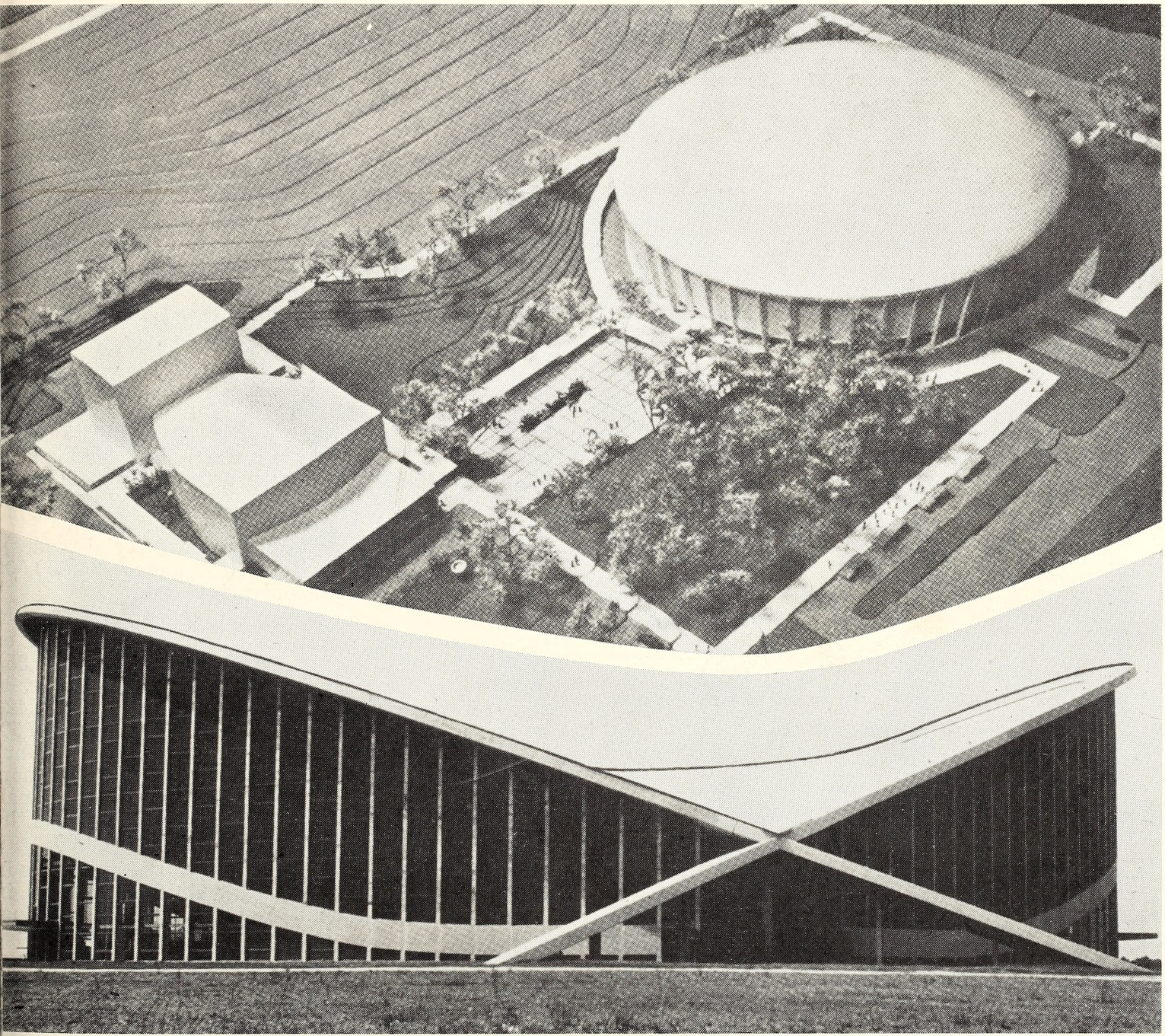
Wilson—Wiggins & Graves Building, 133 W Barnes Street, Mrs. Jeannette M. Grainger, Manager.

Winston-Salem—805 N. Liberty St., William H. Stevenson, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office,

THE E. S. C. QUARTERLY

VOLUME 13, NO. 3-4 SUMMER-FALL, 1955

Industrial, Commercial, Institutional and Residential Construction in N. C. in 1955 Broke All Former Records



Two remarkable and unusual buildings in North Carolina—Charlotte Auditorium-Coliseum, top, and State Fair Arena, Raleigh (descriptions on page 79.)

PUBLISHED BY

Employment Security Commission of North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C.

The E. S. C. Quarterly

(Formerly The U.C.C. Quarterly)

Vol. 13, No. 3-4 Summer-Fall, 1955

Issued at Raleigh, N. C. by the

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA

Commissioners: Mrs. Quentin Gregory, Halifax; Dr. Harry D. Wolf, Chapel Hill; R. Dave Hall, Belmont; W. Benton Pipkin, Reidsville; Bruce E. Davis, Charlotte; Crayon C. Efird, Albemarle.

State Advisory Council: Public representatives: James A. Bridger, Bladenboro, Chairman; Sherwood Roberson, Robersonville; W. B. Horton, Yanceyville; Mrs. R. C. Lewellyn, Dobson, and Dr. J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville; Employer representatives: A. L. Tait, Lincolnton, and W. A. Egerton, Enka; Employee representatives: Melvin Ward, Spencer, AFL, and H. D. Lisk, Charlotte, CIO.

HENRY E. KENDALL . . . . . *Chairman*
R. FULLER MARTIN . . . . . *Director*
Unemployment Insurance Division
JOSEPH W. BEACH . . . . . *Director*
North Carolina State Employment Service Division
M. R. DUNNAGAN . . . . . *Editor*
Public Information Officer

Sent free upon request to responsible individuals, agencies, organizations and libraries. Address: E. S. C. Informational Service, P. O. Box 589, Raleigh, N. C.

CONTENTS

	Page
N. C. Building Construction	78
Construction Industry Made Heavy Gains in N. C. in Decade By Robert G. Kellogg	79
Front Page Pictures, Charlotte Auditorium-Coliseum, State Fair Arena	79
Healthy 16-Year Industry Diversion Bolsters N. C. Economy By Hugh M. Raper	82
Industry Joins ESC Personnel at Institute; Hodges Speaks	83
Highlights of Durham's Industry and Employment By Elizabeth DeKay Johnson	84
Most of N. C. Large Contractors in Issue; More Sought	86
Carolinas Branch, AGC, Nation's Largest, Most Effective	87
Building Contractors Big Contributors to State Growth J. A. Jones Constr. Co., McDevitt & Street Co. (Thompson & Street Co.), F. N. Thompson, Inc., Southeastern Constr. Co., C. M. Guest & Sons, H. L. Coble Constr. Co., T. A. Loving & Co., George W. Kane, Wm. Muirhead Constr. Co., Goode Constr. Corp., J. M. Thompson Co., Fowler-Jones Constr. Co., W. H. Weaver Constr. Co., King-Hunter, Inc., Barger Constr. Co., Robert H. Pimnix, L. B. Gallimore, Contrane-Graham Constr. Co., Little Constr. Co., West Biulding Co., Crain & Denbo, Inc., O. W. Goodwin, Inc., Wm. B. Dillard Constr. Co., Merchant Constr. Co., Player Realty & Constr. Co., Johnson & Geddes, E. G. Wilson Constr. Co., A. A. Ramsey & Son, Frank L. Blum Constr. Co., Hickory Constr. Co., Rogers Constr. Co., Wrenn-Wilson Constr. Co., L. P. Cox Co., Du Bose Constr. Co., O. L. Shackelford, Inc., Potts-Brown Co., Guy Frye & Sons, M. C. Crouch Lumber Co., H. D. Barnes, Inc.	87
Over 10,000 New Employers to be Covered by ES Law	97
Developers-Builders Add Many Residence-Business Areas Ervin Constr. Co., Marsh Realty Co., C. D. Spangler Constr. Co., York Building Co.	120
N. C. Chapter, AIA, maintains High Professional Standards	125
Architects-Engineers Design, Supervise, Build Structures J. N. Pease & Co., Six Associates, Inc.	125
Professional Engineers Promote Ethics and Competency	126
N. C. Society of Engineers Has 1400 Members	127
Many State Architects Win High Honors in Designs A. G. Odell, Jr., & Associates, Leslie Boney, Small & Boaz, Deitrick-McKnight & Associates, Clemmer & Horton, F. Carter Williams.	128
Special Trades Contractors Vital Group in Construction	129
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning Group Protects Public By A. Miles Hughey Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning: Buensod-Stacey, Inc., Rowe-Goodin-Jones, Inc., The Bonitz Insulation Co., Brownlow's, Inc., Stahl-Rider, Inc., Industrial Piping, Inc., Nicholson's, Inc., A. Z. Price & Associates, Starr Davis Co., Guy M. Beatty & Co., W. H. Arthur Co.; Sprinkling, Viking Sprinkler Co. Painting, Paper Hanging, Decorating: D. C. May Co., Brewer Paint & Wallpaper Co., Claude M. May. Electrical Contractors: Starr Electric Co., Bryant Electric Co., Thompson Electric Co., Talley Electric Co., Colter & Chappel Electric Co., Hayes & Lunsford Electric Co. Masonry, Stone Work, Tile Setting, Plastering: Marus Marble & Tile Co., C. W. Kirkland Co., Shields, Inc., James A. Smith & Son, Kalman Floor Co. Roofing & Sheet Metal Work: Budd-Piper Roofing Co., Ingold Company, E. L. Scott Roofing & Heating Co., The Young Co., Gate City Roofing Co.	129
Handicapped Workers Add Much to State's Labor Force By Ernest C. McCracken	153
'Farm Placement Day' Expands Growers-Workers Services	154
Absenteeism Experience of Selected North Carolina Firms By Hugh M. Raper	155
Big Gain in New Over Defunct Manufacturing Firms By E. Stanhope Dunn	157

Note—Articles in this issue, not otherwise credited, written by M. R. Dunnagan, Editor, some revised by firm officials.

N. C. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

North Carolina experienced its greatest building year in 1955, exceeding the former record year of 1953. Estimates, considered conservative, indicate that construction costs in 1955 approach $500,000,000. Employment Security Commission records for the first six months of 1955 indicated that average monthly employment in all construction would exceed 42,000 as against 38,572 in 1954 and 41,420 in 1953. Construction payrolls for 1955 are estimated close to $165,000,000.

This issue deals with what may be termed by comparison as lighter construction, or building construction, as handled by general contractors and special building trades contractors, usually referred to as sub-contractors, even though a fair portion of their work is as prime contractors. In this classification are five major divisions: industrial, commercial, institutional, residential and governmental construction. Not handled in this issue, except for a slight overlapping, are heavier construction contractors—those handling highways, large bridges, hydro-electric dam and plant construction, railroads and other heavier construction.

In the building construction, lighter construction, estimates place at $325,000,000 the total expenditures for 1955. General contractors and special trades contractors were expected to pay their employees close to $110,000,000, fairly evenly divided between the two groups. For 1953, ESC records show, general contractors spent for employment $51,682,882 and the sub-contractors paid their workers $51,638,954—very little difference. In 1954 the general contractors paid in wages and salaries $47,457,386, while the sub-contractors (special trades) paid their workers $51,421,489, almost $4,000,000 more than the general contractors paid.

In the first six months of 1955 there were 681 general contractors employing a monthly average of 18,913 workers, against 16,196 in 1954 and 18,35 in 1953 (both first six months), and 873 special trad contractors employing a monthly average of 15,42 workers, against 14,676 in 1954 and 18,350 in 195 all for the first six months. The employers here ar those subject to the Employment Security Law, nor mally with eight or more employees. Many sma contractors in both of these groups would raise th total several thousand, probably 5,000 to 8,000.

Some space is given to architects and engineers i this issue, along with special trade contractors i Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning; Painting Papering and Decorating; Electrical Contracting Masonry, Stone Work, Tile Setting and Plastering Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors and Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors.

Present plans are to handle heavy construction, a described above, in our next issue. Since severa though not all, concrete work contractors, includin contractors, are in road and street building and othe heavy projects, intentions are to include them in th next issue.

NOTE—INDEX for two years, 1953-54, Vols. 11 12, postponed from last issue, had to be postpone again, due to space limitations. Plans are to includ it in next issue.

Construction Industry Made Heavy Gains in N. C. in Decade

By ROBERT G. KELLOGG, *Research & Methods Specialist, ESC Bureau of Research and Statistics*

Since the end of World War II a greatly increased market for industrial buildings and houses has prevailed in North Carolina. This demand has brought about several significant changes in the construction industry: changes not only resulting in rapid growth and expansion, but in existing trades becoming more specialized.

This article will deal with these changes; how they have influenced the growth and establishment of individual firms; the effect on employment and wages; and the experience of the industry with unemployment, and how this concerns not only the individual worker, but the whole economy as well.

The construction industry is generally classified into three broad divisions: general building construction, heavy construction and the special trades. Heavy construction, i.e., highways, bridges, railroads, dams, etc., is excluded from this article. Consideration will be given to the general building and special-trade contractors only.

General contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of buildings such as private residences, apartment buildings, farm buildings, industrial and commercial structures including stores, light and power plants, natural gas compressing stations, and oil pumping stations; public buildings; and the alteration and repair of these structures.

Today in the era of specialization, contractors in the special trades render services at the site of construction either directly to the builder or as a subcontractor. Among the special trades are: plumbing, heating, and air conditioning; painting, paper hanging, and decorating; electrical installation; masonry, stonework, tile setting, and plastering; carpentering and wood flooring; roofing and sheet-metal work; concreting work; general building maintenance; and such miscellaneous trades as: structural steel erection and ornamental metal work; glass and glazing; excavation and foundation work; wrecking and demolition; installation of machinery and equipment; and insulating, shoreing, waterproofing, and scaffolding erection; house moving; and dismantling industrial machinery and equipment.

Between 1946 and 1955 the number of construction firms covered by the Employment Security Law has more than doubled. Those firms covered under the Law include all firms employing eight or more workers, and those employing less than eight persons who elect voluntary coverage, thereby qualifying their workers for unemployment insurance benefits in the event of involuntary separations. In 1946 there were 636 construction firms; by 1955 the number had increased to 1,562—a growth of nearly 150 percent. At the beginning of 1955 there were 685 general building firms and 877 special-trade contracting concerns.

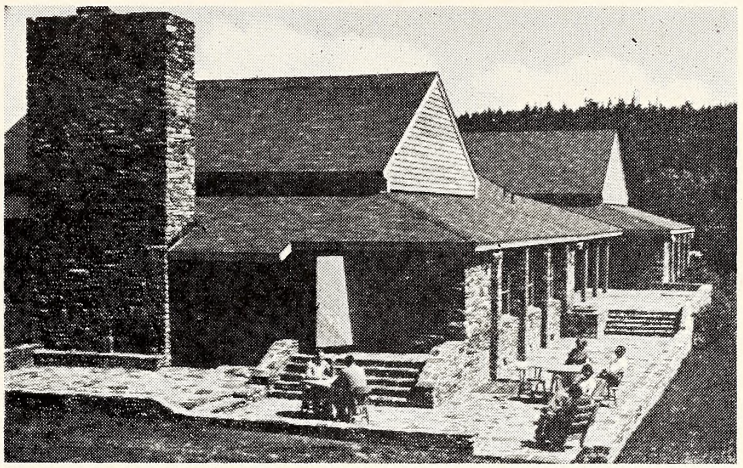
Among the general construction firms the number of workers employed varies from less than eight

TABLE I

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BUILDING TRADES 1946-1955

YEAR	Number Of Firms	Average Monthly Employment	Annual Gross Wages	Average Weekly Earning
1946	636	25,515	$ 49,403,172	$ 38.23
1947	795	29,404	62,163,703	41.72
1948	872	32,002	71,272,909	43.98
1949	1,022	28,375	67,873,216	46.55
1950	1,083	35,272	84,367,530	46.84
1951	1,200	42,040	107,707,642	50.31
1952	1,333	37,925	107,505,292	55.14
1953	1,528	34,369	103,321,836	58.25
1954	1,554	32,493	98,878,875	58.81
1955*	1,562	31,872		

* First Quarter—(Relatively inactive season)



Park restaurant and observation lounge, Mt. Mitchell State Park, costing about $100,000 with equipment; built by Hickory Construction Co., Hickory.

FRONT PAGE PICTURES

CHARLOTTE AUDITORIUM-COLISEUM—The Charlotte Auditorium and Coliseum, costing approximately $4,700,000, have been described as "the most modern and practical of their kind in the world." The two structures are on a 22-acre site with a 13,000 car-parking area, three miles from the heart of Charlotte on an eight-lane boulevard. The two buildings are 300 yards apart and connected by a covered terraced walkway. The facilities were built by Thompson & Street, general contractor, Charlotte, on plans drawn by A. G. Odell, Jr., Charlotte architect.

The coliseum was dedicated in early October by Evangelist Billy Graham, distinguished Charlotte native, with 13,000 people present. The coliseum is round construction with radio steel ribs and framing steel. The exterior walls are pre-cast concrete and glass and the roof is of structural steel with light-weight concrete deck covered with aluminum. The dome, 332 ft. in diameter, weighs one pound to the sq. ft. and is said to be the largest structural steel dome in the world. It is 135 feet high. The coliseum is designed for conventions, indoor fairs, sports events, rodeos, circuses, water and ice shows and trade shows. The arena is 100x212 feet. About 70,000 persons attended the eight Ice Capades' performances.

The auditorium, seating 2,500, designed for concerts, ballets, operas and the like, seats 1,500 on the main floor and 1,000 in the balcony. The stage is 100x50 feet. The interior color is deep blue and the building is said to be acoustically perfect, sound proof and air conditioned.

THE STATE FAIR ARENA—also called coliseum, livestock judging pavilion (cow pasture) on the State Fair Grounds, just west of Raleigh, has been described as America's most modern big building, a new epoch in architecture, with ideal seating arrangement, the most significant building of late times, the most important building in America today, offers an experience unparalleled even in a visit to the United Nations Building or Lever House in New York, and many others.

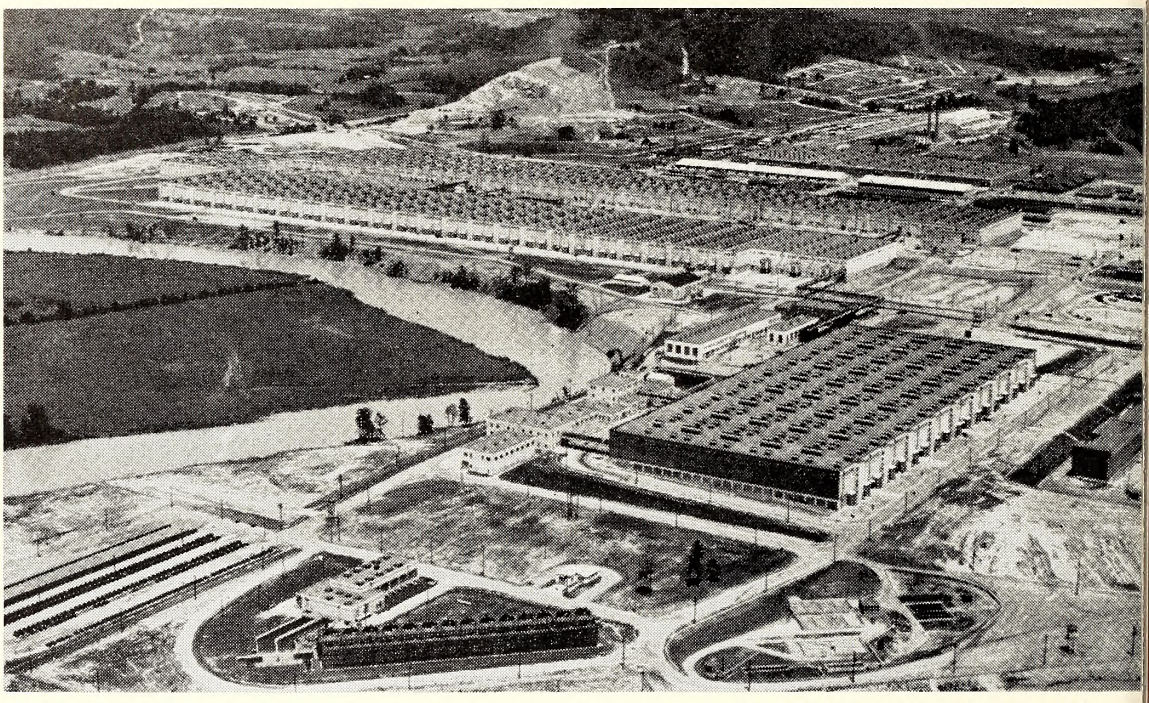
The Arena is designed to serve agriculture, industry, commerce and the people of North Carolina generally as a year-around center for educational, inspirational and recreational events. The building is 300 feet in diameter, elliptical in shape, with central arena floor 221 feet long and 127 feet at the widest part of the ellipse. It contains 6,080 permanent opera-type and box seats, with space for about 4,000 portable seats. About 25,000 square feet of display space is provided in the lobbies and lower-level concourses.

The building is, at the lobby level, of translucent heat-absorbing plate glass, and of translucent glass above. The roof, saddle-shaped, is suspended on cables between 90-feet parabolic arches, probably the largest suspended roof in existence. It is of a combination metal-asbestos insulation-built-in construction. The roof is white, the outside of a light green tint. Adequate lighting, hot air heat and ventilation are provided.

The Arena, exclusive of grounds, landscaping, portable seats and other portable fixtures, cost approximately $1,600,000. It was built by William Muirhead Construction Co., Durham, to plans drawn by William Henley Deitrick, architect, Raleigh, with the late Matthew Nowicki, N. C. State College, as consultant, and Severud-Elstad-Krueger, New York, as consulting engineers. E. F. Matteson was general superintendent and E. A. Fulton, job superintendent. Other contractors were Thompson Electrical Co., Raleigh; Smith & Mills, Plumbing, Raleigh; Thompkins-Johnston, heating, Charlotte; Stahl-Rider, air distribution, Raleigh, and Southern Desk Co., seating, Hickory. The arena is the realization of a dream of many years of Dr. J. S. Dorton, State Fair manager.

(voluntary coverage) to over 500. A total of 663 firms employ fewer than 100 workers; 20 firms between 100 and 250 persons, while only three hire over 400 workers.

In the special-trade group, over 265 firms engage in the plumbing, heating, and air conditioning fields; 135 specialize in masonry, stonework, tile setting, and plastering; and 120 firms are classified in the electrical field. There are nearly 100 roofing and sheet-metal work contractors; and about 65 painting, paper hanging, and decorating concerns. Of a total of 877 of these special-trade firms, 10 employ over 100 workers. The plumbing, heating, and air conditioning trades account for 4 of the 10 firms with over 100 employees.



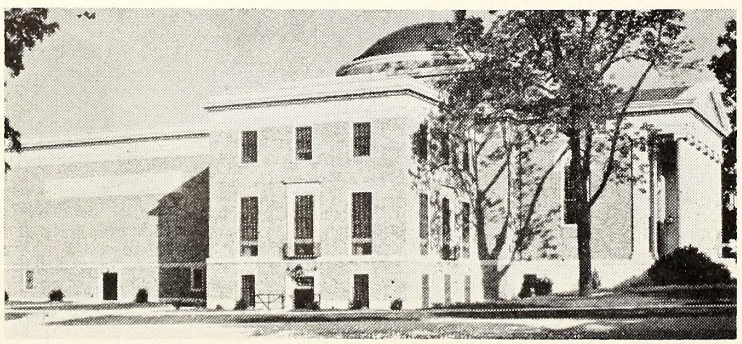
The Atomic Energy Commission's Gaseous Diffusion Plant at Oak Ridge covers some 600 acres and contains five large process buildings in addition to 70 other related buildings. A portion of the plant is shown here; built by J. A. Jones Construction Co.

Employment in the construction trades showed rapid growth between 1946 and 1951 by increasing from a monthly employment average of 25,515 covered workers in 1946 to 35,272 in 1950 and 42,040 workers in 1951, the peak employment year. By 1954 the average monthly employment level had decreased to 32,493 workers, the lowest since 1946. Several factors should be considered when explaining employment losses since 1951. Rising costs of building materials and increased wage patterns have caused some contractors to keep personnel requirements at a bare minimum. Innovations in building methods, plus new time-saving materials have contributed in some degree to the pattern of employment decline. During the first quarter of 1955, a total of 31,872 workers were covered during an average month; this is no indication, however, of further declines since the first quarter is normally a slack period.

Generally a higher level of employment is experienced by the building trades during July, August, and September; consequently there is variance in employment during the year, particularly among the larger firms. Although these seasonal factors affect the building trades, the industry has shown marked stability in the number of workers who maintain year-round employment. When the level of building is high, workers involuntarily separated from one job are able to secure another. This has bee the normal pattern until last year (1954) when cu tailed construction prevented a larger proportion c workers from obtaining secondary jobs during th periods when seasonal limitations forced them fro their regular employment.

Annual gross wages paid to workers in the build ing trades during 1954 amounted to nearly $99 mi lion. In 1946 a total of $49.4 million was paid i wages. During the peak employment year of 195 a record amount of $107.7 million in gross wag was established. The $49.4 million in 1946 was pai to 25,515 workers, resulting in an average week earning of $38.23. Average weekly earnings ha consistently increased during the past ten years r gardless of employment fluctuations. The large individual earning of $58.81 was paid in 1954; th being an earnings increase of over 50 percent sin 1946.

Because of wide variance in skill levels amon construction workers, individual wage payments di fer widely. Wage scales generally vary between high of $3.00 per hour for skilled labor and a low about $1.00 hourly for unskilled workers. Journe men naturally receive the higher pay rates, wit bricklayers commanding the highest hourly rate, fo lowed by electricians, plumbers, plasterers, carpe ters, and painters. Considering the average week earnings of $58.81 in North Carolina during 1954



Morehead Planetarium at Chapel Hill, erected by J. A. Jones Construction Co., Charlotte.

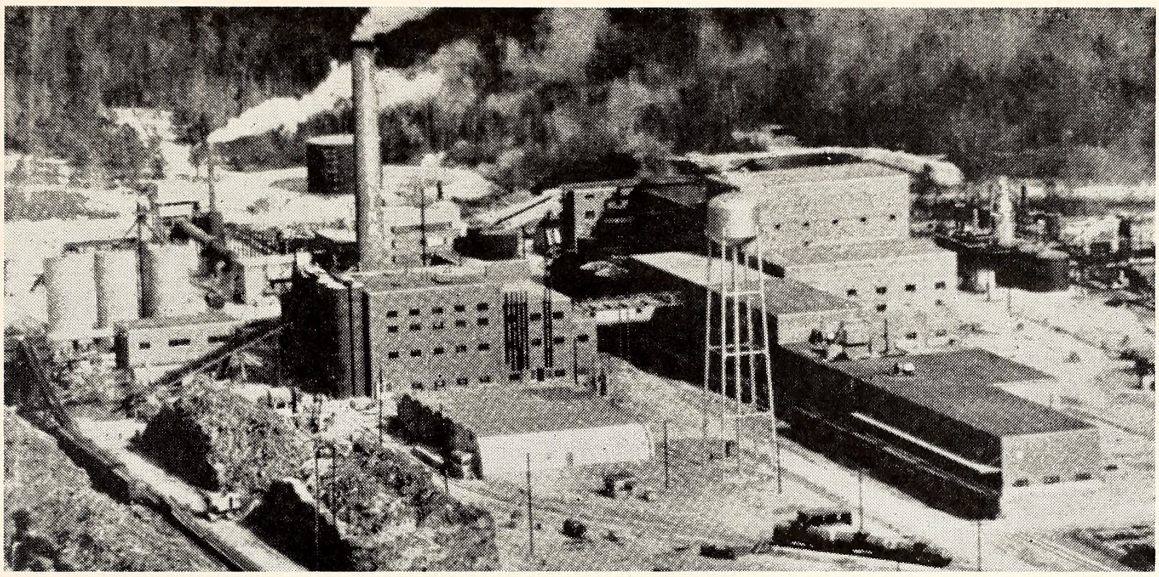
TABLE II

PRORATION OF TAXABLE PAYROLLS AND BENEFIT CHARGES BUILDING TRADES 1949-1954

Fiscal Year	*Construction Payrolls As % of Covered Payroll*	*Percent of Benefit Char Chargeable to Construct*
1949–1950	4.94%	4.37%
1950–1951	5.68%	2.55%
1951–1952	6.05%	2.48%
1952–1953	5.33%	4.29%
1953–1954	4.95%	5.93%

being payment for a forty-hour work week, the average hourly earning would be $1.47.

New firms employing eight or more workers are required to contribute 2.7 percent of their taxable payroll (that portion consisting of the first $3,000 of each worker's earnings) to the unemployment insurance fund in order to insure their voluntarily separated workers of unemployment benefits. After two-plus years of experience under the program, the employer is eligible for a rate reduction. This reduction is dependent on the individual firm's experience with employment separations, and the amount of benefits paid to those workers. Normally a firm must contribute more to the fund than is charged against its account for benefits to unemployed workers.



Riegel Paper Corp., Riegel-Carolina 200-ton bleached pulp plant at Acme near Wilmington; built by C. M. Guest & Sons, Greensboro.

A total of 1,292 construction firms (83 percent) have rated accounts during 1955. The combined payroll of these firms constitutes 93 percent of the total taxable payroll of the construction industry. Over 22 percent (296 firms) of the 1,292 firms eligible for rate reductions contribute at the reduced minimum rate of 0.1%; these 0.1% contributions had only 10 percent of the total payroll of rated construction accounts. Only 52 firms (4 percent) are currently contributing the maximum rate of 2.7 percent. The payroll of these firms amounts to 2.6 percent of the total taxable payroll for rated accounts in the construction industry. The average contribution rate for construction firms in 1954 was 1.59 percent, 1.25 percent in 1953; 1.51 percent in 1952; and 1.76 percent in 1951. The average contribution rate of 1.59 percent in 1954 compares favorably with other industries, such as manufacturing with a 1.62 percent average. The average contribution rate for all industries was 1.52 percent in 1954.

When relating the percent of construction firms receiving reduced rates with all other industries it is found that construction ranks favorably, with 96 percent of all firms having rated accounts earning a rate reduction. This is compared with 86 percent of manufacturing firms receiving the same consideration; 84 percent of agriculture, forestry, and fishing organizations; and those industries in a more advantageous position, such as: wholesale and retail trade with 98 percent receiving reductions; service industries, 98 percent; transportation, communication, and utility firms 98 percent; and 99 percent of the finance, insurance, and real estate firms collectively qualifying for reduced rates.

Equally important is the amount of benefits paid to unemployed construction workers, since the percent of benefit charges regulates the percent of total taxable payroll that must be contributed. Table II shows the percent of taxable payrolls contributed by the construction industry during the period 1949-1954 as well as benefit charges for each year.

For 1953-1954 the percent of benefits charged against the construction industry exceeded the amount contributed: 5.93 percent in benefits as against 4.95 percent share of payrolls. This fact is not too significant when the entire five year period is viewed, for during this period the construction industry contributed 5.34 percent of the total statewide taxable payroll but only received 3.86 percent of the benefit awards. In general construction benefits about equalled contributions during this period; however in the special-trades group the amount awarded in benefits was only about half of the contribution amount.

The cost factor is the percent of the taxable payroll which an industry contributes to the program in relation to benefits charged; cost factor = benefits divided by payroll. Table III shows the cost factor for selected periods. It can be seen that the 1.54% cost factor in 1954 was the highest in five years.

The year 1954 was not economically ideal for the construction industry. Benefits exceeded contributions, and the cost factor had increased to 1.54 percent, but still the cost factor in the manufacturing industry (1.70 percent) was higher. The general recession prevailing during the latter part of 1953 and most of 1954 had an affect on the construction industry. Unemployed manufacturing workers do not generally build new homes. More turnover among the unskilled workers became evident during this year, and many workers experienced difficulties for the first time in finding a new job when involuntarily separated from their regular employment. Increased building activity during 1955 indicates that the industry will continue to contribute significantly to the economic growth of North Carolina.

TABLE III
DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFIT CHARGES BUILDING TRADES

Fiscal Year	*Taxable Payroll*	*Benefits Charged In Rate Computation*	*Cost Factor as % of Taxable Payroll*
1949–50	$ 63,357,000	$ 830,196	1.31
1950–51	86,714,000	274,849	.32
1951–52	92,813,000	540,680	.58
1952–53	89,464,000	375,545	.42
1953–54	81,109,000	1,247,962	1.54
Five Year Period			.769

Healthy 16-Year Industry Diversion Bolsters N. C. Economy

HUGH M. RAPER, *Director of Research and Statistics, ESC*

The presence of growth usually suggests a healthy state of being and this consideration of growth developments in the unemployment insurance coverage in North Carolina in the 16-year period (1939-1954, inclusive) points to the very healthy condition of the North Carolina economy.

From a national viewpoint the 16-year period from 1939 to 1955 saw a great increase in population and economic activity. While the population of continental United States increased from about 130 to 164 million and the civilian labor force from 52 to 64 million, the average number of workers covered by unemployment insurance increased from about 21.4 million in 1939 to about 35.4 million in 1954. This represents a change in insured employment for the nation of 65.4 percent.

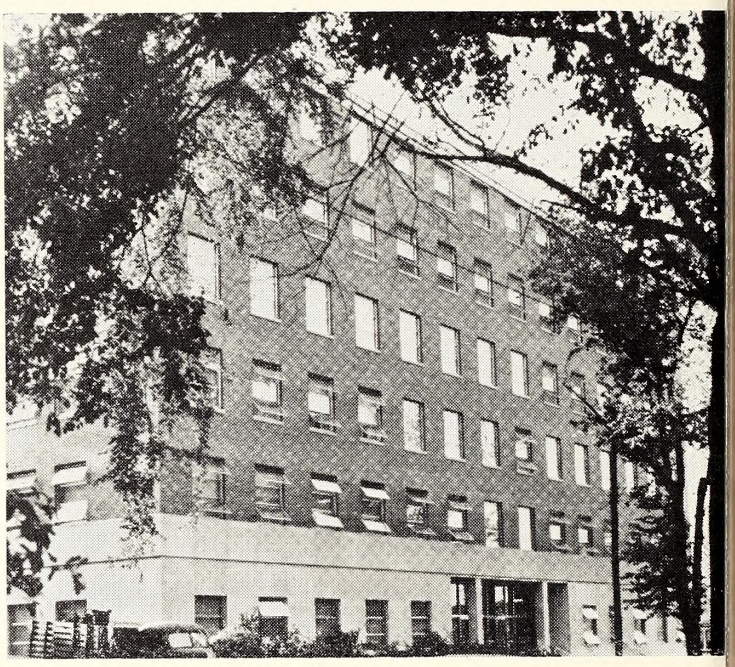
Looking at the broad over-all measures of the increase in average monthly employment covered by the unemployment insurance in North Carolina we find that the all-industry growth represented by the increase from 462,000 in 1939 to 714,000 in 1954—a net increase of 252,000—amounts to a relative growth of 55 percent.

In any consideration of employment advance in North Carolina in this 16-year period one is struck by the development of more than 250,000 non-agricultural jobs covered by the program. Practically all of these jobs in North Carolina represent economic advance since the basic coverage provisions in this State have not been materially changed. In this period, however, eight of the States lowered their coverage provisions to yield an increase in coverage that does not represent economic growth. This to some extent accounts for the higher relative national advance, 65 percent as compared with North Carolina's 55 percent rise.

Rather surprising is the finding that while more than half of North Carolina's insured workers are engaged in manufacture the relative growth of the manufacturing segment has lagged behind growth in other sizeable groupings, such as: contract construction; transportation, utilities and communications; trade establishments; finance, insurance and real estate; and, service industries.

While average covered employment in manufactures had a relative advance of only 36.3 percent these other segments had relative advances ranging from 73 to 146 percent. This is explained largely by the fact that North Carolina's manufacturing economy had experienced a very rapid growth in the 1920's and 1930's. Manufacturing employment in 1939 represented more than 68 percent of the insured worker group, but by 1954 this percentage relationship had declined and manufacturing employment contributed only 60.2 percent of the insured employment.

The real explanation of the lag in relative advance for manufacturing, however, is found in an examination of what took place in textile employment in this 16-year period. In 1939 textile employment represented almost two-thirds of all manufacturing employment while by 1954 the textile component was less than half of all manufacturing employment. In other words, of all major manufacturing groups, the relative advance of textiles was the weakest of all—only 14.1 percent. Only leather and leather products had a worse experience in the period.



N. C. State Health Building on Caswell Square, Raleigh, si stories high and costing about $578,000; built by Rogers Co struction Co., Smithfield.

Rather than consider the factors explaining th low growth rate in textile employment in this 16-yea period, it seems better to note the manufacturin fields that have shown both absolute and relativ

(Continued on page 86)

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY UNEMPLO MENT INSURANCE IN SIXTEEN YEAR PERIOD 1939-19

Industry Group	Employment 1939	Employment 1954	Actual Change	% Chan From 19
State Total, All Industries	462,230	713,871	+251,641	+ 5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	155	1,112	957	61
Mining and Quarrying	1,975	3,749	1,774	8
Contract Construction	23,294	40,387	17,093	7
Manufacturing	315,024	429,436	114,412	3
Food Products	11,664	21,723	10,059	8
Tobacco Manufactures	24,762	29,498	4,736	1
Textile Mill Products	199,098	227,235	28,137	1
Apparel and Related Products	6,566	18,942	12,376	18
Lumber and Timber	22,195	30,587	8,392	3
Furniture Products	22,839	32,946	10,107	4
Paper and Allied Products	4,770	10,301	5,531	11
Printing and Publishing	3,413	6,629	3,216	9
Chemicals	7,920	11,230	3,310	4
Leather Products	1,224	973	— 251	— 2
Stone and Clay Products	4,028	6,091	2,063	5
Metal Products	2,557	6,597	4,040	15
Electrical Machinery	62	14,216	14,154	22,80
Machinery, except electric	1,950	7,061	5,111	26
All Other Manufacturing	1,976	5,407	3,431	17
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	16,331	40,122	23,791	14
Wholesale and Retail Trade	74,782	138,923	64,141	8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	10,020	21,657	11,637	11
Service Industries	29,452	38,068	17,616	8
Establishment, not classified	197	417	220	11

Industry Joins ESC Personnel at Institute; Hodges Speaks

The Fourth Annual Institute for Employment Security Personnel, held September 29-October 1 at Chapel Hill, was the largest attended and probably above the average in high-type, thought-provoking discussions of the theme, "Economic Development of North Carolina." The registration reached 240, not all attendants registering, Employment Security Commission (ESC) personnel reaching an estimated 180, against 120 at the first two years and 140 last year.

Governor Luther Hodges, first governor to do so, addressed the Institute Friday afternoon, showing an intense interest in the work of the ESC and the Institute and a definite passion for development of the State, industrially and in all other respects. Ben E. Douglas, director, N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development (C&D), introduced him and discussed efforts to get new and *good* industries for the State. Capus M. Waynick outlined his efforts to promote new small industries. Chairman Henry E. Kendall presided over the session.

Governor Hodges, in his address, took occasion to speak in complimentary terms of "The E.S.C. Quarterly" and the work of its editor, particularly referring to the last issue, in which Food Processing was stressed. Food Processing, he indicated, is an activity which lends itself readily to exploitation and development in the small industry class and is suitable for almost any section of North Carolina.

C&D joined the three former sponsors this year, N. C. Chapter, International Association of Personnel in Employment (IAPES) who inaugurated the Institute, with President B. C. Wilson, Asheville, and Howard W. Winstead, Greensboro, Institute chairman, as key men; University of North Carolina (UNC) Institute of Government, with Albert Coates, director, welcoming the group and Don Hayman, assistant, handling the Institute, and ESC, with Chairman Kendall as representative.

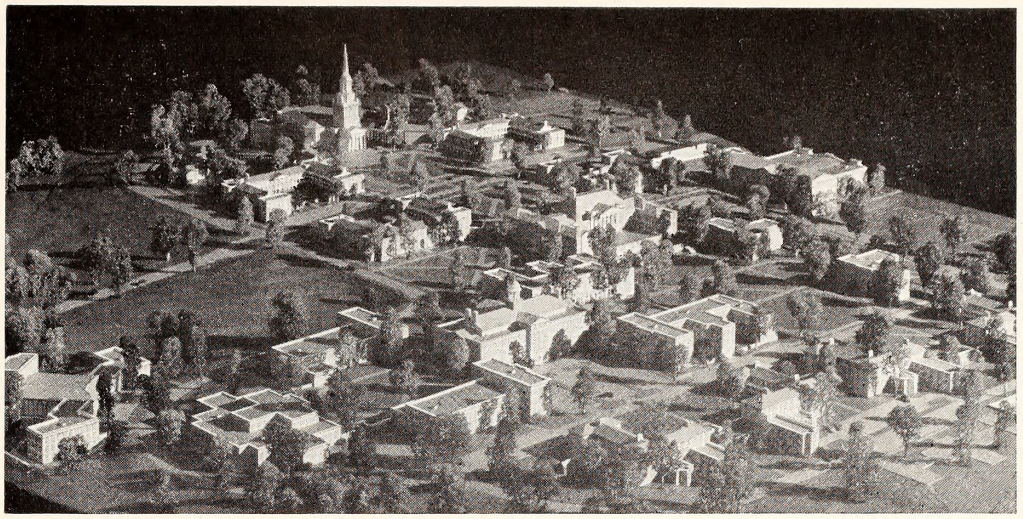
Thursday, 2 P.M., Howard Winstead, chairman; Dr. C. S. Logsdon, marketing professor, UNC, answered "What is Economic Development?" and Dr. Lowell Ashby, UNC economics professor, discussed "North Carolina's Income Standing."

At 3:45, on "Schools and Colleges and Economic Development," Bruce Billings, ESC attorney, chairman; importance of these activities was shown by Dean Marcus E. Hobbs, Duke University, "College Training and Economic Development"; Dean J. H. Lampe, State College, "College Research and Economic Development"; Director J. Warren Smith, Vocational Education, "Vocational Training and Economic Development"; and Clarence L. Beddingfield, N. C. director, "Apprenticeship Training and Economic Development." At 8:30, "A Trip to Saturn," Morehead Planetarium.

Friday, 9 o'clock, "Water, Taxes and Economic Development," R. Fuller Martin, director, Unemployment Insurance (UI) Division, chairman; "Water Supply and Economic Development," Col. B. C. Snow, chief engineer, Water Resources Division, C&D; "Stream Sanitation and Economic Development," E. C. Hubbard, executive secretary, N. C. Stream Sanitation Commission; "N. C. Tax Structure and Economic Development," Eugene Shaw, N. C. Commissioner of Revenue; "Unemployment Insurance and Economic Development," Dr. Frank T. deVyver, economics professor, Duke University.

Friday, 11 A.M., "Promoting Economic Development," Carl M. Baber, Mount Airy manager, chairman; "Promotional Activities of The Department of Conservation and Development," Cecil Bell, industrial engineer, Commerce and Industry Division, C&D; "Promoting the Development of Small Industries," Capus M. Waynick, director, Governor's Small Industries Plan; "Promotional Activities of Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Committees, George Colclough, Executive Secretary, Burlington Chamber of Commerce.

Friday, 1:30, "Industry and the Economic Development of N. C.," Louis Berini, interviewer II, Durham, chairman; "Banking and Economic Development," Stanley W. Black, Jr., Sr. V-P, American Trust Co., Charlotte; "Electric Power and Economic Development," Dan Stewart, agricultural development director, Carolina Power & Light Co.; "Railroads and Economic Development," Robert P. Courtney, assistant freight service manager, Southern Railway, Raleigh; "The Trucking Industry and Economic Development," George Spaulding, sales promotion manager, McLean Trucking Co., Winston-Salem; "Air Transportation and Economic Develop-

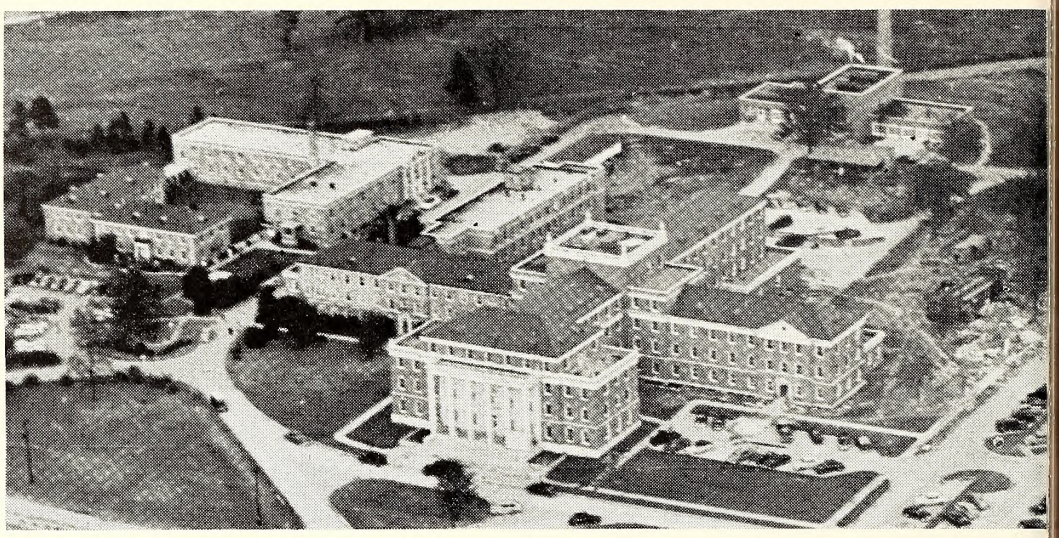


WAKE FOREST COLLEGE—The new Wake Forest College at Reynolda, near Winston-Salem, from the architect's drawing. The college is located on a 320 acre tract, formerly a part of the Reynolda Estate, developed by the late R. J. Reynolds and donated to the college by his daughter, Mary Reynolds Babcock, and her husband, Charlie Babcock. All buildings in the present plan, for which the construction budget is $19,500,000, are now nearing completion and expected to be finished when the college moves from its present Wake Forest campus next May. The Wake Forest College Summer School will open there in June. The campus and nearby area, in its beautiful natural surroundings, will be artistically landscaped.

Three general contractors are finishing the campus buildings, apartments and utility buildings. They are George W. Kane, Roxboro-Durham, erecting the Chapel, the Student and Administrative Center, the Library and the Gymnasium; Fowler-Jones Construction Co., Winston-Salem, four Men's Dormitories, the Science Building, the Law Building, 72 Faculty Apartments and the Warehouse and Maintenance Shops; Frank L. Blum & Co., Winston-Salem, the Power Plant and two Women's Dormitories. The firm of architects developing the plans is Larson and Larson, which moved from New York City to Reynolda when it took over supervision of the building of Wake Forest College.—Data from Robert G. Deyton, Vice President and Controller.

ment," J. W. Goodwin, traffic and sales manager, Eastern Airlines, Raleigh.

Friday, 3:45, "The Experience of Industry in North Carolina," Ben E. Douglas, director, C&D, chairman; Thomas S. Tolar, vice-president, Burlington Industries, Greensboro, (for President Spencer Love); John O. DeVries, manager, General Electric plant, Asheboro, and Henry Smyth, vice-president and manager, Saco-Lowell, Sanford. All found North Carolina a fine, cooperative, satisfactory state in which to operate their industries and to live. (At 5 P.M., Governor Hodges and others, as noted)—Barbecue in Tin Can, 6:30, Louis Berini directing and 72 participating (eating).



Modern large Cabarrus County Hospital, Concord, J. N. Pease & Co., architects-engineers, built by J. A. Jones Construction Co

Saturday, 9 A.M., "What Can the ESC Do to Further the Economic Development of N. C.," B. C. Wilson, Asheville, State president, IAPES, chairman; "The Employment Service and Economic Development," J. W. Beach, director, Employment Service (ES) Division; "Area Classification, Labor Supply and Wage Studies," Hugh M. Raper, director, Research and Statistics, ESC; "Industrial Service," Alden P. Honeycutt, supervisor, Industrial Services, ESC; "Economic Development and the Labor Supply," Louis Levine, assistant director, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D. C., Mr. Levine, only out-of-state speaker, brought interesting information on the national and state labor market conditions.

Saturday, 11 A.M., "Summary of Institute," Donald Hayman, chairman; a brief but effective summary of discussions in the sessions was brought as the final event by Dr. Paul Guthrie, chairman, Dept of Economics, UNC.

The discussions were all of a very high order, al showing extensive study and firm grasp of the subjects. Plans were for "The Voice" of the N. C. Chapter, IAPES, to carry a more complete report of them and The Institute. Don Hayman announced that cer tificates would be mailed to those attending.

Highlights of Durham's Industry and Employment

By ELIZABETH DEKAY JOHNSON, *State Labor Market Analyst, Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC*

This is the seventh of a series of articles discussing employment conditions in leading North Carolina cities. Durham was selected for this issue because it ranks high in the State's construction industry, though better known in connection with other industries.

Durham, located in north central Piedmont, is fourth largest city in the State and has long been noted for tobacco manufacturing and its educational and medical facilities. It forms one point of the educational and potential research triangle where within a maximum distance of 25 miles apart are located nine colleges and universities with combined enrollment of about 18,800. Its favorable location for trade and industry is indicated by the fact that within a 50 mile radius reside about 900,000 persons, and that within that same radius are almost 1,100 manufacturing firms employing more than 110,000 workers.

According to the last census, the population of Durham exceeded 71 thousand persons, the city having experienced a growth of 18.5 percent during the preceding decade. Durham county, sometimes referred to as the Standard Metropolitan Area of Durham, is the third most densely populated county of the State. Its growth during the 1940-1950 period was almost double that of the State, and within its 299 square miles lived over 101,000 persons. It is estimated that the current population of the City of Durham exceeds 77,000 and that of the county ha approximately 115 thousand—over two-thirds being white. The State as a whole had a population growth of slightly less than 14 percent during the 1940-5(period. With a rate of growth considerably abov that of the State, and with the labor market condi tions remaining substantially unchanged, Durham' potential labor supply will continue to exceed that o other areas with comparable nonagricultural em ployment.

Durham, best known for tobacco manufacturing educational institutions, and as a medical center i also the home of large textile mills, one of the tw largest non-electrical machinery manufacturin firms of the State, four of the larger constructio companies, and is an important trade and distribu tion center.

Nonagricultural employment of wage and salarie workers fluctuated seasonally between 35,800 an 38,500 in 1955. Discounting seasonal factors th trend has been upward. Tobacco manufacturing ac counts for about half of the manufacturing employ ment, and two of the Nation's leading companies— American Tobacco Company and Liggett and Myer Tobacco Company—are located here. Two of th State's nine largest colleges are in Durham. Duk University, the largest private white college of th

State, had a 1954-1955 enrollment of over 5,000 and, North Carolina College, the second largest college for Negroes in the State had an enrollment of some 1,400. Recognized as one of the medical centers of the Nation, five large hospitals are located in Durham—Duke, Watts, Lincoln, Spastic, and a Veteran's Hospital. Duke, largest private general hospital in North Carolina and second only to Johns Hopkins in the South, admitted almost 18,000 persons in 1954 and days care amounted to nearly 161,000.

Durham's twelve textile mills have on their payrolls over one-fourth of the persons engaged in manufacturing (about 3,300), and non-electrical machinery accounts for another five percent of manufacturing employment.

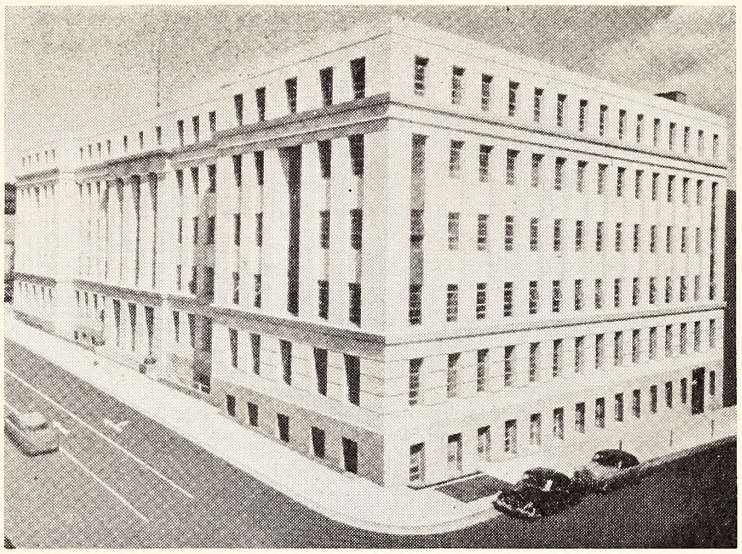
Four large construction firms and many smaller ones operate in and from Durham. This industry accounts for almost ten percent of the wage earners. The year 1955 saw a real boom in construction and dollar value of building permits January to August almost doubled those of the preceding year. According to the North Carolina Department of Labor the value of building permits for the first eight months of 1955 was $8,300,000. This was exceeded only by Charlotte and Raleigh. Employment in this important industry averaged about 3,000 persons.

Durham's importance as a trade center is borne out by dollar value of retail sales and employment in that industry. According to figures made available by the North Carolina Department of Revenue, total county retail sales for 1954-55 amounted to $101,631,000. "Sales Management" attributed $98,230,000 to the city of Durham. The "Blue Book of Southern Progress" 1955, lists total trade as $183,000,000; and total business volume as $646,000,000 for the year 1954. Trade employment accounts for about 20 percent of total wage earners and fluctuates, according to the season, from slightly less than 7,300 to about 7,700.

Two large insurance companies had their origin in Durham and currently their combined employment approximates 500. All told, some 140 firms engaged in finance, insurance and real estate employ over 2,000 persons in the County. Service, including schools and hospitals as well as firms furnishing business, personal, repair, recreational, medical, health and other services give gainful employment to over 8,800 persons. Transportation, communication and other public utilities hire about 1,600; and, regular government establishments, including public administration, account for 1,500.

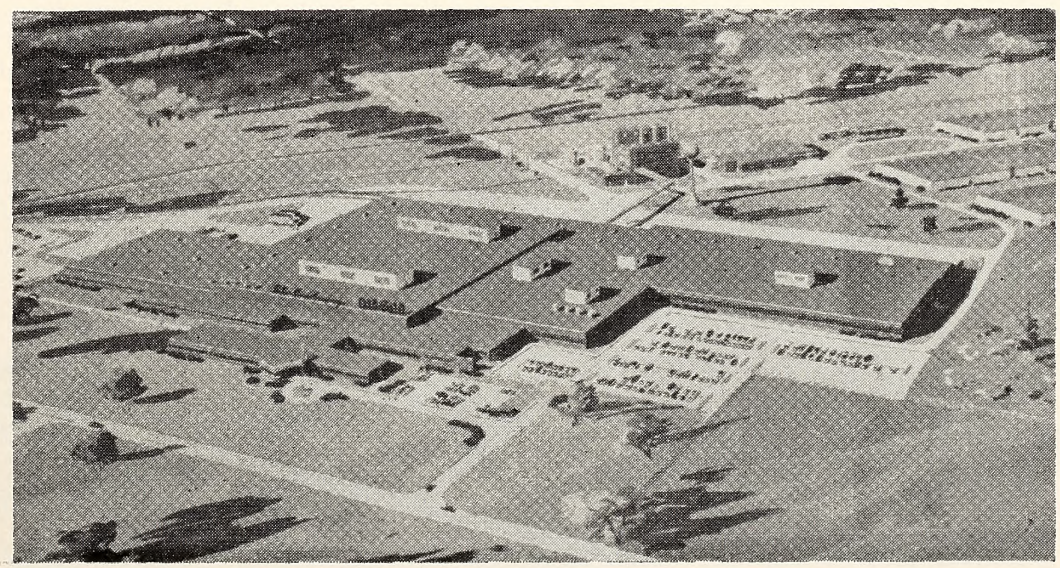
Durham is a city of a few large and many small employing units. Non-manufacturing units, excluding educational and medical, number about 1,600 and have an average employment of nine and a fraction persons. Trade accounts for 45 percent of these units and a slightly larger percentage of the employment. Though the average size of these firms is nine persons, there are twelve which employ more than 50 and nine which employ over 100. The 130 manufacturing firms, hiring in excess of 14,000 persons in peak season, have a high average employment due primarily to the fact that seven of these employ over 500 persons, there are fourteen others which normally offer employment to well over 100 persons. Chief products include cigarettes and smoking tobacco; cotton cloth such as sheeting, denim and gabardine; print cloth and cloth bags; full fashioned and seamless hosiery and socks; packaging and precision instruments and machines; headache and other pain remedies; and corrugated shipping containers.

With its rail, plane, and bus transportation; its proximity to a vast buying population and extensive and diversified industrial areas; its institutions of higher learning graduating hundreds of well equipped technical and professional people; and its more than ample actual and potential labor supply, Durham has much to offer existing or prospective industries.



N. C. State Highway Building, facing State Capitol. Outside walls of Mt. Airy granite, costing $1,140,000, erected by Thompson & Street Co., Charlotte, Allen J. Maxwell, architect, L. E. Wooten & Co., engineers.

Nearly completed tobacco plant of P. Lorillard, Greensboro, on 80-acre site, covering 12½ acres of one-story space. Overall cost around $10,000,000, H. L. Coble Construction Co., Greensboro, general contractor.



MOST OF N. C. LARGE CONTRACTORS IN ISSUE; WE TRIED TO GET MORE

About 50 of the larger general contractors and almost as many special trades contractors (sub-contractors) were selected, with the help of officials interested in the various organizations of these groups, for special articles to be included in this issue. Generally, selection was made on the basis of average employment of the firms in these classifications. This, it is recognized, is not an entirely accurate criteria. It is also recognized that some firms which should have been included have been left out.

An effort was made to get articles on as many of the larger firms as possible, to show their size and importance in the building industry. Time and distance prevented visits to all of these. Some firms had to be contacted by correspondence, and several of these are included. A very few heads of the firms contacted did not care to have their firms represented. Others were very cooperative, but failed to follow through, in specified time; specifically, by not returning prepared articles with their approval by publication deadline.

Because compilers of this publication feel that omission of some of the firms would cause criticism, it seems necessary to list those given an opportunity, even urged, to come in, but who failed to respond, usually by neglecting to return prepared articles in time. These are:

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

P. S. West Contruction Co., Statesville
Herman-Sipe & Co., Conover
R. K. Stewart & Son, High Point
L. S. Bradshaw & Sons, Salisbury
Wagoner Construction Co., Salisbury
E. R. Morgan, Gastonia (not contacted personally)
D. J. Rose & Son, Rocky Mount
Jones Bros. & Company, Wilson
Edison Foard, Charlotte (officials not contacted personally)
Southern Builders, Fayetteville (officials not contacted personally)

ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS

B. O. Vannort Engineers, Charlotte

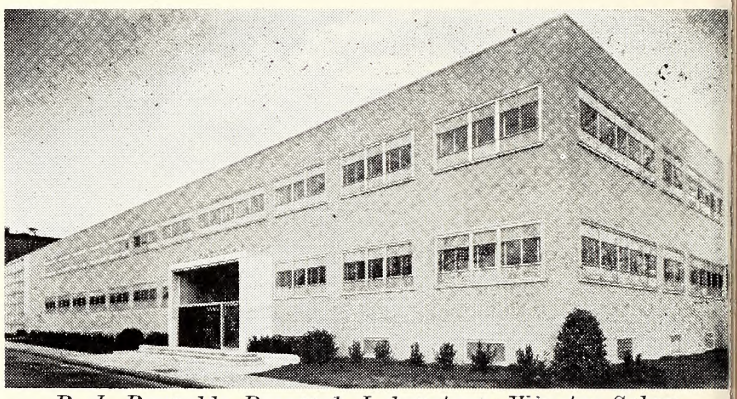
SPECIAL TRADES (Sub) CONTRACTORS

Crawford, Foushee, Citrini, Durham (officials not contacted personally)
Arnold Erection Co., Greensboro
Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Durham (higher officials not contacted personally)
Guaranteed Waterproofing Co., Greensboro (higher officials not contacted personally)
Acoustical Engineering Co., Charlotte
David G. Allen, Raleigh

HEALTHY 16-YEAR INDUSTRY DIVERSION

(Continued from Page 82)

significant advances. In numerical terms these industries are as follows: electrical products (14,150); apparel (12,400); furniture products (10,100); and, food products (10,050). In terms of relative growth rates the industries are: electrical products (expanded 23 times); machinery, except electrical, almost trebled; paper and paper products, more than doubled; metal products, more than doubled; and, miscellaneous manufactures almost trebled.



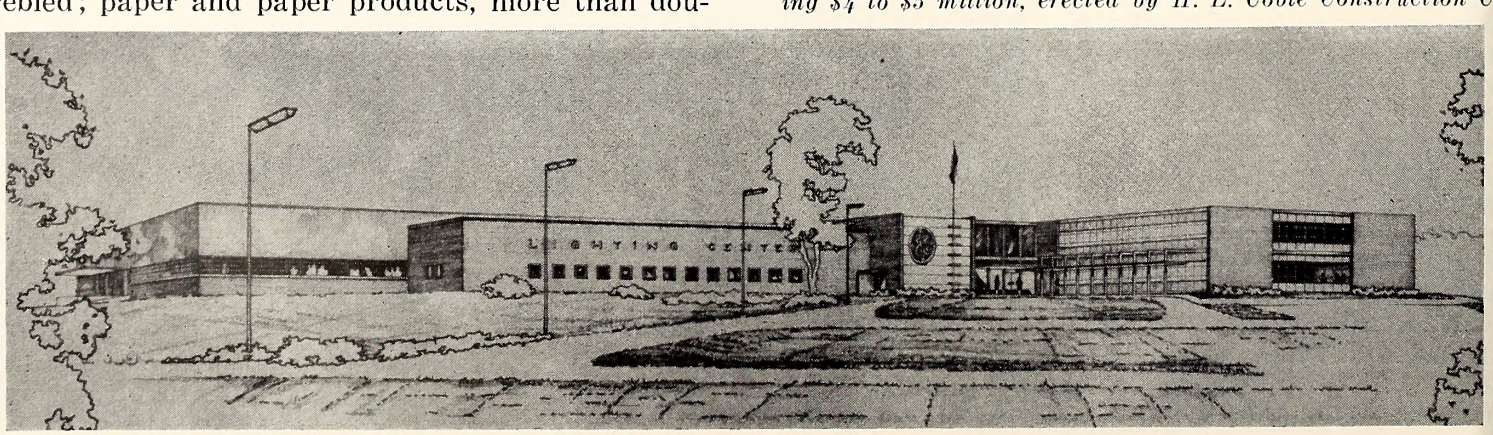
R. J. Reynolds Research Laboratory, Winston-Salem, erected by J. A. Jones.

These rapid growth industries point sharply to a growing diversity in our manufacturing economy and the dominance of high growth rates for electrical products, non-electrical machinery, metal products, paper and paper products suggest the utilization of an increasing number of workers in industries having wage patterns higher than are found in the dominant textile, tobacco and lumber products industries.

This examination of North Carolina's changing economy would not be complete without special note being taken of the rapid development in non-manufacturing establishments which give needed balance to the employment structure. Notable is the growth of firms engaged in the transportation, communication and utility field. Employment rose from 16,350 in 1939 to 40,100 in 1954, a gain of almost 150 percent. The finance and insurance group more than doubled its employment (116 percent rise) and the wholesale and retail trade and service trades had employment gains of more than 85 percent employmentwise. This varied growth serves to strengthen the whole North Carolina economy.

The approach to this consideration of North Carolina's employment pattern has not attempted to allocate growth in terms of the yearly progressions but one might well allocate the major developments to the postwar period and then the real measure of North Carolina growth and its growth potential is more striking. Too, it would be rather meaningless to project the future employment level, say 16 years forward, to 1970, and envision a repetition of this period's advance to yield more than one million insured workers. Instead, we would suggest that our advance is and will continue to gain momentum which will make past growth a poor measure for North Carolina's future.

General Electric's Outdoor Lighting plant, Hendersonville, costing $4 to $5 million, erected by H. L. Coble Construction C



Building Contractors Big Contributors to State Growth

General contractors in Building Construction have experienced their busiest period in the year 1955. While final figures are not available yet, it is estimated that approximately $325,000,000 have been expended in the construction of industrial, commercial, institutional, governmental and residential structures during the year. Indications are that 1955 established an all-time record in the construction of these types of buildings.

Heavier construction, such as highways, bridges, railroads, hydro-electric projects, is not handled in this issue, but in this lighter construction records of the Employment Security Commission show 681 general contractors covered by the Employment Security Law in the first six months of 1955. In that period the average monthly employment was 18,913, a number which should reach or exceed 20,000 when the year's figures are available. Wages of these workers are expected to reach $55,000,000 for the 1955 year.

Articles on operations of several of the larger and more important general building contractors in the State are given on the pages that follow.

J. A. JONES CONSTRUCTION CO. Charlotte, N. C.

By John Marshall, Public Relations, J. A. Jones Const. Co.

A sign that has been a familiar sight in North Carolina for more than 60 years, may be found today throughout the world—literally in the four corners of the globe.

At industrial plants, dam sites, super-highways, airstrips, office buildings, shipyards, hospitals, municipal and institutional buildings and other construction projects, this sign has become the symbol of home for wandering Tar Heels—and a symbol of Tar Heel enterprise, vision and ability.

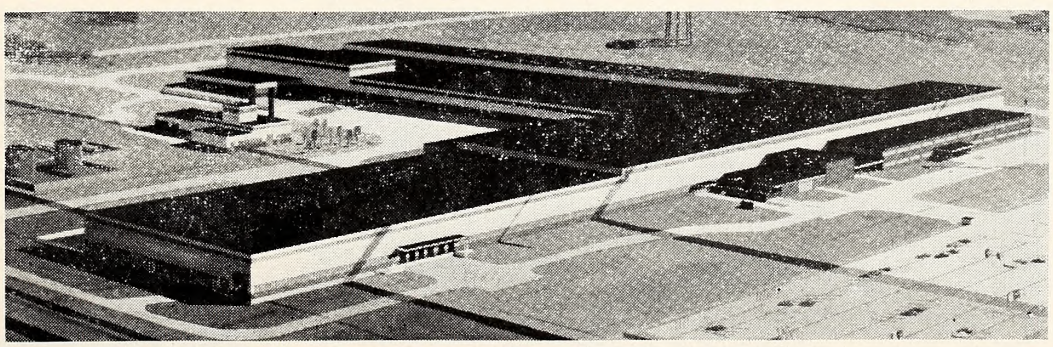
It reads: "J. A. Jones Construction Company, Charlotte, N. C".

The sign has dotted the State, the nation and the world at such places as Oak Ridge AEC Plant, Pan American Highway, Fifth of November Dam in El Salvador; post war installations on Okinawa; John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir; Morehead Planetarium in Chapel Hill; General Electric plants in Hickory, N. C.; Waynesboro, Va. and Owensboro, Ky.,Neuse River Plant of Burlington Mills; Derbendi Khan Dam, near Baghdad, Iraq; Chesterfield Cigarette factory, Durham; Hanford AEC plant in Richland, Wash.; Palisades Dam and Powerhouse in Idaho; Bucay-Palmira Pipeline in Ecuador; Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill; Ernest Harmon Air Force Base in Newfoundland; Pine Tree Warning System in Canada; Wolf Creek Dam in Kentucky and numerous other well known projects.

The J. A. Jones Construction Co., one of the nation's leading and most versatile construction firms, was founded in 1894 in Charlotte by the late James Addison Jones. The company, which today operates on a world-wide scale, maintains its executive offices in Charlotte and has branch offices located in Atlanta, Shreveport, Seattle, New York, Nashville, Tenn., El Salvador, Ecuador, Baghdad, Iraq and Newfoundland.

From an humble beginning just before the turn

New General Electric Distribution Transformer Plant at Hickory, erected by J. A. Jones Construction Co., Charlotte.



CAROLINA BRANCH, AGC, LARGEST MOST EFFECTIVE IN THIS COUNTRY

By Robert Patten, *Managing Director, Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.*

Carolinas Branch, The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., organized in 1920 and incorporated in 1922, is the largest—and is considered by most authorities to be the most effective—of the 124 Chapters and Branches comprising the National AGC, the only accepted trade association covering the General Construction Industry.

The business and objects of Carolinas Branch AGC, are to promote better relations between private owners or public bodies, their architects or engineers, and the General Contractor; to maintain high professional standards in the conduct of work; to combat unfair practices; to encourage efficiency; to correct conditions of an unsatisfactory character; to encourage those methods of contracting which relieve the contractor of improper risks; to promote sound business practices, serve to uphold the standing of contractors, and the construction industry in general, throughout the business world.

Special aims of Carolinas Branch include making membership in the Branch a reasonable assurance to the public of the skill, responsibility and integrity of its members; providing methods and means whereby members may avail themselves of the greater power of combined effort through the Association, acting an an authoritative body, in obtaining just and honorable dealings with the public; and securing uniformity of action among the individuals and firms forming the Association upon such lines of action as may be decided from time to time as being best for the Association and for the good of the Construction Industry as a whole.

The executive offices and plan room of Carolinas Branch are located in Charlotte. Service offices and plan rooms are located in Raleigh and Greensboro, North Carolina and in Columbia and Greenville, South Carolina. The vast majority of the contract construction performed in the two Carolinas is done by the 363 regular or contractor members of Carolinas Branch, AGC, and most of the auxiliary services connected with such construction is performed by the 914 associate members of the Branch.

It is interesting to note that the calendar year 1955 will see approximately $325,000,000 worth of building construction erected in the State of North Carolina alone. Public Works construction including highways will jump the North Carolina construction total by more than $100,000,000 additional for the year 1955. Truly, the Carolinas progress through construction.

The current president of Carolinas Branch, AGC, is Frank P. Morris of Morris Construction Company, Greenville, South Carolina and the Vice President is F. J. (Jack) Blythe of Blythe Bros. Company, Charlotte, North Carolina. Roy L. Goode of Goode Construction Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina is treasurer. The Managing Director of the Association is Robert Patten of Charlotte, who heads a staff of 17 persons handling the affairs of the Association in the Carolinas.

of the century, the J. A. Jones Construction Co. grew up with North Carolina and the South, and has had a major role in shaping of its present skyline. However, it has not limited its activities to this area, but has attained a world-wide reputation through its operations and achievements on a wide variety of construction projects throughout the world.

The rise and growth of the J. A. Jones Construction Co. from its humble beginning to one of the top 10 leaders in the construction industry over a span of 61 years is an outstanding example of the opportunities afforded industries in North Carolina and the South, as well as the vision, ability and courage of its people.

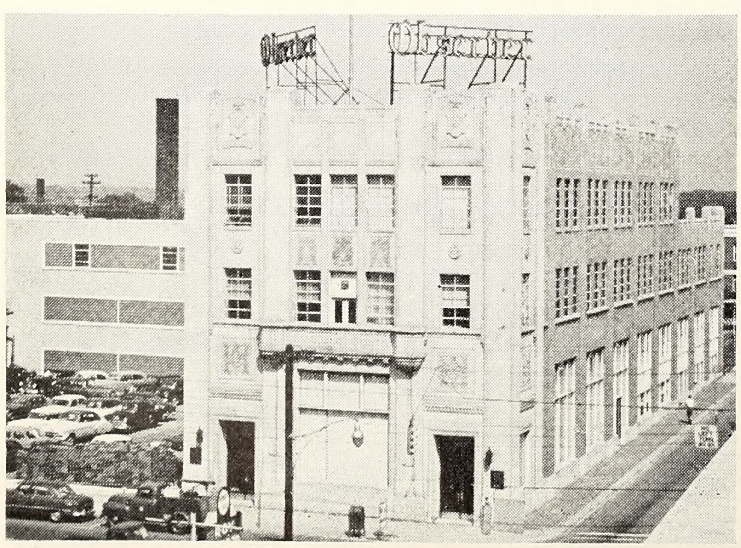
James Addison Jones set out on foot from his farm home near Lexington, in 1888. Several days later, penniless and foot-weary, he gained employment in Charlotte as a bricklayer's helper at 25 cents a day. This proved to be his foothold and his springboard.

He worked hard and learned fast. Soon he became a full-fledged brickmason. Then a superintendent. In 1894—six years after his arrival—he organized the J. A. Jones Construction Co. At first he tackled only one job at a time and the size was limited. In a few years the scope of work and the size of the jobs increased. Jim Jones was on his way and his company grew.

In 1912, Mr. Jones' eldest son, Edwin, graduated from college and came into the business. Three years later, Raymond, with technical college training, joined the firm. And with those two important associations, the pattern of growth of the J. A. Jones Construction Co. was set.

Edwin—who had begun helping his father in the company office at the age of twelve—turned his time and talents to the administrative side of the business. And Raymond—with his engineering bent and training—went into the field to work with the company's construction crews, bringing to that phase of the business the all-important personal touch from "the home office".

It was a pattern in which responsible and progressive management, the most efficient in working methods, the latest in technical knowledge were the fixed and unvarying points of reference. And that pattern, through the years, fashioned for the J. A.



The Charlotte Observer Building and additions, Charlotte, erected by J. A. Jones.



Liggett & Myers Cigarette Factory, Durham, built by J. A. Jones. Plumbing, heating, air conditioning by Rowe-Goodin-Jones, Durham.

Jones Construction Co. first a South-wide, then world-wide reputation.

When the first flames of World War II began to flicker on the horizon, the Jones firm was ready. It had the management, the men, the machinery and the knowledge—and the country was not long in calling. The Jones company responded with accomplishments of a magnitude its founder and his co-workers would not have dreamed were possible a few short years before.

It labored mightily fashioning the industrial sinews of war—shipyards, ships, munitions plants, airfields, entire Army posts.

Towering above all other of the Jones company's wartime achievements was the construction of the giant gaseous diffusion plant, plus a variety of other facilities, at the fabulous Oak Ridge Atomic Project. History records this project as one of the truly great feats of the construction industry in modern times.

There was no post-war hysteria in the Jones firm after the peace in 1945. While many retrenched and saw signs of foreboding doom, J. A. Jones visioned another picture. Boldness and foresight, plus an abiding faith in a region and a nation, had characterized the company's early growth and development. There was no need to lose faith at this time.

The next step was inevitable in the Jones' development of a far-sighted philosophy. The company was geared to keep pace with the ever-growing needs of the post-war era. This meant branch offices in key locations better to serve clients and to handle a growing problem of logistics. It meant keeping a hand on the pulse of this growing manpower pool.

The mind of the nation turned to peace and so did J. A. Jones. Instead of Army camps and Liberty ships, there were other needs to be filled. Highways, hospitals, schools, chemical processing plants, industrial plants, ordnance depots, hydroelectric dams and every other phase of construction was undertaken.

The Jones' faith in the future paid dividends. The "bust" turned out to be a "boom" and the Jones company was prepared. Soon Jones had numerous hospitals under way at the same time, educational institutions were calling on Jones to help ease their

post-war growing pains when the GI Bill of Rights unloaded thousands of new students on their campuses, and post-war housing developments in Atlanta, Durham, Chapel Hill, Raleigh, Charleston, Nashville and New Orleans were called for.

By now the nation's leading industrial firms were expanding for peacetime economy—and many of the biggest names in American industry looked to the Jones company when they expanded their facilities. Among them were Western Electric, Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co., J. C. Penney, American Cyanamid, R.J.Reynolds Tobacco Co., P.H.Hanes Knitting Co., Burlington Mills, General Motors, Allis-Chalmers, Champion Fibre & Paper Co., General Electric, U. S. Rubber, S. H. Kress, Duplan, Oerlikan, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, A & P, Colonial Stores, and many other names synonymous with the finest of products and services.

Jones also remained active in national defense work. It continues to work in the field of atomic energy. After being in from the very beginning at Oak Ridge, the Jones firm moved westward to Hanford where it is still working. Other defense jobs include permanent military installations, airfields and arsenals.

Jones has never reached a construction plateau. The work has moved into the specialized fields and this step has resulted in increased foreign operations.

In North Carolina there are many outstanding examples of Jones activity and craftsmanship. Included among these hundreds of projects are the Morehead Planetarium, the North Carolina Memorial Hospital and Medical School, the Nurses School, the School of Commerce, Woolen Gymnasium, all at Chapel Hill; the Chesterfield Factory and Liggett & Myers Research Laboratory, Durham; the Neuse River Plant, Burlington Mills; Administration, Classrooms and Physics Buildings, Duke University; 14 buildings on the campus of the Woman's College; Chemistry and Textile Buildings at North Carolina State; Cone Memorial Hospital, Greensboro; Sears Roebuck Mail Order Warehouse, Greensboro; the Charlotte and Selwyn Hotels; Doctors Building, the Charlotte Municipal Airport Terminal Building, Mecklenburg County Court House, Duke Power Co. office building; Charlotte Observer Building, Myers Park High School and hundreds of other industrial plants, hospitals, churches, retail stores and municipal buildings.

Looking across the nation, the Jones projects include the Fortier Plant for American Cyanamid Co., Lock on the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa; Old Hickory Lock and Dam near Nashville, Tenn.; McNary, Clark Hill, Palisades, Pine Flat, John H. Kerr, Wolf Creek, Gavins Point and Green Lane Dams.

Industrial, commercial and professional buildings across the nation include the Mississippi Products Co., Jackson, Miss.; Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; the Federal Reserve Bank Building, Richmond; Erhlanger Hospital, Chattanooga; Veterans Hospital, Lexington, Ky.; three buildings on the VPI campus; the Davidson County Courthouse, Nashville, Tenn.; the Greenville County Courthouse, Greenville, S. C., the Hotel Roanoke in Virginia; Skyland Hotel, Hendersonville.

In all the Jones Construction Co. has handled more than two billion dollars worth of construction work since it was organized and is currently contracting for an amount in excess of $100,000,000 yearly. This year it worked in 22 states and eight foreign countries, including Alaska, Canada, British West Indies, Honduras, Ecuador, Iraq and Spain. During the construction season there were in excess of 6,000 men on the payroll, a far cry from the 25,000 carried during peak wartime operations but a major force in peacetime.

Edwin L. Jones, Sr., succeeded his father as president of the Jones firm and continues to direct its activities. He is the lone survivor of the original father-and-son teams which guided the destiny of the firm in its early years. J. A. Jones, founder, died in 1950. His other son, Raymond, died the same year. In addition to his many duties with the company, which take him to all parts of the world, Edwin L. Jones is also active in the Methodist Church, in which he is a leading layman. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Duke University, Brevard College, and many other organizations throughout the State and South.

McDEVITT & STREET CO.
(THOMPSON & STREET CO.)
Charlotte, N. C.

McDevitt & Street Co., 505 Builders Building, Charlotte, general contractor, had its beginning as a partnership in Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1918 and the predecessor firm moved to Charlotte, where the principal office was established in 1923. This move was made to be on the spot in building the Ivey Department Store and also the Ford Assembly Plant in Charlotte. In the 32 years of operations in North Carolina, the firm has developed an average annual volume of $10,000,000, in addition to the present volume of $25,000,000 in joint venture with F. N. Thompson, Inc., as Thompson & Street Co.

In the earlier days of the firm, starting as McDevitt-Fleming Co., a partnership in Chattanooga in 1918, J. J. McDevitt started the J. J. McDevitt Co. in Florida in 1925. C. P. Street, who had joined him in the firm in 1922, became an officer in this new firm at its original organization. The firm was reorganized as McDevitt & Street Co. in 1941. At that time Mr. McDevitt sold his interest in the firm and retired to Myrtle Beach, S. C., where he lived until



Mecklenburg County Court House, McDevitt & Street, builder.



Sanctuary, Covenant Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, built by McDevitt & Street Co., Charlotte.

death in October, 1955. Mrs. Elma S. McDevitt, his wife, retained her interest and still is president of the firm.

In addition to Mrs. McDevitt, present officers are C. P. Street, secretary and general manager; Craig Gaskell, vice president and assistant general manager; George L. Sibley, R. C. Paterson, C. C. McGinnis, J. L. Padgett, vice presidents; and J. E. Sebrell, treasurer. Mr. Street is majority stockholder in the firm.

McDevitt & Street Co. operates in several southeastern states, largely in North Carolina, but also extensively in Georgia, where a branch office is maintained in Atlanta for handling business in Georgia and surrounding states. The firm employs normally about 1,000 workers, but this number is increasing extensively because of several new contracts. The average annual payroll for construction workers in North Carolina only ranges around $385,000, an amount which is also expanding because of additional workers on new contracts.

In the joint ventures of McDevitt & Street Co. and F. N. Thompson, Inc., operating as Thompson & Street Co., the present volume of work is around $25,000,000. Among the important buildings handled by the joint venture, in addition to the Charlotte Auditorium-Coliseum, costing $4,500,000, are the Gymnasium at Chapel Hill; the Belk Dormitory at Davidson College, Veterans Hospitals at Durham and Clarksburg, W. Va.; the Ford Assembly Plant, Atlanta; the Hudson Pulp and Paper Plant, Palatka, Fla.; Hamilton County Memorial Hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn.; dormitories at Chapel Hill, $1,107,000; State Highway Office Building, Raleigh, $1,140,000; Administration Building at State Hospital, Raleigh, $1,600,000; Library at State College, Raleigh, $1,600,000; Baptist Hospital addition, Winston-Salem, $1,450,000.

Some of the important buildings erected in North Carolina in past years by McDevitt & Street Co. are Southern Railway Office Building, $185,000; Mecklenburg County Court House, $963,000; Masonic Temple, $95,000; Memorial Hospital, $1,250,000; S. H. Kress Store Building, $430,000; Mercy Hospital addition, $1,150,000; Sharon Mausoleum, $150,000; W. T. Grant Store Building, $494,000; Covenant Presbyterian Church, $1,450,000; Singer Sewing Machine Building $253,000; and Lance, Inc., original building and additions $1,500,000; all in Charlotte.

Buildings elsewhere include Grace Hospital, Morganton, $150,000; Drexel Furniture Building, Drexel, $90,000; factory buildings for Kistler Interests, Morganton, $620,000; Kerr Bleachery buildings, Concord, $60,000; school building, Kannapolis, $104,000; school buildings Mecklenburg County, $214,000; school buildings, Wake County, $100,000; State Office Building and Department of Justice Building, Raleigh, $1,109,000; housing project, Fayetteville, $290,000; housing project, Gastonia, $140,000; dormitory, State College, Raleigh, $412,000; Stanly County School, $300,000; Memorial Hospital, Lenoir, $609,000.

C. P. Street, principal owner and general manager of the company, is a native of Cadiz, Ky., and a graduate of Vanderbilt University with a B. A. degree. He started to work for Mr. McDevitt in 1922 as a timekeeper, becoming secretary of the firm in 1925 and general manager in 1936. He and F. N. Thompson formed the joint venture firm of Thompson & Street Co., which has erected so many important buildings in this and other states. Mr. Street has been treasurer, vice president, and president of the Carolinas Branch of the Associated General Contractors of America and was president of this National Association in 1953. He is a member of the Consulting Contractors of America, a trustee and executive committee member of Queens College, a trustee of the Alexander Home since 1939, a member of the board of directors of Vanderbilt Alumni Association, and of Vanderbilt University, a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, and is active in other special and civic affairs.

F. N. THOMPSON, INC. (THOMPSON & STREET CO.) Charlotte, N. C.

F. N. Thompson, Inc., Pineville Road, Charlotte, general contractor, was organized in 1934 by F. N. Thompson as individual owner and was incorporated in 1948. This firm has been so successful that it has developed construction business to the extent that its average annual contracts range between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. In addition, in joint venture with McDevitt & Street, under the name of Thompson & Street, annual average contracts have amounted to around $20,000,000 in recent years.

Mr. Thompson worked for the Noll Construction Co., operated for many years by his father, Samuel W. Thompson. Growing up in this firm, F. N. Thompson learned construction operations, and in 1934 established his own firm. Officers of the now incorporated firm are F. N. Thompson, president; A. J. Fox, vice president; P. J. Potts, vice president and treasurer; C. O. Mikell, vice president and estimator; J. L. Zaccagni, vice president and estimator; and Miss Thelma Heinlein, secretary.

F. N. Thompson, Inc., operates in several southeastern states and employs an average of around 500 workers with an annual payroll averaging in the neighborhood of $550,000. In the joint venture operated as Thompson & Street, operations are carried on in eight or ten southeastern states. Annual payrolls range above $2,500,000 and at times as many as 2500 workers are employed.

At present F. N. Thompson is building the addition to Duke Hospital, Durham, a $2,000,000 job; i



Veterans Hospital, Durham, erected by Thompson & Street Co., Charlotte

erecting the Main Street Methodist Church in Gastonia, costing around $500,000; and is building a meat plant for Colonial Stores in Raleigh.

Formerly the firm completed the First Methodist Church, Lexington, $500,000; the Myrtle Apartments, Charlotte; the Science Building, the Library, dormitories and other buildings for Davidson College; a dormitory at Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Va., and many school buildings in North Carolina.

The Thompson & Street joint venture recently completed the remarkable Auditorium-Coliseum in Charlotte, one of three of the only buildings of this type in the world, the other two in Boston and Germany; the Gymnasium and the Belk Dormitory, Davidson College; Veterans Hospitals at Durham, Birmingham, Ala., and Clarksburg, W. Va.; Ford Assembly Plant in Atlanta; Hudson Pulp and Paper Co., Palatka, Fla.; a hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., and others.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Chattanooga, Tenn., a graduate of the McCallie School (boys), Chattanooga, and of Davidson College. During World War I he served in the U. S. Navy as Machinist 1/C. He is a past president of the Carolinas Branch of AGC, a former member and chairman of the N. C. Licensing Board for Contractors, and formerly on the Charlotte Zoning Committee. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Army Advisory Board on Aviation. He is a member of the Charlotte City Club, the Charlotte Country Club, a Mason, and a Shriner.

SOUTHEASTERN CONSTRUCTION CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

Southeastern Construction Co., with headquarters at 301 W. Second St., Charlotte, is one of the important construction organizations of the southeast, engaging in every type of building construction over an area of sixteen states.

In 34 years the firm has grown from a one man organization to one of the largest of its kind, engaged in industrial, commercial and institutional construction. Organized in 1921 by Earle Whitton, the company now keeps between 20 and 25 projects under way at all times.

Volume of work in recent years has run about $20,000,000 annually. Work is now under way on more than $25,000,000 worth of buildings. Of this, about a quarter has been in the Carolinas; the remainder is scattered in a dozen or more states.

Payrolls in the Carolinas have approximated $600,000 annually for a number of years.

Because of the sound reputation of Southeastern, approximately a third of its work is obtained without any competition. Many customers of the company have had two, three and more jobs built by Southeastern, and for one architect more than 50 jobs have been completed. Mr. Whitton is particularly proud of the repeat business the company does.

In personnel, this company has some of the best builders in the territory in its group. There are many men who have been with the company more than five years; ten employees with more than 20 years service; five with more than ten years, and 20 with more than five years.

Over the years Southeastern has erected buildings for many nationally known firms and literally dozens of firms well known in this region. Currently Southeastern men are erecting buildings for Kaiser Aluminum Co., General Electric Co., Armstrong Tire & Rubber Co., Tungsten Mining Co., and Pure Oil Co., along with those for 20 regionally known companies.

Probably 25 per cent of the company's business is done in North Carolina, the rest being distributed over the other southeastern states. The company is licensed in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Texas.

Branch offices are maintained at Atlanta, Jackson, Miss.; San Antonio, and Charleston and Morgantown, W. Va. Each of these offices is fully staffed and supervises work in its territory.

This active organization is a North Carolina corporation with Earle Whitton as president and treasurer. T. M. Sewell and Mr. Whitton's three sons, Beaumert, John W., and Edward L. Whitton, are vice-presidents.

Among the important buildings the company has under way or has recently completed are the General Electric Plant at Columbia, S. C., the Lithium Corporation of America installation, Bessemer City, N. C. A $6,000,000 office building for the United Fuel Gas Co. at Charleston, W. Va.; parts of the Kaiser Aluminum plant at Ravenswood, W. Va., totaling about $3,000,000; the Jefferson Standard Union National Bank building at Charlotte; WBT's new radio and

TV studio at Charlotte; and the Duke Power Co. warehouse at Charlotte.

Many of the finest buildings in Charlotte are Southeastern-built. Included among these are the Presbyterian Hospital original building; the original Federal Reserve building; Mellons Store; the Cutter office building; five buildings for Edgcomb Steel Co.; the U. S. Rubber office and warehouse; the new Trailmobile building; and the 400 unit Southside Homes.

Beyond the limits of its home city Southeastern has erected many major commercial, industrial and institutional buildings. In Greensboro the Carolina Paint & Varnish plant is one of its jobs. At State College the firm erected the Zoology building and the Agronomy building. The new Cone Mills plant at Pineville is a Southeastern job, and the large post-war renovation program of Burlington Mills in the Fayetteville-Red Springs area was done by this company.

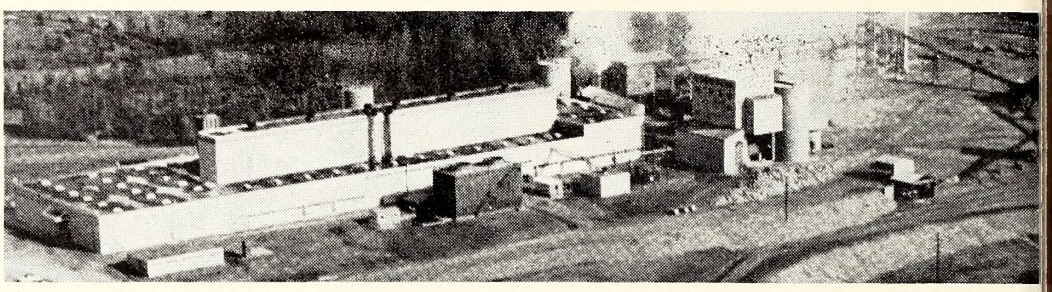
In other states some of the larger work completed by the firm includes the Appalachian Power building at Roanoke, Virginia; St. Joseph's Church in North Augusta, S. C.; several buildings at The Citadel in Charleston, S. C.; the Trailways Bus station in Atlanta; the T. B. Hospital in Gadsden, Ala. In Jackson, Miss. Southeastern now has the 14 story First National Bank under way. St. Mary's Hospital a Monroe is probably the largest structure built i Louisiana by Southeastern. In Texas the firm is nov erecting a public school in San Antonio.

The offices at Charleston and Morgantown, W. Va. are directing work on the United Fuel Gas and th Kaiser jobs as well as four others now under way.

Southeastern is particularly proud of its record i safety on construction jobs. The firm has partici pated in accident prevention contests sponsored b the Associated General Contractors for many year and for one five year period has the second best re cord for all firms of its size range in the entir United States.

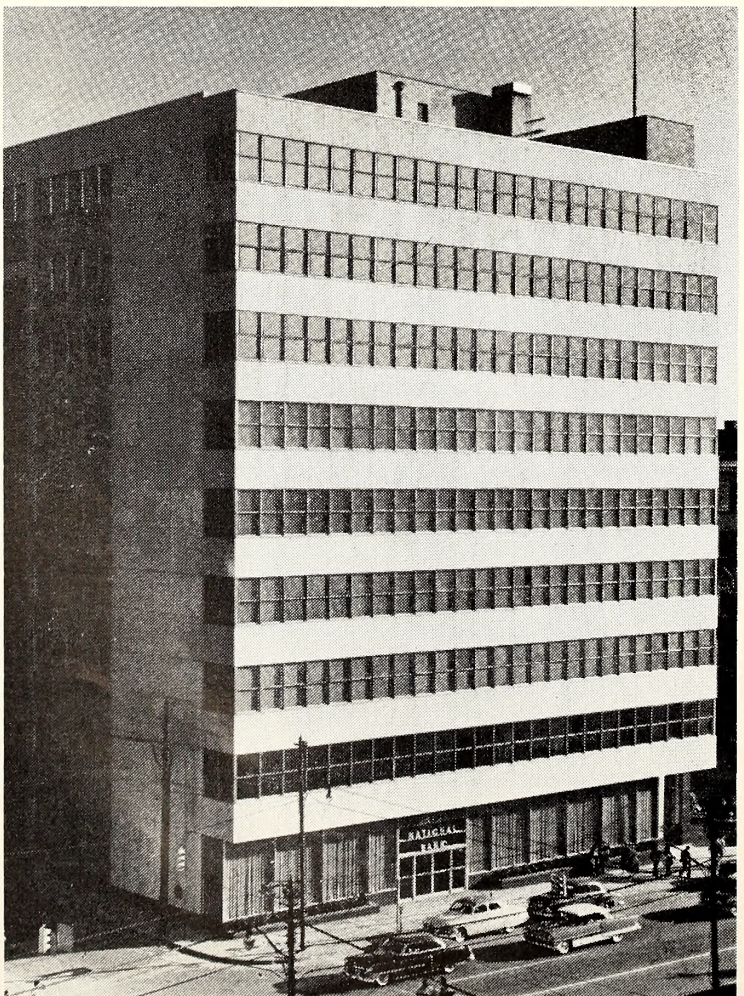
As the years have passed this company has or ganized a corps of construction experts, ready an able to tackle any type building construction in th area in which it operates. The success of this oper ation is attested by the number of satisfied customer who have come again and again to have their worl done by Southeastern and by the large number o jobs that are awarded the company through negoti ation and without competion.

"Changing the Skyline of Dixie" was used as slogan in advertising at one time by Southeastern and while the slogan is no longer used, Southeastern continues "Changing the Skyline" in the Southeast ern area.



The Lithicum Corp. Bessemer City plant, costing $5,000,000 built and all industrial equipment installed by Southeastern Construction Co., Charlotte.

Jefferson Standard-Union National Bank Building, Charlotte, nine floors, containing 180,000 sq. ft., built by Southeastern Construction Co.



C. M. GUEST & SONS
Greensboro, N. C.

C. M. Guest & Sons, Jefferson Building, Greensbor and Anderson, S. C., was organized in 1893 in Ander son, S. C., by Clingman M. Guest, a carpenter engag ed in building homes. In its more than 62 years o operations, this firm has extended its operations int numbers of Southeastern States and expanded it services to include "construction management which includes service from site selection to com pleted facilities.

Mr. Guest started with small homes, soon move into construction of some of the larger and fine homes in Anderson. It was not long before he ha moved on into commerical and industrial constructio including the erection of important textile plants. I 1919 his son, Walter C. Guest, joined his father i full-time work after some years of part-time assist ance as a youth and in vacation periods while in col lege. After similar experience, another son, Rome H. Guest, became a full-time worker in 1929 afte graduating from Massachusetts Institute of Tech nology.

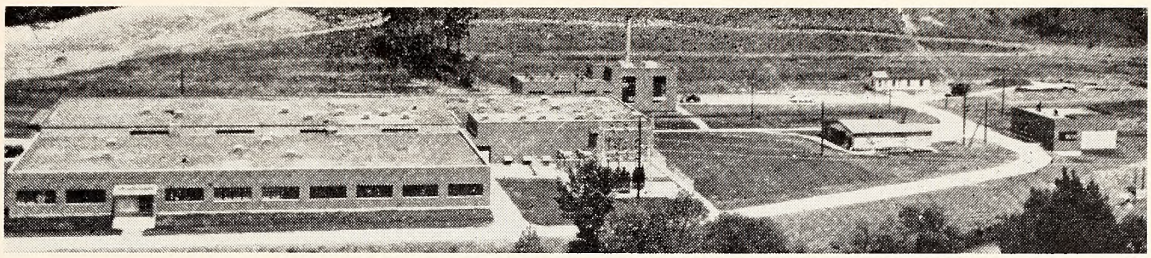
In 1937, while Walter C. Guest continued opera tions in Anderson over several states to the Sout

and West, Romeo H. Guest opened an office in Greensboro to handle industrial construction in North Carolina, Virginia, and other states to the North and West.

In the 60 years, C. M. Guest & Sons has handled more than 1,000 projects in several states, and annual volume of business has exceeded $10,000,000 in recent years. Probably 75% of this business is handled in North Carolina. About 80 percent of the firm's business is in North Carolina and Virginia, the balance in half a dozen other Southeastern States. Also close to 75 per cent of the business handled by the Guest firm is in negotiated contracts. Much of it is for corporations for which the firm has handled prior contracts. Employment on the average ranges around 1000 workers, a figure which at times is increased to 5,000 workers in periods of large or numerous contracts. Around 60 per cent of the employment and payroll are in North Carolina.

In the North Carolina operations, Romeo H. Guest has performed yeoman service in attracting important industries to this State. He has worked hand in hand with the State Department of Conservation and Development in attracting industries to North Carolina and with the Employment Security Commission in determining locations of suitable and sufficient labor for the industries involved. Notable among these are several of the State's new Electronic plants including the International Resistance Co. plants at Asheville and Boone, the Sprague Electric Co. plant in Ashe County, (pictures of which appeared in Volume 12, Number 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1954, of the E. S. C. Quarterly), Hammerlund Mfg. Co. at Mars Hill, and Gorham Mfg. Co. at Asheville.

The largest single contract handled by the Guest firm was the new 200-ton bleached pulp plant for Riegel Paper Corp. at Acme near Wilmington, which cost approximately $17,000,000. Other important projects include Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, S. C. around $3,600,000 and other projects costing more than $2,500,000 each, with Textile Mills for J. P. Stevens & Co., Pacific Mills, and Robbins Mills, Dixie Cup Co., and Halifax Paper Co., the pharmaceutical plant of Merck & Company, Elkton, Va., which with process equipment, cost $5,000,000; the Celanese Corp. of America Office Building, Charlotte, $5,500,000; Hammerlund Manufacturing Co.; projects for Ecusta Paper Corp., Olin Cellophane Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., Pisgah Forest, dyeing and finishing plant now in process for Collins & Aikman, Albemarle, and others.



Sprague Electric Co. plant in Ashe County, site secured and building erected by C. M. Guest & Sons, Greensboro.

Thus, from a one-man operation, more than 60 years ago, C. M. Guest & Sons has fully developed into an experienced team of about 40 key men trained in civil, electrical, mechanical, and architectural engineering. It has developed into a construction management firm handling all details from the original site selections through completed and equipped buildings. The two Guest sons have directed organizations in recent years into construction of large industrial plants in the pulp-paper, electronics, electrochemical and chemical fields, in addition to continuing operations in all phases of textiles.

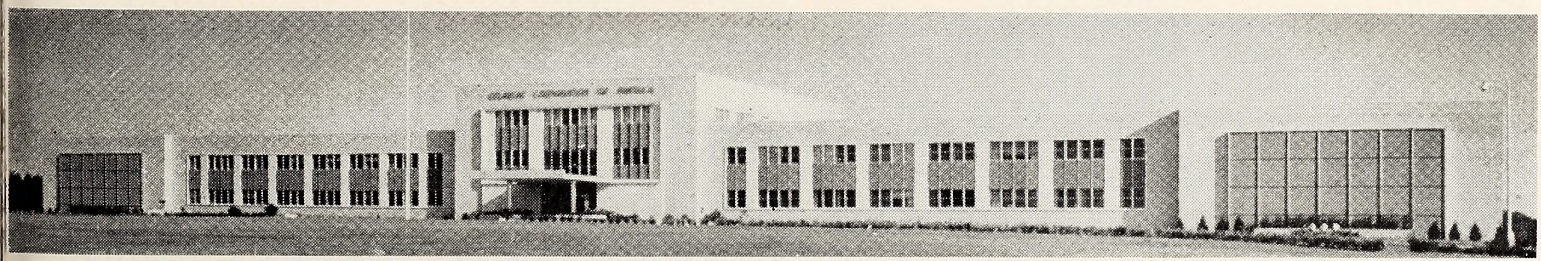
Clingman M. Guest, founder of the firm, was a native of Anderson, S. C., and laid a solid foundation for the greatly expanded construction firm his sons now operate. When he died in 1928, his sons were well-trained and equipped to handle and expand this family organization. Walter C. Guest, attended Georgia Tech, taking courses in civil engineering in preparation for his later leadership in the firm. In World War I he was in the aviation construction unit of the U. S. Navy in France and attended technical colleges before joining his father in 1919. Romeo H. Guest is a B. S. graduate in architectural engineering from M. I. T. He joined the firm in 1929 and in 1937 opened the Greensboro office through which the major part of the Guest contracts are handled.

H. L. COBLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Greensboro, N. C.

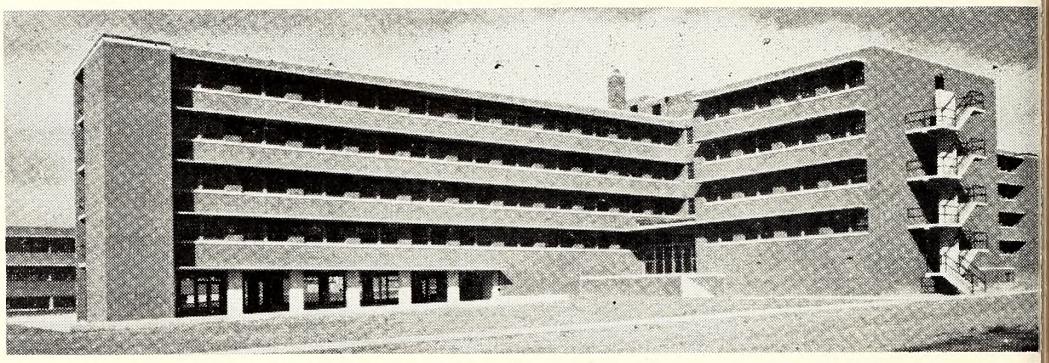
H. L. Coble Construction Co., 1705 Battleground Avenue, Greensboro, was started in 1931 by H. L. Coble as individual owner, was incorporated in 1946 and in its 24 years of operation developed into one of the larger general contracting firms in North Carolina. From a very modest beginning, the firm has expanded operations until its gross annual construction contracts have ranged between $7,000,000 and $10,000,000, and for 1955 the total contracts amount to approximately $18,000,000.

H. L. Coble started construction activities in 1921, working his way up until he became a construction superintendent in 1926. Five years later in the depth of the depression, he started his own construction firm. During his first three years of operation, his work consisted primarily of alterations, additions and repairs to existing structures. As the new build-

Office and Laboratory Building of Celanese Corporation of America, Charlotte; cost of site, plant and equipment, $5,500,000, built by C. M. Guest & Sons.



ing program started again in the State after the depression, he began in 1934 to undertake all types of new construction, including some home construction. When the war started in 1941, private construction was stopped and Mr. Coble started defense construction, handling important building programs in and around Army and Marine Corps Bases.

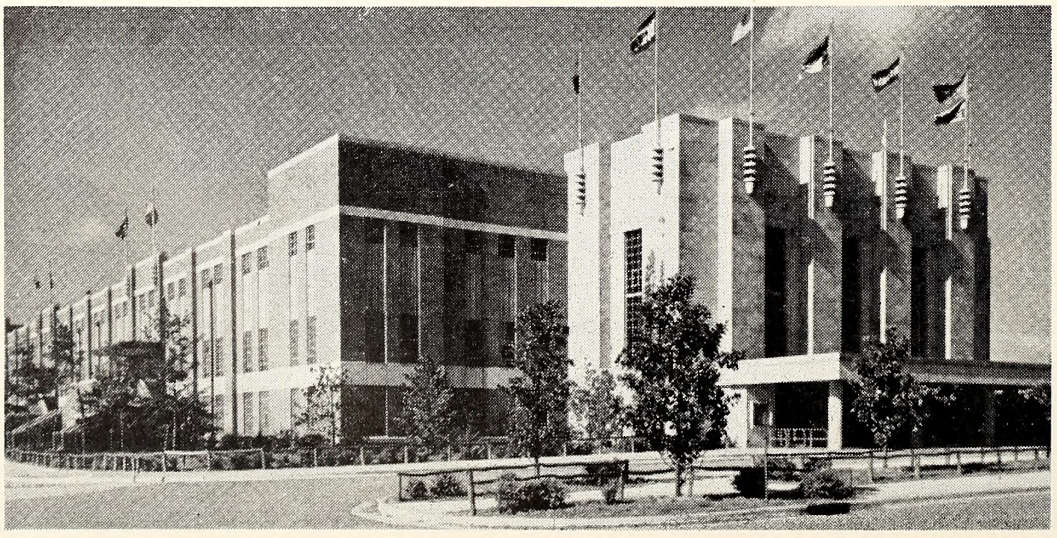


200-room Men's Dormitory, A & T College, Greensboro, buil by H. L. Coble Construction Co.

The P. Lorillard tobacco plant, now under construction in Greensboro, the largest plant of its type in the world on one floor, is one of the largest contracts ever handled by the Coble firm. The P. Lorillard plant, on an 80-acre site, covers 12½ acres and in addition has about 150,000 sq. ft. of basement space. This is a strictly modern building of steel, masonry and structural glazed tile. The estimated overall cost is around $10,000,000. The plant was started in August 1954 and should be practically completed in February. The P. Lorillard firm started storing hogsheads of tobacco in the basement last fall and the factory should be in operation by or possibly before mid-year in 1956. Several of the high Lorillard officials have visited the site and plant at the groundbreaking exercise and since. These include Herbert A. Kent who started as sales manager, worked up through the ranks to president and chairman of the board, now retired.

Officers of H. L. Coble Construction Co. are H. L. Coble, president-treasurer; Leon G. Coble, first vice president; C. J. Kern and D. V. Cochran, Jr., vice presidents; C. K. Miller, secretary and assistant treasurer; D. E. Walker, assistant secretary. Key men, many of whom, like the officers, have been in the organization for many years, include John T. Barker, J. L. Jones, John P. Clendenin and E. F. Phillips, engineers and estimators; W. B. Owen, W. M. Messick, C. E. Kirkpatrick, V. W. Kinlaw, Henry G. Nettles, James F. Kirkpatrick, W. W. Dill, E. W. Canoy, P. D. Chamblee, Jr., James I. Simpson, R. L. Shaver, and Robert Puckett, project managers, construction superintendents and engineers.

William Neal Reynolds Coliseum, State College, Raleigh, costing over $1,300,000 and seating 12,500, has handled more basketball fans in past two seasons than any other building in the Nation. Erected by H. L. Coble Construction Co.



Probably 80 per cent of the construction wor handled by the Coble firm is in North Carolina, th remaining 20 per cent ranging over South Carolina Florida, Georgia, Virginia and Alabama. The firr employs an average ranging from 600 to 800 worker and the average annual payroll is approximately $2 000,000.

In addition to the P. Lorillard plant, the Coble firr is now engaged in several other important construc tion jobs, such as Outdoor Lighting Plant, Genera Electric Co., Hendersonville, overall cost $4,000,00 to $5,000,000; Institute of Government Building UNC, Chapel Hill, with auditorium addition, nearin completion, $600,000; Airmen's Dorms and Dinin Hall, Myrtle Beach, (S. C.) Air Force Base, U. S Army, nearing completion, $1,600,000; Phase II, Nik Guided Missile Plant, Charlotte, nearing completio $1,600,000; addition to Hosiery plant, Burlington In dustries, Green Cove Springs, Florida, $500,000; an renovation of 208 barracks, Fort Bragg, $2,800,00(

During the past year, Coble has completed severa other important contracts, including Heritage Furn ture Co., High Point, overall expenditure, includin equipment, $1,000,000; Agricultural Building, $400 000, and 202-room Men's Dormitory, $550,000, bot at A & T College; Woolworth Store Building, J. (Penney Store Building and alterations to Pittma Hospital, all in Fayetteville, approximately $800,00(

Other large contracts Coble has handled in the pas six or seven years include the 503-room Men's Dorm tory, A & T College, supposedly the largest dormitor in the U.S. under one roof, approximately $1,000,00(William Neal Reynolds Coliseum, State Colleg Raleigh, over $1,300,000; Epileptic Hospital, Raleig general contract about $350,000; addition to Nort Carolina Educational Buildin Raleigh, contract about $600,00(Ellis-Stone Building, Green boro, general contract about $1 420,000; and addition to Meyer Department Store, Greensbor over $1,000,000.

During the war period whe the Coble firm actually got its b start in larger construction fro 1941 to 1946, it handled impo tant projects ranging from on half million to over two millic dollars. These included hou ing project at Cherry Poin housing project at Augusta, Ga housing project, Elizabeth Cit enlisted men's barracks, perm

nent barracks, subsistence buildings, addition to Administration Building, addition Post Exchange and new auditorium, all at Cherry Point; officers quarters at Camp Lejeune; and Airfield, Kinston.

T. A. LOVING AND COMPANY
Goldsboro, N. C.

T. A. Loving and Company, Wachovia Bank Building, Goldsboro, one of the largest construction firms in North Carolina, was started in 1925 by T. A. Loving. In the 30 years of operation, this firm has developed and expanded until its gross annual contracts average between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000. In October 1955, the company had in process contracts which totaled $10,000,000.

T. A. Loving and Company was in operation when the firm of W. P. Rose Company, Goldsboro, a large construction firm went out of business, and many of the employees and officials of the Rose organization became affiliated with T. A. Loving and Company.

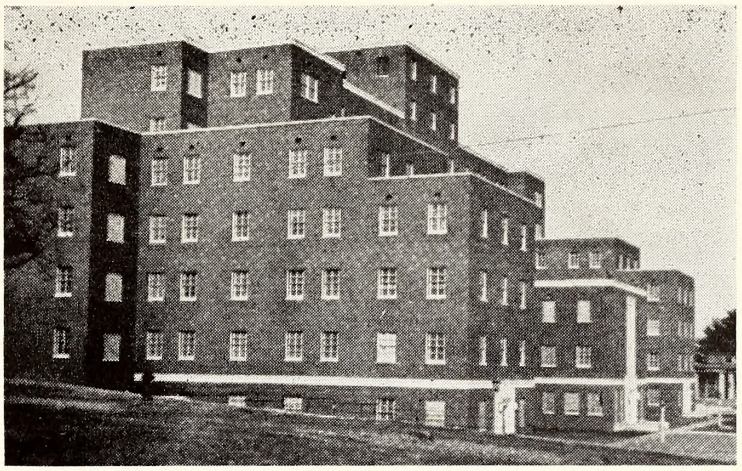
T. A. Loving came to Goldsboro from Culpepper, Va., in 1925 and began building bridges; the first being an overhead bridge on Route 117 near Fremont, and the second an overhead bridge on the Raleigh Highway. From this, he expanded into one of the largest bridge contractors in the State.

John Loving, 18 years old, joined his brother about two years after he started, is senior vice president of T. A. Loving and Company, and continues to handle the bridge building operations. Raymond A. Bryan, now president of the firm and former secretary-treasurer of W. P. Rose Company, joined Mr. Loving as a partner in 1931 to expand operations to include building construction. C. B. McNairy, formerly with W. P. Rose Company, joined T. A. Loving and Company in 1932 and is now secretary-treasurer of the firm.

In 1937 the T. A. Loving and Company was incorporated with T. A. Loving as president; John S. Loving and C. B. McNairy, vice presidents; Raymond Bryan, secretary; and these were the four directors. When Mr. Loving died in 1947, Mr. Bryan became president, with John Loving as senior vice president; W. E. Smith, Jr., and D. C. Rouse, vice presidents; C. B. McNairy, secretary-treasurer; E. L. Cook, assistant secretary; and C. A. Allred, assistant treasurer.

Annex to Agricultural Building, recently completed by T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro.





Hospital and admissions building N. C. State Hospital at Morganton, costing more than $1,000,000, also built by T. A. Loving.

T. A. Loving and Company has developed into a very substantial and extensive organization. The firm has an authorized capital of $400,000, of which $250,000 was paid in the early days and later all of the authorized capital was paid in. The firm now has capital assets of approximately $1,600,000. The annual payroll ranges above $1,500,000 and at times reaches as high as $2,500,000. Recent employment exceeded 1,100.

During World War II, T. A. Loving and Company erected $40,000,000 worth of buildings at Fort Bragg in nine months. During that time an average of a new building was completed every 33 minutes of working time, and the firm employed a maximum of 32,000 workers with a daily payroll of $150,000. At Cherry Point T. A. Loving Company and Associates, in a joint venture, completed $60,000,000 in permanent construction over a period of four years; also in a joint venture, recently completed a $22,000,000 contract at Fort Knox, Ky.

Probably 75 percent of the construction work handled by the Loving firm is in North Carolina, but contracts are also handled in ten southeastern states—from Pennsylvania and Kentucky to Florida, in Florida and Virginia primarily. Fifty percent of its work is in institutional construction, including government buildings, 25 percent is in commercial buildings and 25 percent in utilities and bridges.

T. A. Loving and Company now has under construction contracts amounting to $3,000,000 at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro; $1,300,000 at Goldsboro State Hospital; $2,400,000 at Pope Field and Fort Bragg; $2,500,000 bridge over Croatan Sound and various other contracts elsewhere.

T. A. Loving and Company has erected numbers of important buildings in recent years, particularly at government installations and State institutions. Among the important contracts completed are: Hospital Building, State Hospital at Morganton, $1,070,000; Low Rent Housing Projects for Goldsboro Housing Authority, $4,000,000; Operations Hanger, $1,650,000 and Utilities at Camp Lejeune, $1,200,000; Ocean Terminal, Morehead City, $2,000,000; Carteret County Bridge, Morehead City to Atlantic Beach, $1,400,000; and Aviation Fuel Terminal, between Morehead and Beaufort, $1,200,000.

T. A. Loving, founder of the firm, was a farm boy

from Culpepper, Va., and attended the University of Virginia. He started building houses in Culpepper and later came to Goldsboro where he began constructing bridges. By hard work and good management, he built his firm into one of the largest contracting organizations in the State. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, a Kiwanian, an Elk, a Mason and a Shriner. His brother, John who joined him in 1927, is now senior vice-president in charge of bridge and other heavy construction. He has lived where his work called him and is now a resident of Fishersville, Va.

Raymond A. Bryan was also a farm boy and a native of Newton Grove, Sampson County. He attended State College and in 1924 became associated with W. P. Rose Company, being made secretary-treasurer in 1927. In 1931 when W. P. Rose Company went out of business, Mr. Bryan joined T. A. Loving as a partner, became secretary and treasurer in 1937 when the firm was incorporated, and president when Mr. Loving died in 1947. Mr. Bryan has served on the Board of Directors for several years and was president of the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors in 1940. He is a director of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Goldsboro, on the Board of Trustees of Meredith College, on the Board of the Engineering Foundation of State College, member of the State Ports Authority, president of the Goldsboro United Fund, on the Budget Finance Board of the First Baptist Church, an Elk and a Mason.

C. B. McNairy, although a native of Missouri, grew up in Kinston and attended the University of North Carolina. In 1925 he became affiliated with W. P. Rose Company and joined T. A. Loving and Company in 1932. He became vice president later and for several years has been secretary-treasurer of the firm.

GEORGE W. KANE
Roxboro, N. C.

George W. Kane, Roxboro, with additional offices in Durham, Greensboro and Henderson, was started as a general contracting firm in 1920 by George W. Kane, who continues operations as individual owner. In the 35 years of operation, Mr. Kane has erected many of the most imposing buildings in North Carolina and has become one of the largest contractors in the State.

Mr. Kane came to North Carolina in 1919 as superintendent of construction for the John W. Furguson Co. of New York and New Jersey, to build an addition to the Roxboro Cotton Mills. When the contract was completed, Mr. Kane resigned and started his own general contracting firm. Mr. Kane's operations have expanded over the years to include many of the State's finer industrial, institutional, commercial, governmental and residential buildings.

In order to be nearer to the construction projects, Mr. Kane has opened three offices in the State in addition to the original office in Roxboro. The Durham office, the main office, was opened in 1923, the Greensboro office in 1925 and the Henderson Office in 1953. These four offices have continued to operate since they were first opened. Mr. Kane, in construction work all of his adult life, is general manager of the organization and has in the offices a construction manager, each an experienced builder, careful estimator and good buyer.

Among the notable buildings erected by the Kane firm in North Carolina are 111 Corcoran Street (Hill Building), 17 stories high; Insurance Building for Durham Life Insurance Company, Raleigh, 15 stories; the Roxboro Building and Peoples Bank, Roxboro; the S & W Cafeteria, Greensboro; and the Hudson-Belk Store, Raleigh; The First Baptist Church and Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church, both in Greensboro.

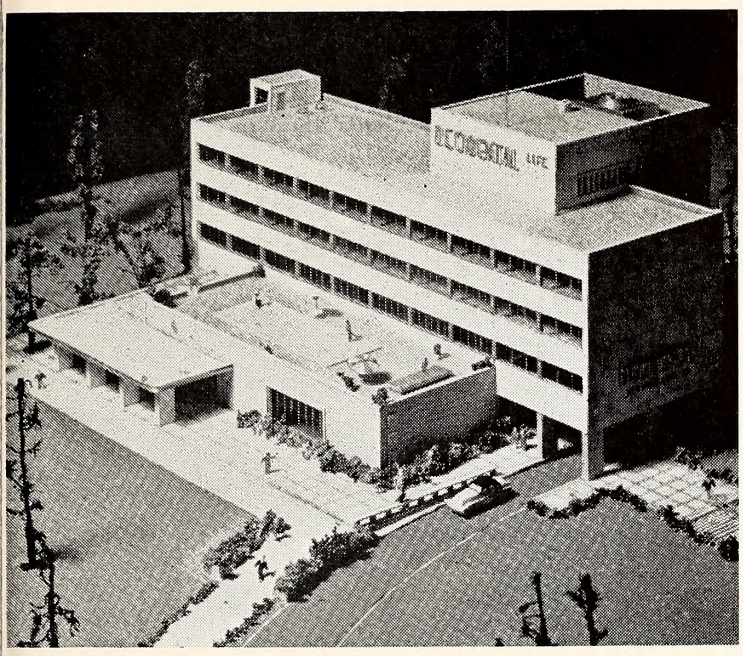
In defense construction the Kane firm handled a housing project of 550 units at Fort Bragg and seven projects for the U. S. Navy at Camp Lejeune, costing approximately $10,000,000. At present the firm has under construction the Home Office Building for the Occidental Life Insurance Co. in Raleigh; at the new Wake Forest College Campus in Winston-Salem, the Chapel, the Library, University Center, Gymnasium and President's Home.

In college construction the firm erected all the buildings on the old Wake Forest College Campus built in the last twenty years; buildings at Woman's College, UNC, Greensboro; several buildings on University Campus, Chapel Hill; and buildings of North Carolina College, Durham.

Church buildings include the Chapel at Wake Forest College; First Baptist Church and First Presby-



Durham Life Insurance Co. Building, largest office building in Raleigh, erected by George W. Kane, general contractor.



Modern home from model photo of Occidental Life Insurance Company, Cameron Village, Raleigh, costing around $1,750,000, formal opening in April, George W. Kane, Roxboro-Durham, general contractor. Kemp, Bunch and Jackson, Jacksonville, Fla., architects associated with Leif Valund and James A. Scovil, Raleigh.

terian Church, Roxboro; Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Greensboro; and Davie Street Methodist Church, Burlington. School buildings include several for Durham city and county; Henderson High School; Person County Schools, Roxboro; Physical Education Building for Oxford Orphanage and school buildings in Oxford.

In industrial construction the Kane firm erected the Bull Durham Factory, Durham, for American Tobacco Co.; Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Greensboro; buildings for Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro; Collins and Aikman at Roxboro and Norwood; two additions to Hanes Hosiery Mills, Winston-Salem; Roxboro Cotton Mills and Village; and Erwin Mills, Durham.

Hospital construction includes hospital facilities, Jacksonville, N. C.; Watts Hospital additions, Durham; Person County Memorial Hospital and Nurses' Home, Roxboro; Roanoke-Chowan Hospital, Ahoskie; Granville County Hospitals, Oxford; and Babies Hospital, Wrightsville Beach. Other buildings erected are powerhouse and additions, Reidsville; Montgomery Ward Building and Duke Power Office Building, Greensboro; Center Theater, Durham; and Kirby Theater, Roxboro.

Among the fine residences erected by the Kane firm are the Julian Price, Ralph Price, Howard Holderness, Caesar Cone, Joseph M. Bryan, Alfred M. Scales, Lynn B. Williamson, and Paul B. Schenck residences, all in Greensboro; Ralph P. Hanes, Winston-Salem; L. Watts Norton, George Watts Carr, and S. P. Alexander, Durham; and D. St. Pierre DuBose and Larry Flynn, Chapel Hill.

Mr. Kane is a former member of the State Highway and Public Works Commission of North Carolina, past president of the Carolinas Branch of Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., and at present is a National Director of Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., past president of Roxboro Rotary Club. He has been active on various committees in both civic and business clubs.

OVER 10,000 NEW EMPLOYERS TO BE COVERED BY AMENDED ES LAW

An estimated 10,350 additional employers will be taxed and an estimated 60,000 new workers will be covered by the provisions of the amendment to the North Carolina Employment Security Law, effective January 1, 1956, when the amendment becomes fully operative during the year.

The newly covered employers will be those employing four to seven workers, inclusive, except for exempted employment, to be added to the 17,500 employers of eight or more workers, already covered by the law, and the additional covered workers of these firms will be added to almost 1,000,000 workers who have wage credits by virtue of having worked for the already covered employers.

A break-down of most of the additional workers to be covered indicates that an estimated 23,300 will be added in wholesale and retail trade, another 11,350 in the service trades, and about 6,750 in manufacturing, probably about one-third of these in lumbering employment.

The State's Employment Security Commission, Chairman Henry E. Kendall reports, is planning to make information available through various media to employers who may be subject to the law in the hope of eliminating any misunderstanding as to what firms are liable (covered) or when the first reports and tax payments are due.

Informational meetings were scheduled in 55 communities in the State in the last two weeks of January, at which provisions of the law were to be explained by ESC representatives to all employers to be covered who would attend. In addition, ESC will send notices to all employers of three or more, up to seven, for last year, since many of them may expect to add a worker. This would bring them under the law. Every effort is being made to advise all who may become liable, so they may take proper steps to prevent trouble, including penalties, later.

WM. MUIRHEAD CONSTRUCTION CO.
Durham, N. C.

Wm. Muirhead Construction Company, East Trinity Avenue, Durham, was organized in 1924 by Wm. Muirhead, native of Scotland, as individual owner. With about ten to twenty employees, Mr. Muirhead fulfilled contracts in the first year amounting to about $80,000. In the past five years, total of the firm's contracts have averaged around $4,500,000, annually, but in the year 1952, the total of all contracts handled reached $6,500,000.

When Mr. Muirhead started seeking construction contracts, his first job was remodeling the old C. W. Tome home on East Main Street. His second job was erecting a cooperage in Oxford (where tobacco hogsheads were made for Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.).

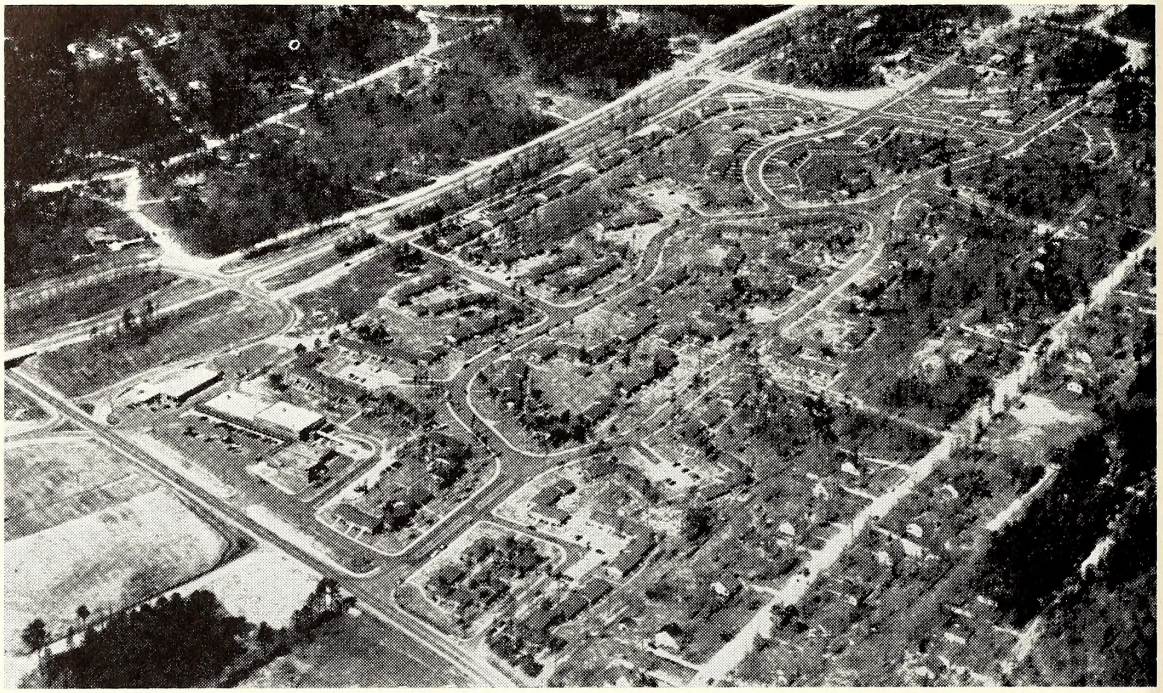
The Muirhead firm has expanded until it now employs an average of 250 workers and at times this number reaches 500. The annual payroll is approximately $1,000,000.

In 1932 Wm. Muirhead Construction Co. was incorporated and now has capital assets in excess of $500,000. Mr. Muirhead is president; Mack Stout, vice president and chief engineer; E. F. Matteson, vice president in charge of field operations; A. L. Muirhead, son of the president, vice president and secretary, and Eric Copeland is assistant secretary and treasurer.

The Muirhead firm does more than half of its construction work in North Carolina, although some large contracts are handled in Virginia and some in South Carolina. The four principal types of construction are industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings and public housing; however, the firm also builds power plants, water works and sewage treatment plants, and also carries on city street asphalt paving operations. The firm a few years ago took over the McGuire Asphalt Paving plant which

A project representing an investment of $50,000,000 has recently been completed and machinery is being installed at the General Electric Industrial Controls plant in Salem, Va. This work has been done and is being continued as a joint venture by the Walsh Construction Co. of New York and Muirhead under the name of Walsh-Muirhead.

An interesting project carried out by Mr. Muirhead was the recent development of the model village of Glen Lennox and the Glen Lennox Sopping Center adjoining the town limits of Chapel Hill. Mr. Muirhead purchased 130 acres, erected the shopping center buildings, and built 440 Garden Apartments, and a few residences. Most of this construction was done in 1950, with two later additions and the business section. This property is listed on the Orange County tax books for tax purposes at $2,650,000. Glen Lennox won the National Home Owners Award for 1951. Louis Graves, Chapel Hill sage, sniffed at Mr. Muirhead's suggestion of a Country Club name for this development; later Mr. Muirhead suggested Glen Lennox and Mr. Graves approved enthusiastically. Lennox was Mrs. Muirhead's family name and there is also a district of Lennox in Scotland.



Glen Lennox, modern and attractive community development on 130-acre tract, adjoining Chapel Hill, consisting of shopping center, 440 garden apartments and a few residences. Raleigh Road, lower left, joins Durham highway, left. Developed and owned by Wm. Muirhead Construction Co., Durham. Outside residence developments, upper left and lower right.

Another intensely interesting project now being handled by the Muirhead firm is the restoration of Tryon's Palace in New Bern as it was when occupied by Royal Governor Tryon. This contract is for approximately $700,000.

Other projects now in process in addition to the joint venture in Salem, Va., are installation of all machinery and equipment in the new Western Electric plant in Winston-Salem; the Southern High School, Durham, $700,000, and others.

The State Fair Arena, Raleigh, described as America's most modern big building and the most widely acclaimed building in modern North Carolina history, is another Muirhead achievement. Other buildings erected by the firm include manufacturing buildings and redrying plants, American Tobacco Co., Durham; Liggett & Myers warehouses, Durham; waterworks plant, Rocky Mount, and many others.

Muirhead, a native of Motherwell, Scotland, is a graduate of the Royal Technical College in Glasgow in construction and civil engineering. As a part of this training he worked on several training projects in Scotland without salary and at some cost. He came to America in 1922 and spent one year in New York City, coming to Durham in 1923. He worked for other firms in the construction of Lincoln Hospital and Trinity Methodist Church before starting construction on his own. His first office was in a small space on Main Street, and later he moved into the Snow Building, a business and office building which he now owns. He is a past president of the Associated General Contractors of America, serving as such in 1944 and has since been treasurer of this organization. He was president of the Carolinas Branch of A. G. C. in 1934. He is vice president of the Board of Governors of the Building Research Institute of the Academy of Science, Washington, D. C. Mr. Muirhead is a member of the Consulting Construction Councils of America, chairman of the Housing Authority of the City of Durham, and an enthusiastic member of the Board of the American Councils to Improve Our Neighborhoods, Inc., an organization promoted by interested citizens to remove slums and improve neighborhoods throughout the United States. Leaving out much of his "Who's Who in America" sketch, Mr. Muirhead is a member of the



The Governor Tryon Palace, from old drawing, not considered too accurate, now being restored at contract cost of $700,000 by Wm. Muirhead Construction Co., Durham.

First Presbyterian Church in Durham, a Mason, and a Shriner.

Mack Stout, vice president and chief engineer, who was captain of the N. C. State Football Team in 1931, joined the Muirhead firm in 1933. E. F. Matteson, vice president handling field operations, is a Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Naval Reserve. A. L. Muirhead, vice president and secretary of the firm, is also president of and operates the Constructors Supply Co., Ready Mixed Concrete firm, located in a building adjoining the Muirhead office building.

GOODE CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
Charlotte, N. C.

Goode Construction Corporation, Builders Building, Charlotte, was organized and incorporated by Roy L. Goode in 1910 and in 1926 received North Carolina License No. 1 for general contractors. In its 45 years of operations, Goode Construction Corp. has never failed to complete a contract and has completed contracts representing construction in excess of $150,000,000 in this period.

When Roy L. Goode incorporated his firm, it was known as Goode Construction Co. With him were his father, A. J. Goode, and his brother, A. L. Goode, who were the officers and directors of the firm at that time. In 1933 the charter was revised and the present name adopted. In 1941 Vernon D. Goode started work as a youth in his father's firm, and after four years of service in World War II, moved up the line until he became vice president and general manager of the firm's operations.

Present officers of Goode Construction Corp. are Roy L. Goode, president; Vernon D. Goode, vice president and general manager; L. P. Hazel, vice president; F. R. Osborne, secretary and treasurer, and John W. Gustafson, assistant secretary.

The largest contract ever handled by Goode Construction Corp. was the erection of a large number of buildings at Camp Lejeune, the contract price of which was in excess of $50,000,000. The speediest construction job ever handled by the company was the record construction of the $300,000 Charlotte Armory in 90 days in 1929, in order that it might be ready for the Annual Encampment of the United Confederate Veterans, meeting in Charlotte that year. The first Goode contract was for construction of the Charlotte Steam Laundry, which was then, and still is, one of the large commercial buildings in Charlotte.



Memorial Hospital addition, Charlotte, erected by Goode Construction Corp., Charlotte.

Among the other buildings erected in Charlotte by Goode are the Law Building, the original Mercy Hospital, the recent addition to the Charlotte Memorial Hospital, the Sears-Roebuck Building, and the recent General Motors Training Center.

The outstanding record established by Goode is the firm's operation for ten years at the lowest compensation rate that can be achieved with the Employment Security Commission. Another record indicating the high confidence achieved by the Goode firm is that since 1946 it has completed $40,000,000 in building construction, one-third of which has been on a negotiated basis—that is, contracts awarded to the firm which were not open to competitive bids.

Goode Construction Corp. operates primarily in North Carolina and Virginia, but is also licensed and handles construction jobs in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. The bulk of its construction work is in industrial and commercial construction with a fair percentage in institutional and governmental work.

The firm employs an average ranging from 200 to 250 workers in all of its jobs, the average in North Carolina ranging around 150 workers. The average annual payroll in North Carolina is around $750,000.

Charlotte Armory and Auditorium, erected in 90 days in 1929, hurried construction for Annual Encampment of United Confederate Veterans, meeting in Charlotte that year, handled by Goode Construction Corp.



One of the largest contracts of its type in the southeastern states was the erection by the Goode firm of the Lynchburg High School with seven and one-half acres of floor space under roof. This contract was for $4,500,000; another was the Roanoke Housing Project in Roanoke, Va., at the cost of $6,000,000; others are the Central State Hospital, Petersburg, Va.; Johnston Memorial Hospital, Abingdon, Va.; and Holston Valley Hospital in Kingsport, Tenn.

Roy L. Goode, founder and head of the firm, is a native of Alexandria, Va., and studied law.

He became interested in construction work which he followed for a few years in his home area, coming to Charlotte in 1910 to organize his own firm. Mr. Goode is a former president and has been treasurer for a number of years of the Carolinas Branch, AGC. He is a member of the N. C. Licensing Board for Contractors. Mr. Goode is a member of Saint Johns Baptist Church, a Mason and a Shriner.

Vernon D. Goode, son of the founder, is a graduate of the Charlotte City Schools and studied civil engineering at Duke University. He started work with his father as a youth and became a full-time employee in 1941 as labor foreman, later becoming vice president and general manager. Entering service in World War II as a private, he served in the Corps of Engineers under Colonel J. Norman Pease, two years of which were in the South Pacific. He was discharged as a Captain. He is a member of Covenant Presbyterian Church and the Charlotte Kiwanis Club.

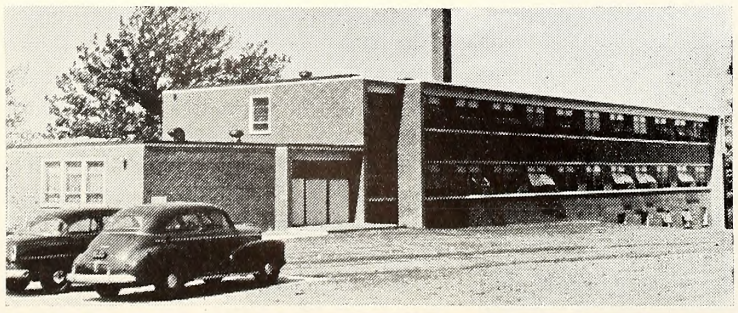
Melvin J. Maas, Major General, USMCR, Ret., Chairman, President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped: "To a free man, the individual is possessed of dignity and an eternal destiny. For this reason . . . all good citizens should strive to increase employment opportunities for those qualified handicapped men and women among us who seek only work and a chance to play their part in the drama of life."

Within three years, rehabilitated workers will have paid back into the Federal Treasury in income taxes all the money the Federal Government spent for their vocational rehabilitation.

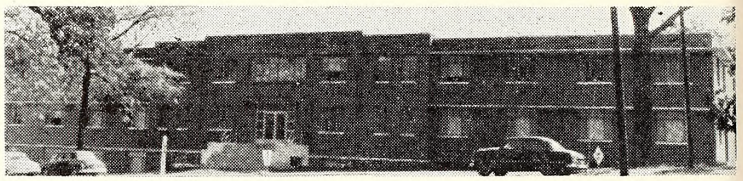
J. M. THOMPSON COMPANY
Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. Thompson Company, Raleigh, was organized by J. M. Thompson as individual owner and was operated until 1950 as J. M. Thompson & Co. The firm was incorporated in 1950. In its 34 years of operation, this firm has erected numerous buildings in Raleigh and this area, expanding its business until its gross annual contracts have averaged around $5,000,000 in recent years.

When Mr. Thompson started his firm, his principal work was building and re-building residences and small store buildings. Not more than ten workers were employed in the early days. For several years the firm has been branching out into federal, state, county and city construction and into erecting commercial and industrial buildings. Probably 30 per cent of the work now is in governmental construction, 40 per cent in institutional buildings, and



Men's Dormitory, St. Augustine College, Raleigh, erected by J. M. Thompson Co., Raleigh, Holloway-Reeves, architect.



Nurses Home, N. C. State Hospital, Raleigh, erected by J. M. Thompson Co., Allen J. Maxwell, Jr., Goldsboro, architect.

probably 15 per cent each in industrial and commercial buildings.

When the firm was incorporated in 1950, J. M. Thompson had begun to ease up in his activities. He was named chairman of the board and treasurer. His two sons became officers, Hal A. Thompson, president, and J. Wiley Thompson, vice president. J. E. Merritt, who had been with the firm for ten years, was elected secretary. When J. M. Thompson died in 1953, his widow, Mrs. Lily B. Thompson, succeeded him as treasurer. The two Thompson sons and Mr. Merritt are directors of the firm.

J. M. Thompson Co. is one of the older and more substantial general contracting firms in the State and operates under an unlimited and unclassified license under which it may erect buildings of any size and of any type. Practically all of its operations are in North Carolina, largely in and around Raleigh, although occasionally contracts are handled in Virginia. The firm employs an average of about 125 workers, a figure which reaches 200 in periods of large and more numerous contracts. Its average annual payroll ranges around $300,000 and at times reaches $500,000, particularly when sub-contract operations are included.

J. M. Thompson Co. has a number of important contracts now in process. Among the more important ones in Raleigh in process now are the Epileptic Buildings, State Hospital, $350,000; Baptist State Convention Building, $300,000; Masonic Grand Lodge Building, $250,000; American Legion, State Department Headquarters Building, $150,000; Alumni Memorial Building, State College, $130,000; Hayes Barton Methodist Church Sanctuary, $160,000; Male patients' Dining Room, State Hospital, $100,000; addition to Polk Hall, State College, $120,000; Pulp and Paper Laboratories, State College, $102,000; and Inborden High School, Enfield, $130,000; Trent Park School, New Bern, $125,000; and other school and office buildings and filling stations.

Among the important buildings the Thompson firm has erected in past years in Raleigh are Carolina Power and Light office building, Carolina Power and Light Service building, the Tire Sales & Service Building, Balentine's Restaurant, Land's Jewelry Store, Jean's Store, Wayland Heights Development, Longview Gardens School and Shopping Center, Wake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurses' Home St. Agnes Hospital, and Men's dormitory, Saint Augustine College; Nurses' Home, State Hospital; Southern Railway Passenger Station, Four Oaks High School and addition to Princeton High School, Johnston County; and Gymnasium at Cary and Garner High Schools; High School and Elementary School Buildings at Goldston, Chatham County; Administration Building, Gymnasium, Auditorium and Classroom Buildings, Morrision Training School at Hoffman; Marine Biological Laboratory at Beaufort, and numerous others.

J. M. Thompson, founder of the firm, was a native of Bahama, Durham County, and in his early days was a machinist working for several years in Richmond, Va., and Goldsboro. He came to Raleigh in 1920 and started his own construction firm in 1921. He was a member of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, and was one of the organizers of Trinity Methodist Church and was head of its board of stewards, church treasurer, and on the Board of Missions for many years. He was a Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Raleigh Exchange Club.

Hal A. Thompson and J. Wiley Thompson, his sons, are both natives of Raleigh and both members of the American Legion. Hal Thompson took construction engineering at State College and was called into military service before graduation. He was a Lieutenant in the Air Corps in World War II, has been on the Board of Stewards for Trinity Methodist Church for 10 years, is a past president of the Raleigh Exchange Club, a Mason, and a boat enthusiast. Wiley Thompson is a graduate of High Point College, is a veteran of the Korean Service in the Army Finance Corps, a member and chairman of the finance committee of Westover Methodist Church, and a member of the Sertoma Club. J. E. Merritt is a native of Chapel Hill, an A.B., an M.A. and a Phi Beta Kappa of Carolina, attends White Memorial Presbyterian Church and is an Elk. He joined the Thompson firm in 1941 and was elected secretary when the firm was incorporated in 1950.

FOWLER-JONES CONSTRUCTION CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Fowler-Jones Construction Co., 510 Reynolds Building, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was organized in 1925, at Pilot Mountain by O. T. Fowler and C. E. Jones, both natives of Surry County, as the Fowler-Jones Lumber Company. In 1928 the firm moved to Winston-Salem. This firm is one of the chief builders in developing the new Wake Forest College at Reynolda, near Winston-Salem, and has developed operations until the amount of its contracts average around $3,250,000 annually.

Soon after the lumber firm was organized, its first contract was a four-room house for $850.00. Mr. Fowler did most of the work with three helpers and completed the contract satisfactorily. That launched the building operations. Gradually the construction work grew and became more important than lumber buying and selling. Two years after the firm moved to Winston-Salem the lumber operations were discontinued. Without formal education, these two farm boys have developed one of the largest and soundest construction firms in the Piedmont Area.

In 1936 the two partners incorporated with O. T. Fowler, president; C. E. Jones, vice president and manager; and D. C. Crutchfield, Jr., secretary and treasurer. As the sons of these founders grew up they joined the organization full time. D. S. Jones, with the firm for 20 years, is assistant treasurer. G. A. Jones, with the firm for 18 years, is assistant secretary. O. T. Fowler, Jr. has been with the firm for five years.

Practically all of the Fowler-Jones operations are carried on in North Carolina, but some construction is done in Virginia and South Carolina, and the firm has license to operate in Tennessee. Although the firm started construction of residences it has drifted away from home construction and now probably 40% of its work is on industrial buildings, 35% on institutional buildings and 25 per cent in commercial structures. Approximately 250 workers are employed, on the average. This number may go as high as 325 in periods of heavy construction. The annual payroll ranges from $900,000 to $1,000,000.

On the new campus of Wake Forest College, Fowler-Jones has completed the Science Building costing more than $750,000, and is now erecting four Men's Dormitories, Law Building, Maintenance Building and Faculty Apartments, costing around $4,500,000. Also under construction at this time are two other projects: Salem College Academy Annex and Maple Springs Methodist Church, each costing about $200,000.

Completed over the years by Fowler-Jones are such buildings as the Western Electric Office Building, Lexington Road, Winston-Salem, running into a sizeable figure; the 1954 addition to Hanes Hosiery Mills, Winston-Salem, $500,000; two Happy Hill Garden Housing projects, Winston-Salem, at $2,500,000; the Consolidated Carver High School, Forsyth County, $1,000,000; Library and Home Economics Buildings, Women's College, U. N. C., Greensboro, $1,500,000; dairy plant of Southern Dairies, Winston-Salem, more than $500,000; Nylon Mill of Duplan Corporation, Winston-Salem, $375,000; the Virdan Motor Lodge and Restaurant of 40 units, Danville, Va., $300,000; the Northwest Consolidated High School, Buncombe County, more than $400,000; Physical Education Building, Winston-Salem Teachers College, $250,000; Public Library of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, more than $300,000; Initial Unit of Eastern North Carolina Sanatorium, Wilson, $500,000; Lewis Elementary School, Kinston, $250,000; Baptist Hospital addition, Bowman Gray School of Medicine and Out-Patient Building, about $1,000,000, and addition to City Hospital Winston-Salem, $500,000.

These two men have made good in a big way. In addition to this business both are engaged in numerous industrial and agricultural activities.

O. T. Fowler has had varied business experiences, such as horse trading, buying and selling lumber and farming. He is a pioneer automobile man, having operated an agency in Pilot Mountain before entering the Modern Chevrolet Co. in Winston-Salem in 1932. Mr. Fowler has been an outstanding leader in his community. He served on the Pilot Mountain School Board for eight years and was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School for ten years. He is a Mason, a member of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce and Winston-Salem Lions Club.

C. E. Jones, a veteran lumberman, in addition to other enumerated activities, has worked in all phases of the lumber industry, sawmilling, estimating, buying and selling and using lumber in finished construction. He operated a lumber business in Pilot Mountain until World War I, was connected with Thurman Lumber Co. in Greensboro until he and Mr. Fowler organized their own company. He is an active supporter of all community projects and is affiliated with several Masonic bodies, including the Shrine. He continues his membership in and support of Whitaker Methodist Church near Pilot Mountain.

W. H. WEAVER CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
Greensboro, N. C.

W. H. Weaver Construction Co., Inc., 214 West Gaston Street, Greensboro, was started in 1940 by W. H. Weaver, as individual owner, with limited operations. Two years later Mr. Weaver began to handle large housing projects and has since expanded his firm in handling military and civilian construction until the gross annual contracts now range between $3,000,000 and $3,500,000.

When Mr. Weaver started construction, he had about five employees, and his first year or two of operations amounted to $50,000 to $100,000 a year in contracts. Two years after starting, he secured contracts for housing projects and handled such jobs in Jacksonville, N. C., Morehead City and Plymouth. During that period he employed from 100 to 125 construction workers. The firm was incorporated in 1946 with W. H. Weaver as president and general manager; John D. Thomas, vice president; and R. E. Settan, secretary.

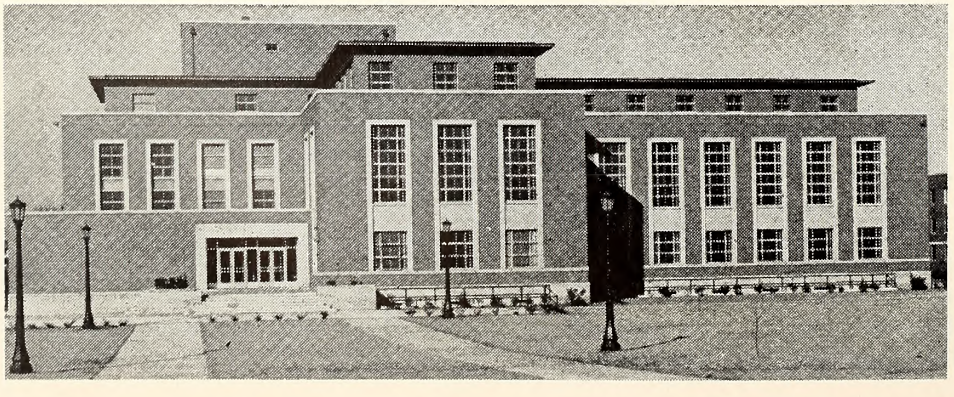
All of the Weaver operations are carried on in North Carolina; and about 75 per cent of the construction is in commercial, industrial and institutional buildings, the remaining 25 per cent in the housing field. The firm employs an average of around 300 workers, a figure which reaches 500 in peak periods. The annual payroll ranges from $500,000 to $600,000.

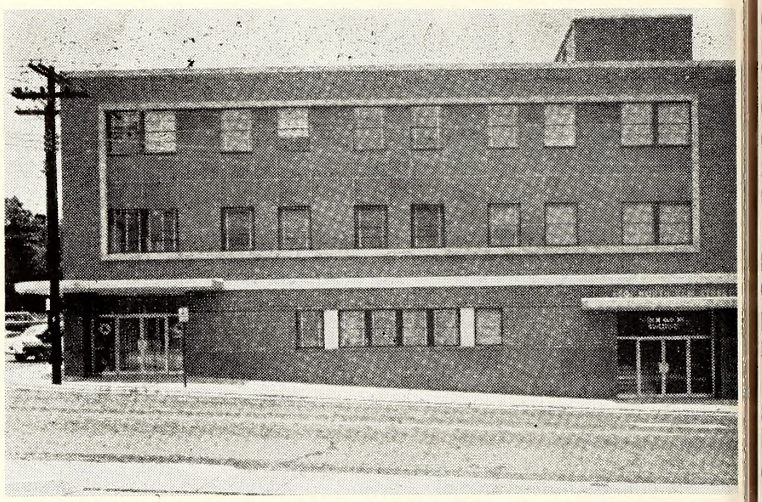
During the past several years, W. H. Weaver has engaged in large-scale construction projects, having erected some 3,000 housing units in and around Greensboro. In the two or three years following incorporation of his firm, although continuing his housing projects, by 1948 he had branched out into construction of commercial, industrial and institutional buildings.

In 1949-50 the Weaver firm handled a joint venture with T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro, as the Loving-Weaver Joint Venture, in the construction of 2,000 housing units and a shopping center at Fort Bragg. The joint firm did all the public utilities, including streets, water, sewer, and other requirements, total contract amounting to approximately $18,000,000. This firm established a record in the construction of 1,000 houses in eight months and then constructed another 1,000 houses in ten months. In addition to around 1,000 workers engaged in the general contracts, from 600 to 800 workers were used in handling the sub-contracts.

W. H. Weaver has several important contracts now in process, among them a hangar and office facilities for Piedmont Air Lines, Winston-Salem,

Library Building, A & T College, Greensboro, erected by W. H. Weaver Construction Co.





Southern Bell Exchange designated as 601 North Elm Street Building, Greensboro, erected by W. H. Weaver Const. Co.

costing about $700,000; Woman's Dormitory, East Carolina College, Greenville, $650,000; Army Reserve Training Center, Greensboro, $110,000; office building for International Business Machine Co., Greensboro, $110,000; and Brown Office Building, Greensboro, $325,000.

Among the buildings completed by the Weaver firm in recent years are several buildings for A & T College, Greensboro, among them one of the finest library buildings in the South, $1,000,000; Cleveland Avenue Homes, recently completed for Winston-Salem Housing Authority, $1,143,000; Southern Bell Office Building, Greensboro, also recently completed, $350,000; Parochial School, $150,000; and Convent School, $40,000, for the Catholic Church, Greensboro; several commercial and school buildings in and around Greensboro. The firm also renovated the old Pomona Manufacturing plant for Western Electric Co. at Pomona, near Greensboro.

W. H. Weaver is a native of Greensboro, took accounting at business college and architectural engineering extension courses from State College. He worked for a lumber firm for a few years until he started his own business in 1940. He is a member of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, and the National Association of Home Builders. Mr. Weaver is an active member of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, the Greensboro Kiwanis Club, the Merchants and Manufacturers Club, and of the Starmount, Sedgefield and Greensboro Country Clubs.

KING-HUNTER, INC.
Greensboro, N. C.

King-Hunter, Inc., 1421 Westover Terrace, Greensboro, was actually formed on a lonely island in the Pacific Ocean near the close of World War II by Lieutenant-Commanders Robert N. Hunter and Walter W. King, Jr. When these two navy officers were transferred to Naval Reserves, they returned to Greensboro and set about forming the general contracting firm. In the nine years of operation they have developed a business in which the annual average contracts have reached approximately $3,000,000.

When King-Hunter, Inc. was organized and incorporated, the two principal officers became Robert N. Hunter, presi-

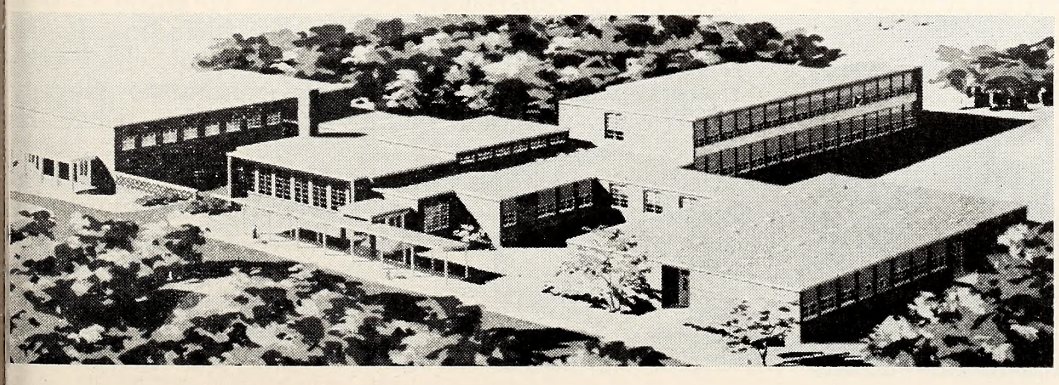
dent; and Walter W. King, Jr., secretary and treasurer. The authorized capital stock was $100,000. The firm now employs an average of about 500 workers, a figure that moves up to 700 on occasions when contracts are heavy. The annual payroll is approximately $850,000. Probably 90 percent of the contracts secured are in North Carolina; the remaining 10 per cent divided between South Carolina and Virginia. The firm does no residential building. Its contracts are fairly evenly divided in the three other principal classes of construction—industrial, commercial and institutional.

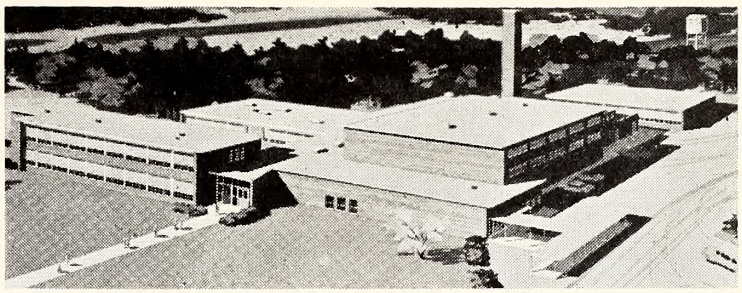
King-Hunter, Inc. now has under construction such contracts as the Professional Village, owned by 39 Greensboro doctors, consisting of 19 suits of offices for doctors and costing around $600,000; miscellaneous buildings at Camp Lejeune, $300,000; two dormitories and dining hall at Elon College, $570,000; Prison Sanatorium at McCain, $315,000; White Rock Elementary School, Winston-Salem, $415,000; Power plant, Winston-Salem Teachers College, $130,000; and others.

Among the contracts that have been completed in the nine years of operation are 12 units of Guilford County schools, $1,500,000; Elm Street Christian Church, Education Building and Chapel at Presbyterian Church, Asheboro Street Baptist Church, and Shiloh Baptist Church, all in Greensboro; First Baptist Church, High Point; additions to Randolph Hospital, Asheboro, and Annie Penn Hospital, Reidsville; Onslow County Hospital, Jacksonville; Nurses Homes, Lexington; Library, Atlantic Christian College, Wilson; addition to Law Library, UNC, Chapel Hill; Science Building, Guilford College; one dormitory and Agriculture Extension Building, A & T College, Greensboro; Greensboro Manufacturing Company, Bates Nitewear Company, Trucking Terminal and Storage Warehouse, J. P. Stevens Company, all Greensboro; Morris Hosiery Mill, Liberty; and for Cone Mills Corp., Diaper Factory and additions to Revolution, Print Works and Minneola plants.

Careers of the two principals in the King-Hunter firm have been parallel in many respects. They met some ten years ago in a joint venture construction contract handled by Blythe Brothers Company, Charlotte; and George W. Kane, Roxboro. They became fast friends, joined the Navy together as Lieutenants (j g) in the Civil Engineering Corps; both became Lieutenant Commanders and were released into the Naval Reserves as such.

Prince Ibraham (White Rock) School—Forsyth County, erected by King-Hunter, Inc.; Lashmit, James, Brown and Pollock, architects and engineers.





Northwest Consolidated High School, Forsyth County, erected by King-Hunter, Inc., Greensboro, Stinson & Avey, Winston-Salem, architect.

Robert H. Hunter is a native of Charlotte and studied Architectural Engineering at N. C. State College and Columbia University, New York City. For five years he was an estimator for Blythe Brothers Company and Goode Construction Corporation. He is a member of the Greensboro Merchants and Manufacturers Club and the First Presbyterian Church. Walter W. King Jr., is a native of Greensboro and a graduate in Civil Engineering from Carolina. He earned membership in Phi Beta Kappa and was a member of Tau Beta Phi Engineering Fraternity. He worked for and became superintendent for George W. Kane serving as such for several years. He is a member of the First Christian Church and the Greensboro Kiwanis Club.

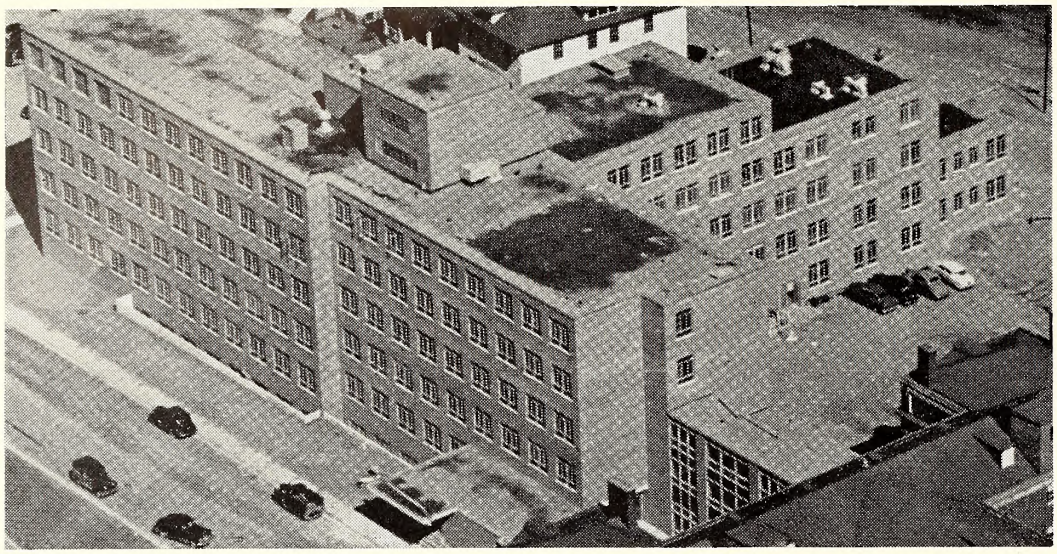
BARGER CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
Mooresville, N. C.

Barger Construction Co., Inc., 384 North Main Street, Mooresville, now an important general contracting firm headed by L. Young White, had its beginning as Barger Brothers around 1900 as a lumber manufacturing firm engaged in producing and handling building materials. Its operations have expanded in recent years until the firm now handles approximately $3,000,000 in contracts annually.

The lumber and building material activities were handled by C. E., J. V. and P. M. Barger for a number of years. In 1923 L. Young White joined the firm and soon afterwards began developing the construction contract activities. He became a partner in 1926 with C. E. Barger and continued developing the construction end of the business.

In 1947 the firm was reorganized and incorporated by C. E. Barger, Mr. White and J. R. Marks, Jr., as the Barger Construction Co. and the lumbering and building materials activities were incorporated in a separate business. At the time the firm was incorporated in 1947 the construction work amounted to approximately $1,500,000. In the past several years this figure has been doubled. In 1950 C. E. Barger died and the company purchased his interest from the estate. The officers of the company now are L. Young White, president and treasurer, and J. R. Marks, Jr., executive vice president and secretary.

The Barger firm employs an average of approximately 150 workers, employment ranging from around 100 up to 300. The annual payroll now ranges from $500,000 to $600,000. The firm follows the practice of promo-



Memorial Mission Hospital of Western North Carolina, Asheville, built in 1952-54 by Barger Construction Co., Mooresville.

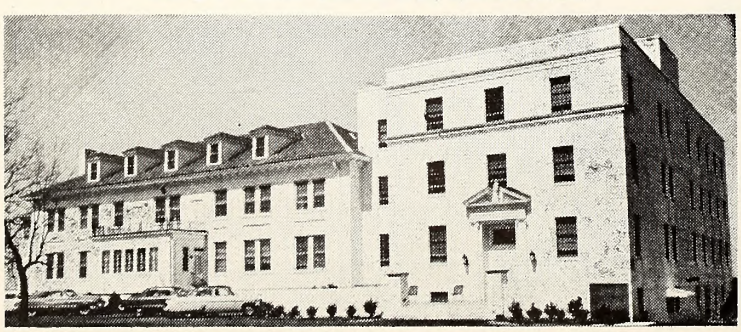
ting its personnel into supervisory and executive positions and has had splendid labor relations through the years. It has achieved a very low rate in its unemployment insurance taxes. In its personnel are four key men who are graduates of N. C. State College.

Probably 75 per cent of the Barger Construction work is done in North Carolina, although the firm has received important contracts in South Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee. Probably half of its work is in institutional building, 40 per cent in industrial building, and the remaining 10 per cent in commercial and residential construction. Much of the work is in building churches and hospitals, and normally, the firm has from 12 to 18 construction jobs going at the time.

At the present time some of the major jobs in progress are: Westminster Presbyterian Church, Charlotte; addition to Shelby Hospital, Shelby; Davie County Hospital, Mocksville; new dormitory for Davidson College, Davidson; warehouse and office building for R. Gumpert, Inc., Asheville; and remodeling and expansion for Burlington Industries at Mooresville Mill Plant, Mooresville.

Some of the larger projects completed in recent years are: Gaston Memorial Hospital, Gastonia; Memorial Mission Hospital, Asheville; Rockingham Elementary School, Rockingham; Lowrance Hospital, Mooresville; Lincoln School, Sumter, S. C.; Rayon Unit for Mooresville Mills, Mooresville; and units for Burlington Industries at Cramerton, Gastonia, Ranlo, and Mooresville in North Carolina and Johnson City and Bristol in Tennessee.

Presbyterian Home for the Aged near High Point, erected by Barger Construction Co., Mooresville.



Mr. White, native of Mooresville, attended Davidson College and went to work as a young man for the Barger Brothers. He soon became a member of the firm and started building construction in which the company has been engaged exclusively in recent years. Along with his building operations, he has taken time to engage in numerous civic activities. He is a member and former president of the Mooresville Rotary Club and the Mooresville Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Mooresville City Planning Council and an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a director of the Mooresville Telephone Co. and a director of the Piedmont Bank and Trust Co. Mr. Marks, a native of Whitakers, is a graduate of State College in construction engineering. He joined the Barger firm in 1938 as an estimator, later buying an interest in the firm. In World War II he was in Army Post Engineers Unit and was discharged as a Major. He also is a member and past president of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, past national director of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, and is a trustee of the First Baptist Church.

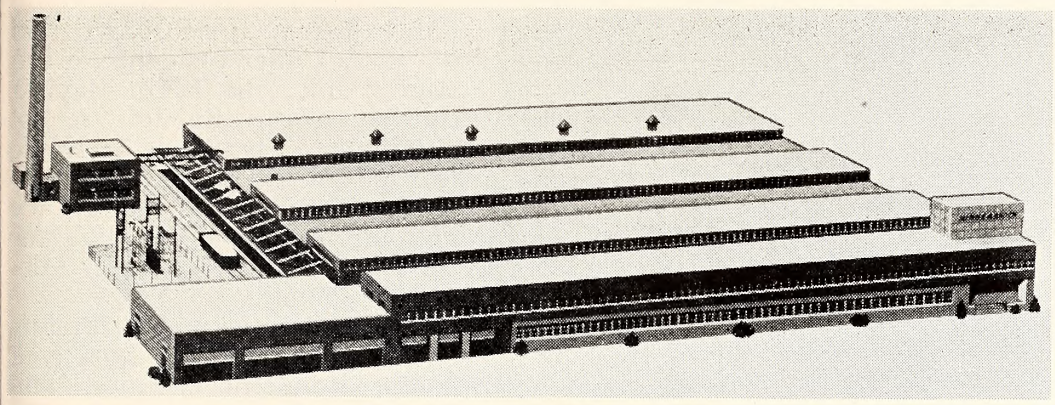
ROBERT H. PINNIX, BUILDING CONTRACTOR
Gastonia, N. C.

Robert H. Pinnix, building contractor, Commercial Building, Gastonia, began operations in a small way in 1927. The firm has now developed into one of the larger construction operations in the North and South Carolina area; and during the past fall, had 12 projects under construction representing a total cost of approximately $3,500,000.

Mr. Pinnix began operations as individual owner and continues this type of organization. He started in the construction of private homes in a local real estate development. The first year's operations consisted of the construction of four medium-price homes. The firm has expanded until it is now operating in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee. Its principal activities now are in the construction of institutional, industrial, commercial, and governmental buildings. The firm employs an average of around 200 workers, a number which occasionally reaches 450 workers when more and larger contracts are being handled.

While Mr. Pinnix is individual owner and manager of his construction activities, he employs several key men in his organization including R. H. Lindsay, general manager; J. J. Stroud, chief estimator; Robert Hazel, contract manager; Harvey Wilkinson, contract manager; and Mrs. Elsie H. Keller, office manager.

Among the important buildings the Pinnix firm has under construction or has completed during the year are additions to Threads, Inc., Gastonia; Haysi School, Haysi, Va.; Clintwood School, Clintwood, Va.; D. W. Daniel High School, Six Mile, S. C.; Tank Repair Shops, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Wilmington; Telephone Building, Southern Bell Telephone &



Modern plant of Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., erected in Gastonia by Robert H. Pinnix, general contractor, Gastonia.

Telegraph Co., Mt. Holly; Highland High School, Gastonia; Biology Building, North Carolina College, Durham; addition to plant, A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Co., Gastonia; Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. plant, Gastonia, for West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., New York; East End Elementary & Jr. High School, Gastonia; York County Office Building, Rock Hill, S. C.; York County Agricultural Building, York, S. C.; Bachelor Officers' Quarters Building, Fort Bragg; addition to North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital, Gastonia.

Other important buildings that have been erected by the firm in prior years are Lexington Memorial Hospital, Lexington; five buildings of Gardner-Webb College, Boiling Springs; several jobs for Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; Gastonia Jr. High School; Valdese Manufacturing Co. dyehouse, Valdese; classroom building and gymnasium, North Carolina College, Durham; York Rite Memorial Chapel, Oxford; Mt. Airy High School, Mt. Airy; Greer High School, Greer, S. C.; Clorox Chemical Co. plant, Charlotte; Woodruff High School, Woodruff, S. C.; five buildings, Gastonia Industrial Realty Corp.; Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Charlotte; and addition to this firm's plant, Gastonia; Talon, Inc. plant, Stanley.

Robert H. Pinnix, founder and owner, is a native of Greensboro, attended Mercersburg (Penna.) Academy and graduated from Trinity College, now Duke University, in 1924. Immediately afterwards, Mr. Pinnix moved to Gastonia and has since been active in church and civic affairs. He is a past president of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, the Gastonia Country Club, the Gastonia Rotary Club, a member of the N. C. Industrial Council, a former member of the N. C. Building Code Council and Board of Trustees of Gaston Colored Hospital, and a member of the Charlotte Country Club.

L. B. GALLIMORE
Greensboro, N. C.

L. B. Gallimore, 508 Jackson Street, Greensboro, started as a general contractor in 1932. He was individual owner then and now, and his wife looked after the office work in their home. The first contract was an Army building at Langley Field, Va. He employed 15 men on this first job. In the 23 years of operation this firm has developed gross contracts that average around $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 annually.

Starting with the small Army building, Mr. Gallimore has been engaged in erecting government buildings as well as industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings. His second contract was at Fort Bragg and soon afterwards, in 1935, erected Federal Buildings. In the years since then, he has erected around 40 new post office buildings in North Carolina and eight or ten others in other southeastern states. Probably 75% of the work done by Gallimore has been in North Carolina, and the additional 25 per cent has been done in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia. Close to 75 per cent of building done has been in the institutional field, probably 20 per cent in industrial, and 5 per cent in commercial buildings. The bulk of his work has been done for federal, state, county, and city governmental units. The firm employs an average of around 160 workers, the number running as high as 225 at times when several large contracts are in progress. The annual payroll ranges around $185,000.

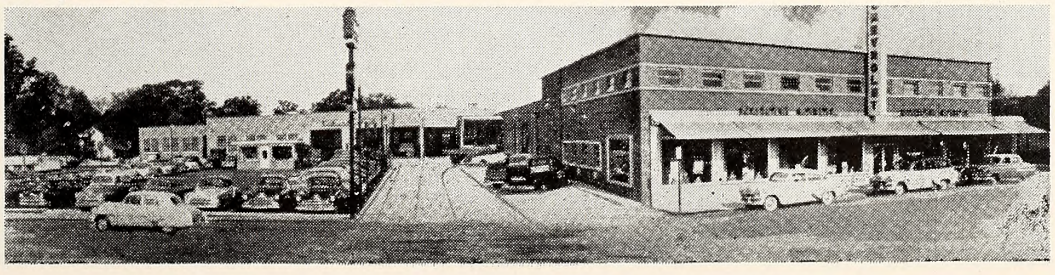
L. B. Gallimore has under construction at present such buildings as the Physical Education Building at Western Carolina College, Cullowhee, costing around $345,000; a dormitory and dining hall at Greensboro College, $320,000; four Guilford County and Greensboro City school buildings, $250,000.

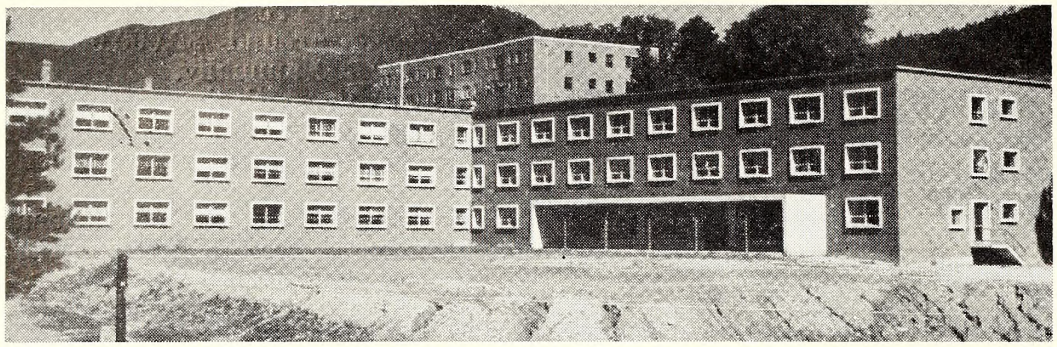
Buildings constructed earlier include the Veterans Hospitals at Oteen, N. C., Little Rock, Ark., and Roanoke, Va., in 1935-41 period; hospital construction at Fort Bragg, more than $2,000,000; construction work during World War II at Fort Bragg, Camp McCall, Fort Story, and Camp Pendleton, Va.; Bluethenthal Air Base near Wilmington; two dormitories at Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, over $1,000,000; two buildings at Western Carolina College, Cullowhee; the Coca Cola plant at Reidsville; post offices at Chapel Hill, Sanford, Smithfield, Franklin, and Elkin; North State Chevrolet Garage, Greensboro; Engineering Building, A & T College, Greensboro, $350,000; Gymnasium at Senior High School, Greensboro, special concrete, only one of its kind in the United States.

Key men with L. B. Gallimore, owner and manager of this unincorporated firm, include Worth Baldwin, assistant manager and project engineer, and Harold McCall, William Gordon, Kelley Hill, N. E. Myers and Clayton Lewis, job superintendents.

Mr. Gallimore, described as a rugged individualist and a lone wolf, is an ardent churchman. He is a

Modern station of North State Chevrolet Co., Greensboro, built by L. B. Gallimore, general contractor, Greensboro.





Boys Dormitory of Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, another L. B. Gallimore building.

native of Guilford County and without college training started in business, organized as the Greensboro Supply Company, in 1927. After one year he worked for the W. P. Rose Company, Goldsboro, four years, and then started his own firm. He has been a director of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce for five years, is a member and deacon of the First Pilgrim Church of Greensboro and conference treasurer of the North Carolina Conference of his church. Mr. Gallimore is a member of the board of trustees of Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky., and the Pilgrim Bible College at Kernersville. He is the only lay member in the 25-member group on the national board of the Pilgrim Church of America.

COLTRANE-GRAHAM CONSTRUCTION CO.
High Point, N. C.

Coltrane-Graham Construction Co., 245 South Hamilton Street, High Point, was organized in 1948 as a partnership composed of J. Wiley Coltrane and J. Rhoid Graham. At first, with limited but now with unlimited license, in the eight years of operation this firm, now a corporation, has expanded its operations until its gross annual contracts reached approximately $2,000, 000 last year with prospects of $2,250,000 this year.

When Coltrane-Graham Construction Co. started, it employed from 25 to 30 workers. The firm now employs an average of 125 workers, a number which goes as high as 200 employees in periods of heavy contracts. The annual payroll ranges around $340,-000. Practically all of the business handled is in North Carolina and is divided into about 40 per cent for industrial construction and around 20 per cent each for institutional, commercial and residential construction.

In 1950 the firm was incorporated and officers are J. Wiley Coltrane, president and treasurer; J. Rhoid Graham, vice president, and Owen Reese, secretary. These are the three directors. Mrs. Elinor H. Black is assistant secretary. Probably one-third of the contracts handled by this firm are negotiated contracts.

Among the contracts in which Coltrane-Graham is now engaged are the Morris Furniture plant, the Oakdale Cotten Mills, Harriss-Covington Hosiery Mill, the Town Motor Hotel, and three store buildings for J. Welch Harriss, all in High Point; staff houses and school building, Samarcand; gymnasium and high school, Carthage; and residences in High Point for James Millis, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter Freeze, and John Foy, along with others.

Buildings that have been constructed in recent years are the YMCA, the Nurses Home for High Point Memorial Hospital, and the R. B. Culler residence, all in High Point; the Elkin Baptist Church, three Raleigh school buildings, Brookside, Noble Road, Poole Road; the City Hospital, Thomasville; dormitory and administration building for the Glade Valley School in Alleghany County.

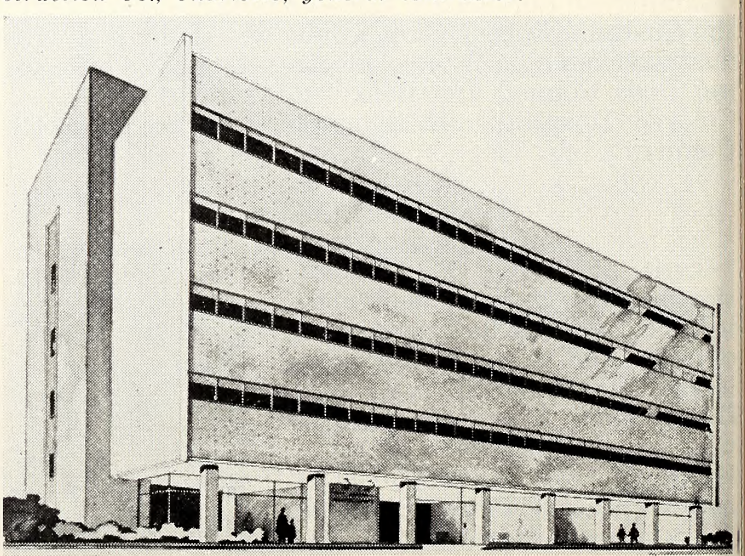
J. Wiley Coltrane, farm boy until he was 21, is a native of New Market Township, Randolph County, and still lives in that county at nearby Archdale. He began construction work with H. W. Thurber and starting as a carpenter, he worked for ten years in Jacksonville, Fla., becoming a superintendent on jobs. During the depression, he returned to North Carolina and began construction work in 1932. At that time he was building residences and had two or three helpers. During the war he went into defense work at Marietta, Ga., for two years and resumed his construction activities in High Point. This continued until 1948 when he and Mr. Graham organized their present firm. He is a member of the board of stewards of Archdale Methodist Church and a member of the High Point Lions Club.

J. Rhoid Graham is a native of Rowan County. He worked with R. K. Stewart, High Point, J. A. Jones and other construction firms for 20 years or more becoming a superintendent. He was injured on the job, returned to High Point and was City Building Inspector for a time. It was while in that position that he met Mr. Coltrane and did some work for him before they formed their partnership in 1948. He is a member of the High Point Lions Club and V. F. W., Post # 1960.

LITTLE CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

Little Construction Co., Inc., 1327 East Boulevard, Charlotte, general contracting firm, had its beginning in 1949 under the firm name of Cox, Little, and Spratt, Inc. In 1951 the charter was changed to the present name. From a modest beginning the firm

Hawthorne Medical Center, Charlotte, from architect's sketch, under construction at contract price of $590,000. Little Construction Co., Charlotte, general contractor.



has expanded until the contracts on which it was engaged in the fall months amounted in volume to more than $2,000,000.

Soon after the firm was organized, the name was changed to Little and Spratt, Inc. with Robert G. Spratt, Jr., as president and William E. Little as secretary-treasurer. In 1951 when Mr. Spratt sold his stock to the company, the name was changed to Little Construction Co. The present officers are W. E. Little, president-treasurer; W. M. Scruggs, Jr., vice president and assistant secretary; P. M. Little, secretary and W. W. Dixon is estimator and project manager.

Little Construction Co. does most of its work in North Carolina but is also licensed and carries on construction operations in South Carolina and Virginia. Most of the construction work until 1954 consisted of contracts for the state of North Carolina and for municipal and county governments. Recently the firm has secured extensive contracts from private owners for office buildings and for churches. The firm specializes in institutional and commercial work and does residential building only on special occasions.

The Little Construction Co. now employs around 190 persons and the payroll reaches close to $390,000 annually. Little Construction Co. has handled important construction projects in recent years in Charlotte, Durham, Sparta, West Jefferson, Sanford, Lumberton, Kinston, High Point, and Butner, in North Carolina and in Columbia, South Carolina.

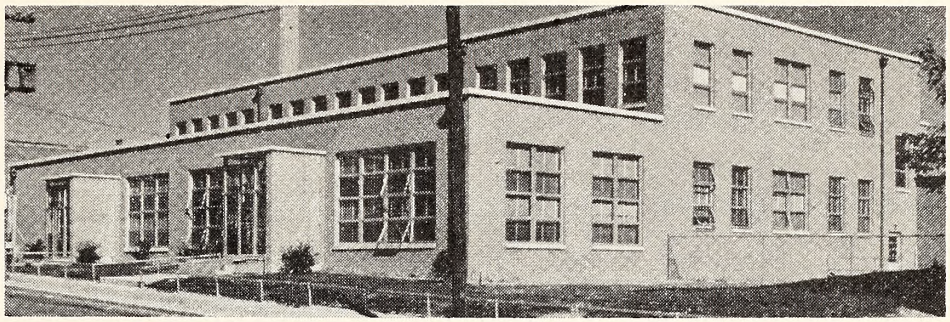
Among the larger contracts in which the firm is now engaged with approximate round-figure cost are Harvey and Royster Building renovations, State Hospital, Raleigh, $170,000; Boys Dormitory, Caswell Training School, Kinston, $350,000; Hawthorn Medical Center, Charlotte, $590,000; Robeson County Hospital addition and hospital laundry, Lumberton, $260,000; six dormitories, kitchen, Administration Building, Infirmary, Butner Training School, Butner, $1,550,000.

Recently completed buildings include building for Criminally Insane, State Hospital, Raleigh, over $400,000; ten-story office building, Security Federal Savings and Loan Association, Columbia, South Carolina, $850,000; Educational Building, Green Street Baptist Church, High Point, $415,000.

W. E. Little is a native of Charlotte, attended the University of North Carolina, and took engineering courses at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a member of the N. C. Society of Engineers and the Charlotte Country Club. W. M. Scruggs, Jr., also a Charlotte native, served three years in the U. S. Navy in the 1943-46 period and later graduated from Davidson College. He is a member of the Charlotte Country Club and the Piedmont Club.

WEST BUILDING COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

West Building Company, 1006 Reynolds Building, Winston-Salem, general contractor, was organized and incorporated in 1947 by J. Herbert West, who had formerly operated the West Construction and Appliance Company, organized in 1945. In the eight years of operation, this firm expanded its activities until the amount of its gross annual contracts now



Patterson Avenue Branch, YM-YWCA, Winston-Salem, erected by West Building Co., Winston-Salem.

average around $2,000,000.

When the West Building Company was first organized, J. Herbert West was president and treasurer; Tom Pepper, vice president (inactive); and F. D. Pepper, secretary. When Tom Pepper died in 1950, his brother, F. D. Pepper, (both prominent tobacco warehouse operators) became vice president. Hugh G. Strickland, who had joined the firm in 1952 as estimator, was promoted to secretary in 1953.

Most all of the work done by the West firm is in North Carolina, although it is licensed to operate in South Carolina and Virginia. Probably 60 per cent of the work done is in industrial construction and approximately 20 per cent each in commercial and institutional building. Recently the firm has started fulfilling contracts in government construction. The firm employs an average of around 90 workers and up to 125 workers are employed in periods of large contracts. The annual payroll ranges around $125,000.

Among the important buildings which the West Building Company has under construction are two school additions in Forsyth County, $55,000; a new Steak House and Restaurant, Winston-Salem, $100,000; a new drive-in building for City National Bank, Winston--Salem, $25,000; new heating plant, $25,000, and rehabilitation of Steam Distribution System, $150,000, both for Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro; Steam Distribution System for Goldsboro Training School, $15,000.

Among the important buildings completed in recent years by the West firm are the new Thru-Way Shopping Center, 26 stores, Winston-Salem, $800,000; Manufacturing plant, Building Number 30, Western Electric Company, Lexington Road, Winston-Salem—a multi-million dollar contract; YMCA, $500,000; an addition to Spring plant, $110,000, both for Washington Mill, Mayodan; YM-YWCA, Patterson Avenue branch, Winston-Salem, $450,000; Home Economics Building, A & T College, Greensboro, $200,000; addition to Central School, Winston-Salem, $200,000; addition to Griffith School, Forsyth County, $120,000; additional seating in Bowman Gray Stadium, Winston-Salem, $60,000.

J. Herbert West, organizer of the company, is a native of Surrey County, Va., and was with the Rust Engineering Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., for ten years. During World War II he was a Captain in the Army Ordnance Department. Mr. West also organized and is president of the J. H. West Company, Inc., with office in Greensboro, a separate corporation organized to handle residence construction work for the company. He is a member of several

civic and social clubs, a member of the First Baptist Church, a Mason and a Shriner. Mr. West and F. D. Pepper met and became good friends while in the service, one result of which was their organization of this construction firm.

Hugh G. Strickland, company secretary, is a native of Raleigh and grew up in a dozen places because his father moved frequently as a superintendent of construction. He is a graduate of High Point College and began work as a common laborer, later timekeeper. During World War II he was in Naval Service in the 1942-46 period as Aviation Ordnance Man 1/c. Before his release he went with Sparling Construction Company where he remained for six years, moving up from carpenter's helper to estimator. Joining the West firm in 1952, he is now general superintendent of construction. Mr. Strickland is a member of the First Baptist Church.

CRAIN AND DENBO, INC.
Durham, N. C.

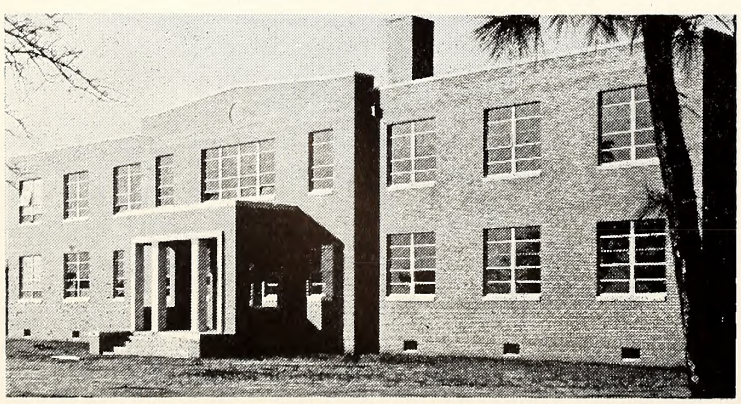
Crain and Denbo, Inc., Snow Building, Durham, N. C., was organized and incorporated in 1946 by H. S. Crain and E. M. Denbo as a contracting firm. From a modest beginning in the early years, this firm has expanded and extended operations until its gross annual business averages approximately $2,000,000.

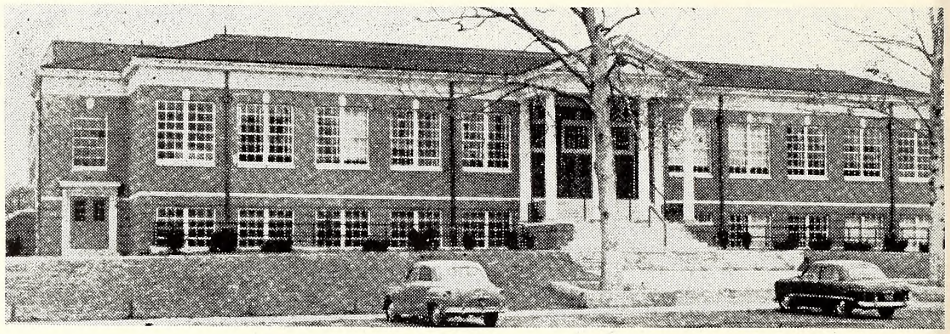
Officers of the firm are H. S. Crain, president and treasurer, and E. M. Denbo, vice-president and secretary. Among the key personnel who have been with the firm for seven years or more are Coy W. Yates, estimator, and George King, general superintendent.

Probably 95 per cent of the Crain and Denbo contracts are handled in North Carolina, largely in the central and eastern areas, but the firm operates all over the state as well as in Virginia and South Carolina. The firm does very little residential work, but confines most of its activities to building public works and heavy construction. Probably a good half or more of the work is in building public works such as water and sewage treatment facilities for municipalities. A substantial portion of the firms' business is on industrial plants, the remainder on commercial and institutional buildings.

Among the important jobs now in process are the Northside Sewage Disposal plant, Durham, $1,500,000; the Water Filtration Plant, Sanford, $250,000; and remodeling of the Evans United Stores, Durham, $30,000.

School Building at State Training School for Negro Girls, Kinston, built by Crain & Denbo, Allen J. Maxwell, Jr., Goldsboro, architect.





Physical Education Building at East Carolina College, Greenville, erected by Crain & Denbo, Inc., Durham.

Listed among important contracts completed in the nine years Crain and Denbo, Inc. has operated are the following:

Emergency Housing, University of North Carolina, $100,000; Southern Felt Corporation plant, Morehead City, $215,000; Yates Baptist Church, Durham, $100,000; North Carolina Training School for Negro girls, Dobbs Farm, Kinston, $350,000; Infirmary, Fine Arts and Science Buildings, State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, $380,000; Hillside High School, Negro, Durham, $400,000; two schools and two gyms, Jones County School System, $390,000; Health and Physical Education Building, East Carolina College, Greenville, $520,000; Sewage Disposal plant, Jacksonville, N. C., $395,000; Temporary Barracks and Subsistence Buildings, U. S. Navy, Yorktown, Va., $405,000.

H. S. Crain, native of Elkhart, Ind., and civil engineering graduate of Purdue University, was in construction work in several states before he settled in North Carolina. He was with Wm. Muirhead Construction Co. from 1932 to 1946 as vice-president and general manager. On leave of absence in 1942, Mr. Crain served as project manager for Triangle Construction Corp. in the construction of $20,000,000 worth of cantonment construction at Camp Butner, Durham. Mr. Crain is the incoming president for 1956 of the North Carolina Society of Engineers, is past president of Carolinas Branch, AGC, of the Durham Engineers Club and of the Durham Lions Club. He is a past chairman of the N. C. Licensing Board for Contractors, a director of the Better Health Foundation of Durham and is a Mason. Mr. Crain is currently listed in "Who's Who in Engineering" and has been selected to be listed in the next edition of "Who's Who in the South Southwest".

E. M. Denbo is a native of Orleans, Ind. and a civil engineering graduate of Purdue University. He was engineer with the Indiana Bell Telephone Company for twelve years for which position he was called into active duty with the U. S. Navy. He served for five years in both theatres in World War II. He was assistant Officer-in-Charge of Construction at the beginning of the $38,000,000 Naval Air Base in Bermuda, later becoming Officer-in-Charge of Construction. In the Pacific theatre he was in charge of construction at Guadalcanal, Guam and other island bases. He received the Legion of Merit for outstanding professional and construction ability. He was released as a captain and is now a member of

the reserves. He is a member of Duke Memorial Methodist Church, a member of the Kiwanis Club, the N. C. Society of Engineers and the Professional Engineers of North Carolina. He is currently serving as Junior Director of the Durham Engineers Club and is a Mason and a Shriner.

O. W. GODWIN, INCORPORATED
Dunn, N. C.

O. W. Godwin, Incorporated, North Fayetteville Street, Dunn, was started by O. W. Godwin as individual owner and was incorporated in 1949. This firm has expanded extensively in its construction activities until its gross annual contracts now range from $1,500,000 to around $2,000,000.

Mr. Godwin's father was a builder and his son grew up in the building industry. In 1949 the firm was incorporated with O. W. Godwin as president; Victor Anderson, vice president; and Mrs. E. S. Hinson, secretary and treasurer. Present officers are Mr. Godwin, president and general manager; R. S. Creswell, vice president; and Mr. Godwin's sister, Mrs. Garnett G. Jackson, secretary and treasurer.

Probably 60 per cent of the Godwin contracts are in institutional buildings; about 20 per cent in industrial buildings; and another 20 per cent in municipal and government construction. All of the construction is in North Carolina, largely in the Coastal Plains area. The firm employs an average of around 125 workers, going up to 200 workers in periods of heavy contracts; and the annual payroll ranges around $500,000.

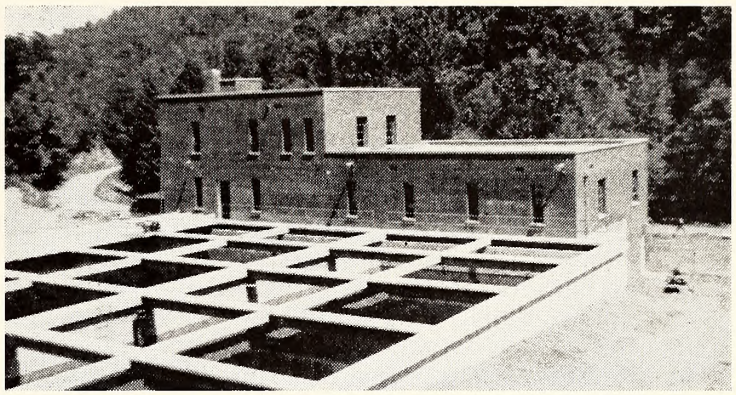
Among the buildings now being erected by the Godwin firm are school cafeterias, Saint Pauls, $45,000, and at Hallsboro, $45,000; Southern Pines High School Building, $112,000; two dormitories, Elizabeth City State Teachers College, $290,000; Central High School addition, Elizabeth City, $75,000; and recently completed the 50-unit housing project at Dix Hill, Raleigh, $260,000.

Among buildings completed in recent years are one at East Tuberculosis Hospital, Wilson, $25,000; classrooms and auditorium addition, New Hanover High School, Wilmington, $900,000; Ashley High School, Fayetteville, $210,000; highway structure on Route 301 South, Dunn, $35,000; McCain Hospital Disposal plant, $225,000; remodeling Mess Halls, Fort Bragg, $1,000,000; E. E. Smith Senior High School, Fayetteville, $650,000.

O. W. Godwin, native of Harnett, worked with his father in the building trade until he started his own firm. He is a member of the Glad Tidings Church Assembly of God, and is active in Chamber of Commerce work, town improvement and other civic affairs. He owns a cabin at Sneads Ferry and is an ardent fisherman and does some hunting. R. S. Creswell, a native of Greenville, S. C., has been a draftsman with engineering and construction firms for 22 years. He came to N. C. and joined O. W. Godwin in 1952 and was elected vice president of the firm in 1954.

WILLIAM B. DILLARD CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
Sylva, N. C.

William B. Dillard Construction Co., Inc., Sylva, was organized in mid-1946 as an individually owned firm by William B. Dillard. The firm was incorporated in 1951 and in the nine years of operation has developed a volume of business which now exceeds $1,710,000 annually.



Waynesville Water Works plant in Haywood County, built by William B. Dillard Construction Co., Sylva.

During the first part-year of operation, Mr. Dillard's business volume was only $5,000; and he employed only two helpers with a payroll of $2,000. Last year this firm employed as high as 275 workers, and the annual payroll exceeded $460,000.

When the firm was incorporated in 1951, Mr. Dillard became president; and the additional officers of the firm now are W. G. Dillard, vice-president, and Catherine H. Dillard, secretary. Included in the key personnel are Mrs. C. E. Thompson, office manager; Craig Roland, graduate in construction engineering; and Kenneth Welch, graduate in civil engineering, both of N. C. State College; and Don Schuller, graduate of civil engineering, Penn. State College.

Although William B. Dillard Construction Co. operates largely in North Carolina, it also does construction work in Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, and South Carolina. The major portion of the construction work is in commercial buildings, schools, and public buildings. In addition to his construction firm, Mr. Dillard is president of two other related firms, the Builders Supply and Lumber Co., Sylva; and Builders Supply and Hardware, Waynesville.

Among the important contracts completed by this firm are numerous school buildings in Jackson, Swain, Macon, Haywood, Graham, Buncombe, and Madison Counties in North Carolina; seven schools in Gilmer County, Ga.; three schools in White County, Ga.; Federal Housing Projects at Clayton and Eatonton, Ga.; the REA Building, Haywood; Brunner & Lay Warehouse, and Pepsi-Cola plant, both in Asheville; Waterworks System, Waynesville and Andrews and Sewage Disposal in Jasper, Ga.; and Dixie Stores, Hendersonville and Waynesville.

William B. Dillard, founder and head of the firm, is a native of Sylva and attended Western Carolina College, Cullowhee and N. C. State College, Raleigh. He was a pilot in the United States Air Force in World War II and started building operations on the day he was discharged from service, June 20, 1946. In addition to his other business connections, Mr. Dillard is president of the Jackson County S & L Association and a member of the board of directors of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce.

MERCHANT CONSTRUCTION CO.
Asheville, N. C.

Merchant Construction Co., 284 Biltmore Avenue, Asheville, was started in 1904 by L. L. Merchant,

who with two or three helpers began building small residences and other structures. During the 51 years of operations, this firm has expanded until the volume of its annual contracts now ranges between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

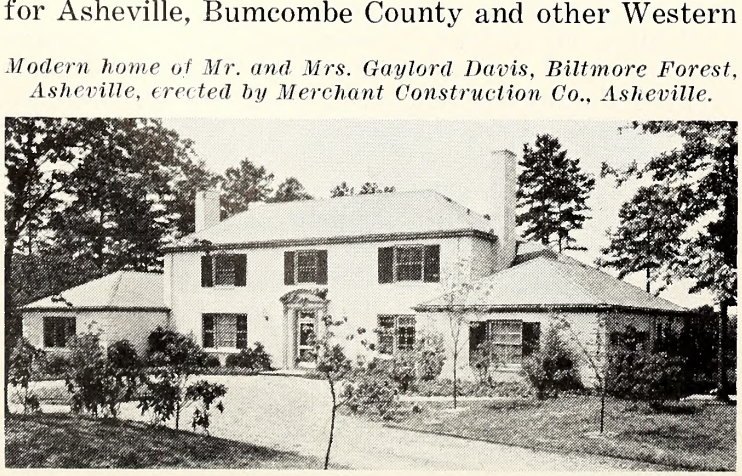
In 1908 Mr. Merchant was joined by his brother-in-law, B. H. Harris, who became a partner in 1924; and in 1916 his brother, Oscar L. Merchant, joined the firm, later becoming a partner in the business. This partnership continued as L. L. Merchant Construction Co. until 1938 when it was incorporated under its present name.

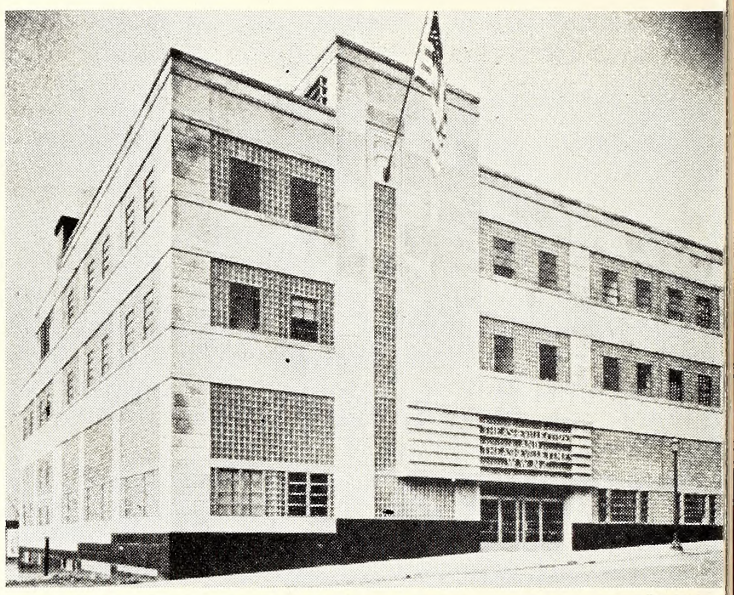
Merchant's firm started out building residences and by 1908 started construction of school buildings. Within a few years, it was erecting commercial buildings and soon afterwards went into industrial construction also. In 1921 this firm erected the Jackson Building, Asheville's first skyscaper; and in 1928 built another of Asheville's early office buildings, the Public Service Building. Novel in construction, Mr. Merchant built in 1925 "The Frith," a Mediterranean style home for Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt on the Vanderbilt estate.

Merchant Construction Co. does about 90 per cent of its work in North Carolina, largely in the mountain area, but also operates in South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The firm normally employs from 125 to 150 workers, but at times this number reaches 300. The annual payroll ranges from $600,000 to $800,000. Most of its work is in industrial and commercial construction, but it handles some institutional work and a small number of residential contracts.

The Merchant company is now engaged in building one of the first research buildings to be erected in Western North Carolina for the American Enka Corporation. Among other buildings it has erected are the Citizen-Times Building, Asheville; Sears-Roebuck buildings in Asheville and Greenville, S. C.; the Bon Marche Department Store, Coca-Cola Bottling Plants in Asheville, Hendersonville, Hickory, Murphy, Bryson City, Marion and Forest City (built or remodeled); numbers of additional buildings at the American Enka plant at Enka and Lowland, Tenn.; branch banks for Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. in Asheville and for First National Bank & Trust Co. in Asheville and Hendersonville; the original plant for Dayton Rubber Co. at Hazelwood (Waynesville); plants for Van Raalte Co. at Bryson City and Franklin; office and shop for Nantahala Power and Light Co.; several buildings for Oerlikon Tool and Arms Co. at Swannanoa; school buildings for Asheville, Bumcombe County and other Western

Modern home of Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Davis, Biltmore Forest, Asheville, erected by Merchant Construction Co., Asheville.





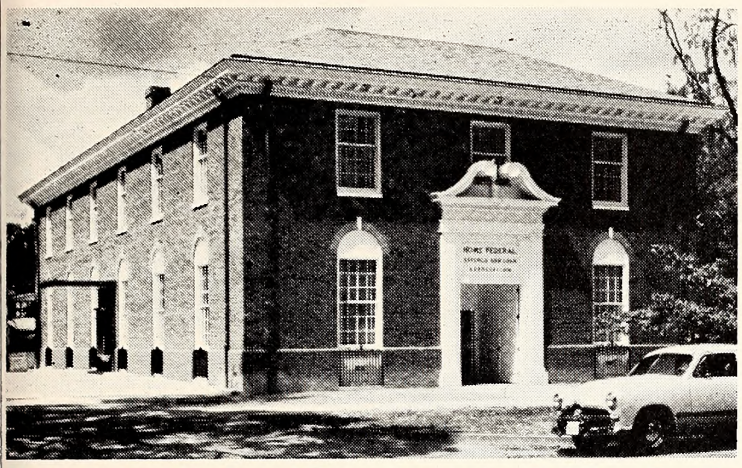
Newspaper Publishing plant and radio station of Asheville Citizen-Time, built by Merchant Construction Co., Anthony Lord, Asheville, architect.

North Carolina city and county units; numbers o churches in WNC, and residences for Irvin J. Reute Harry H. Straus, Jr., Gaylord Davis, Demare Bess, and many others in Asheville and surroundin areas.

When Merchant Construction Co. was incorpo rated in 1938, L. L. Merchant became presiden His son, L. C. Merchant was named vice presiden and O. L. Merchant became secretary and treasure In 1950 L. L. Merchant became chairman; L. C. Mer chant, president; John P. Brown, vice president and Ben H. Harris, secretary and treasurer. S. I Pyatt is an additional director. In length of servic L. L. Merchant, founder, has 51 years; Ben H Harris, 48 years; L. C. Merchant, 28 years and num bers of other employees have many years of servic with the firm.

L. L. Merchant, the founder, is a native of Indian but came to Hendersonville as a youth with his pa ents. In 1902 he moved to Asheville, began carpen ter work, and then moved into building constructio a couple of years later. He saw service in the Spa ish-Amercian War and is a past State Commander o the Spanish-American War Veterans. He is a form er member of the Asheville Optimist Club; and ha been an official of the First Congregational Churc in Asheville for many years. He is now relativel inactive but is chairman of the board of the firm h founded.

L. C. Merchant, a native of Asheville and a grad uate in civil engineering from Georgia Tech, joine his father in the firm in 1927. He became vice pre ident in 1938 and president in 1950. He is a men ber and former director of the Asheville Chamber o Commerce, the Asheville Rotary Club, Carolina Branch of AGC, and the Engineers Club of WN Ben H. Harris, a native of South Carolina, move across the state line into Union County, N. C. as youth. He was a graduate of the first class of th former Asheville Farm School, now Warren-Wilso College. He attended D. L. Moody's School at Mou Hermon, Mass., studied carpentry in Boston, retur ing to this State and joining his brother-in-law i 1908. He has been secretary and treasurer of th firm since 1950.



Home Federal Savings & Loan Association Building, Fayetteville, erected by Player Realty & Construction Co., Fayetteville.

PLAYER REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO
Fayetteville, N. C.

Player Realty and Construction Company, 121 Bow Street, Fayetteville, was organized and incorporated in 1946 by Richard L. Player and H. C. Player, brothers, as a successor to the Player Realty Co., a corporation solely owned by Richard L. Player. This corporation, engaged in building construction, real estate development and sales and related activities, has enjoyed splendid growth in its nine years of operation, reaching a point where its average annual construction volume is approximately $1,300,000.

Officers at the time the firm was organized were Richard L. Player, president; Mrs. Jane W. Player, his wife, vice president; and H. C. Player, secretary and treasurer. These officers form the board of directors. Since that time Homer Barrett has been elected as an additional vice president, and Mrs. Harriet Fralix has been named assistant secretary and treasurer. Mr. Barrett is sales manager of the real estate department; Mrs. Fralix is in charge of the insurance department, and Ferman Riddle has charge of the mortgage loan department.

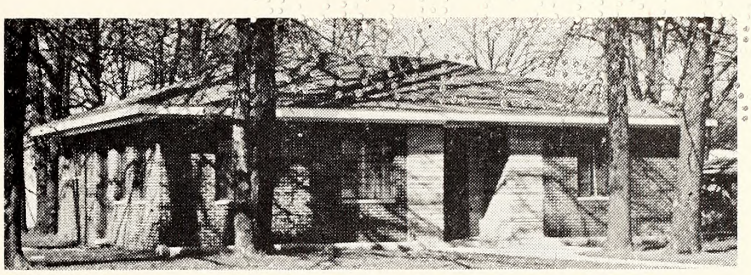
At the time of its organization, the firm was capitalized at $50,000 and has since developed capital assets in excess of $150,000. It employs an average of nine office personnel and around 100 outside employees. Its annual payroll for all departments is approximately $350,000.

In its construction program, Player Realty and Construction Co. has been engaged in housing developments, apartment projects, school buildings, swimming pools, bank buildings, fire stations, office buildings, warehouses, stores, garages, and miscellaneous buildings. During recent fall months, it had under construction in excess of $450,000 in various buildings.

In addition to its contract construction, the firm has handled several real estate developments and sales which reach around $1,500,000 annually. Also in connection with these operations the Player firm operates a general insurance business and conducts a loan servicing department.

JOHNSON & GEDDES
Bonnie Doone, Fayetteville, N. C.

Johnson & Geddes, 308 Mike Street, Bonnie Doone, near Fayetteville, was organized as a general contracting firm in 1946 by Hugh G. Geddes and J. R. Johnson as a partnership. The firm has been eminently successful in its 9 years of operation as is indicated by the fact that its gross contracts have reached an excess of $1,335,000 annually.



Tree-surrounded home of Johnson & Geddes, building contractors, Fayetteville.

When Johnson & Geddes was first organized, the two partners supervised all contracts and handled the office work. Starting with 12 to 15 employees, the firm in its first few years secured contracts for construction amounting to less than $90,000. The firm now employs an average of 85 workers, a number which at times reaches 145; and the annual payroll ranges from $150,000 to $200,000. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Geddes continue supervision of the construction work. Key employees in the organization are E. L. Cameron, Jr., general superintendent; J. H. Causey, Max Davis, A. C. Cameron, and J. T. Warwick, building foremen. In 1952 Mrs. Doretta Ivey was employed as bookkeeper and is now in charge of all office work.

Approximately 80 percent of the work done by Johnson & Geddes is for the Federal Government, practically all of it at Fort Bragg. The remaining 20 percent is divided between commercial and industrial construction. The firm is now engaged in some highway work. Practically all of its operations are confined to North Carolina, although some work is done in South Carolina.

In addition to its government work and present highway construction, the firm is now erecting the J. C. Clark Building and the B & H Department Store Building, both in Fayetteville. Among other jobs completed by the firm are the new Stedman, Sunnyside, and Eastover School additions; the Hope Mills Agricultural and Shop Building, the new Belk-Hensdale Department Store; the Park and Recreational Buildings; the McInnis Tourist Court, all in Fayetteville or Cumberland County; and the new Sanford Cafeteria, Sanford.

Johnson & Geddes is a member of the Carolinas

Modern Belk Store at Rockingham, built by Johnson & Geddes, Fayetteville.



Branch AGC, and last year was awarded a certificate by this association for having the smallest number of accidents in 1953. Mr. Johnson is a Georgian and Mr. Geddes is from Illinois. Both have become enthusiastic Fayetteville citizens and are active members of the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Johnson is from Eastman, Ga., and is an active member of the Fayetteville Exchange Club. Mr. Geddes is a native of Auburn, Illinois, and is active in the Masonic Order.

E. G. WILSON CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
Gastonia, N. C.

E. G. Wilkinson Construction Co., Wilkinson Boulevard, Gastonia, general contractor, was organized and incorporated in 1948 by E. G. Wilson. In the seven years of operations, this firm has developed and expanded until the amount of its contracts average around $1,200,000 annually.

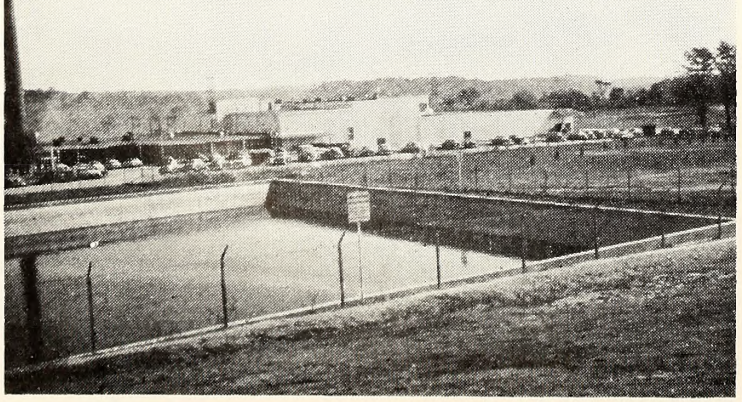
Starting small with only four or five employees, Mr. Wilson's first contract was for building porches. From that small beginning, the firm now employs an average of 130 workers; the number occasionally reaches 175 and the annual payroll ranges around $400,000. Probably 80 per cent of the work done is in North Carolina, although the firm is licensed in South Carolina and Florida and does some construction in those states.

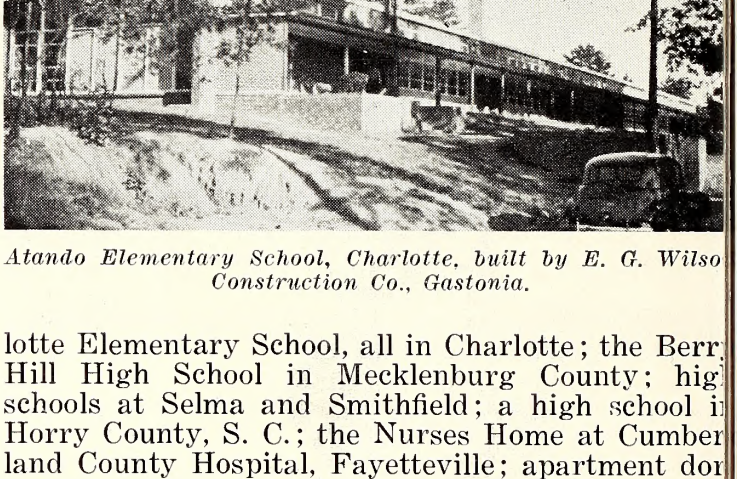
About 40 per cent of the work done is in constructing industrial buildings. Commercial and institutional buildings run about 20 per cent each and residences and public utilities construction run about 10 per cent each. The public utilities operations include pumping stations, filter plants, and similar construction. The firm has around ten contracts in process at a time.

In 1950 C. R. Pearce joined the firm as office manager and became secretary and treasurer in 1952. Mr. Wilson continues as president and general manager, and Mrs. E. G. Wilson is vice president of the firm. Joe Kaylor is engineer and chief estimator, Mrs. C. R. Pearce is bookkeeper, and M. L. Carpenter is general superintendent.

Among the important buildings erected by the Wilson firm are the Holly Knit Dyeing and Finishing Plant, Mount Holly; the American and Efird Plant at Maiden; the Sellers Manufacturing Company's Water Filter System at Saxapahaw; an addition to the Nelson Plant at Whitnel; the McClintock Junior High School, the Statesville Road Elementary School, the Atando Elementary School, and the North Char-

Dyeing and Finishing plant of American-Efird Co., at Mt. Holly, another E. G. Wilson Construction Co. achievement.





Atando Elementary School, Charlotte, built by E. G. Wilso Construction Co., Gastonia.

lotte Elementary School, all in Charlotte; the Berr Hill High School in Mecklenburg County; hig schools at Selma and Smithfield; a high school i Horry County, S. C.; the Nurses Home at Cumber land County Hospital, Fayetteville; apartment dor mitory at North Carolina Sanatorium, McCain; an three projects at Camp Lejeune.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Greenville, S. C., but a a child moved with his family to Ramseur. He at tended Weaver College and Carolina at Chapel Hil As a young man he worked for William Muirhea Construction Co., Harrison-Wright Construction Co Charlotte; and Daniel Construction Co., Greenville S. C. During World War I he saw service for abou four years with the Army Corps of Engineers i Africa and Europe. He entered the service as a pri vate and was discharged as a Captain. He is firs vice president of the Gastonia Chamber of Com merce, a member of the Carolinas branch of AGC, former member of the Lions and Optimist Clubs, member of the Main Street Methodist Church, a Elk, and on the Board of the Red Shield Boys' Clu of the Salvation Army. Mr. Pearce, a native o Cuthbert, Georgia, attended College Park Technica School and was flight instructor in the Army Ai Force. He was with the Engineering Department o the Georgia Highway Department for two years. H is a Captain in the Air Force Reserves, a member o the First Baptist Church, a 32nd degree Mason, an a member of the Eagles Club.

A. A. RAMSEY & SON, INC.
Shelby, N. C.

A. A. Ramsey & Son, Inc., Shelby, general con tractor, was organized in 1915 by A. A. Ramsey, former carpenter and brick layer. Starting wit only three or four helpers, Mr. Ramsey, later assist ed by his son, T. A. (Jack) Ramsey, has develope the business until his annual contracts in recen years have reached $1,000,000 or more annually.

Mr. Ramsey continued the firm under his nam as individual owner until his son joined the firm a a partner. In 1954 the firm was incorporated unde its present name with A. A. Ramsey as presiden and T. A. Ramsey, his son, as secretary and treas urer and general manager.

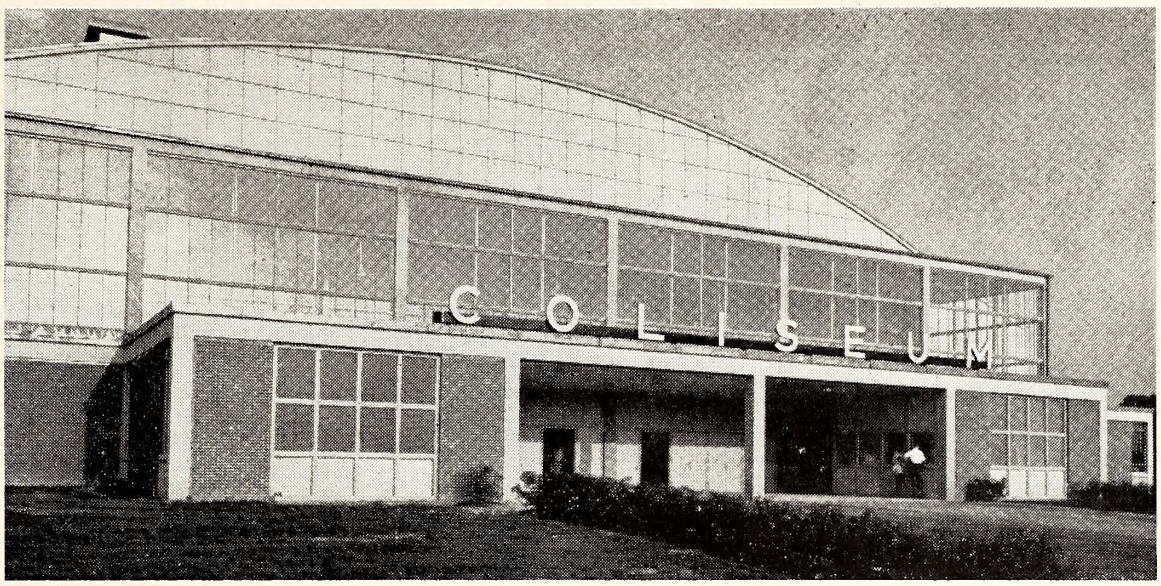
Probably 60 to 70 per cent of the work done b the Ramsey firm is in institutional construction wit around 20 per cent in commercial buildings and th remainder in residences. About 60 per cent of th construction done is in North Carolina and about 4 per cent is in South Carolina. From six to eigh projects are in process practically all of the time The Ramsey organization now has several contract

including one for the Washington School in Cleveland County, $200,000; four other Cleveland County school buildings, $200,000; and an addition to the Nebo High School in McDowell County, $150,000.

Among other completed buildings are the educational building of the First Baptist Church, Shelby , $300,000; The Barr Street High School, $400,000, and South Side Elementary School, $200,000, both in Lancaster, S. C.; Sims High School, Union, S. C., close to $500,000; the Fair Forest High School, Spartanburg, S. C., $200,000; the Gordon High School, Dillon, S. C.; Several Alamance County schools, about $500,000; and 13 Robeson County school some years ago, more than $1,000,000.

A. A. Ramsey is a native of Cleveland County with little formal education but with native ability has developed a splendid organization. He is a member of the Carolinas Branch AGC, of the First Baptist Church, and the Shelby Chamber of Commerce. "Jack" Ramsey, a native of Shelby and graduate of the Shelby High School, practically grew up in the business with his father. He is a member of the Lions Club, director of the Chamber of Commerce, and a former member of the Shelby Jaycees. He is a deacon of the First Baptist Church and brotherhood president of the Kings Mountain Baptist Association.

Shelby Community Center, left Community Building; right, bath house, with swimming pool in rear. All buildings erected by A. A. Ramsey & Son, Shelby.



Modern new Memorial Coliseum, Winston-Salem, home of Wake Forest College basketball club and other important events, erected by Frank L. Blum Construction Co., Winston-Salem.

FRANK L. BLUM CONSTRUCTION CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Frank L. Blum Construction Co., 860 West 4½ Street, Winston-Salem, was organized and incorporated in 1954, largely by the former employees of Frank L. Blum & Co., following Mr. Blum's death in March, 1954. The new firm entered into contract to finish contracts undertaken by the earlier firm which had developed a business amounting to annual contracts totaling around $1,250,000.

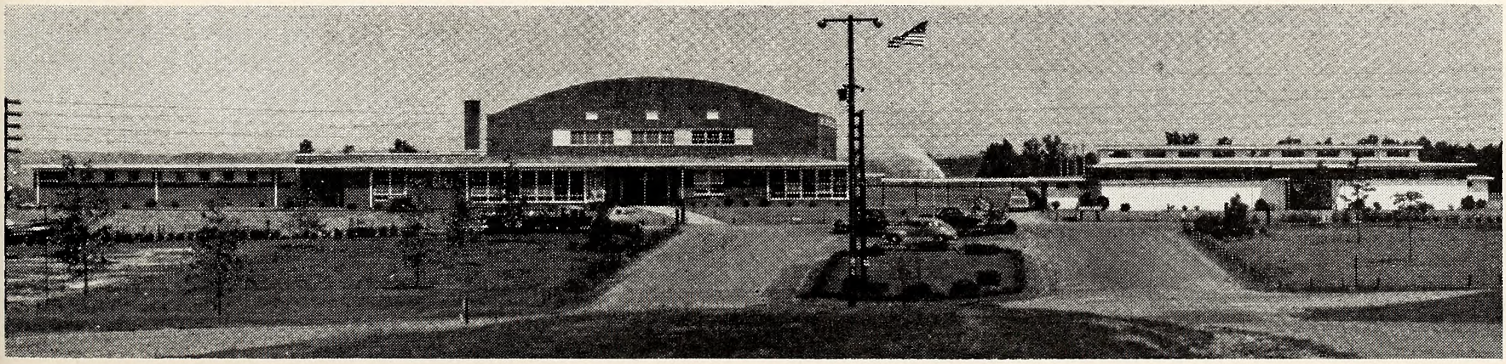
Mr. Blum had organized his firm May 15, 1923, and had developed into one of the largest firms in the Winston-Salem area. He made provisions before his death by means of which a group of his former employees could organize, take over and carry on his building operations. Arrangements included an agreement to carry on the contracts in process for the Frank L. Blum estate.

Officers of the new firm are J. A. Hancock, president; R. K. Wyatt, vice president; L. L. Tocce, secretary and treasurer. These three officers, with Ralph Stockton, Sr., as a non-employee, brought into the firm because of his vast business experience, and H. M. Morgan compose the board of directors for the 14 stockholder-employees of the earlier Blum firm.

The Frank L. Blum Construction Co. operates entirely in North Carolina and does all of the four general types of construction, including industrial, commercial, institutional and residential. The firm normally employs an average of around 200 workers, a number which reaches 225 in periods of more-than-usual large contracts. The annual payroll ranges around $625,000.

Among the important buildings now being constructed by the Blum organization are the Winston-Salem residences of Howard Gray, C. W. Womble and Mrs. Robert Shore; Nurses' Home for Winston-Salem Teachers College; the Red Shield Boys Club of the Salvation Army; the parking deck for the Reynolds Realty Co., and remodeling the building of the Hood Bank, all in Winston-Salem.

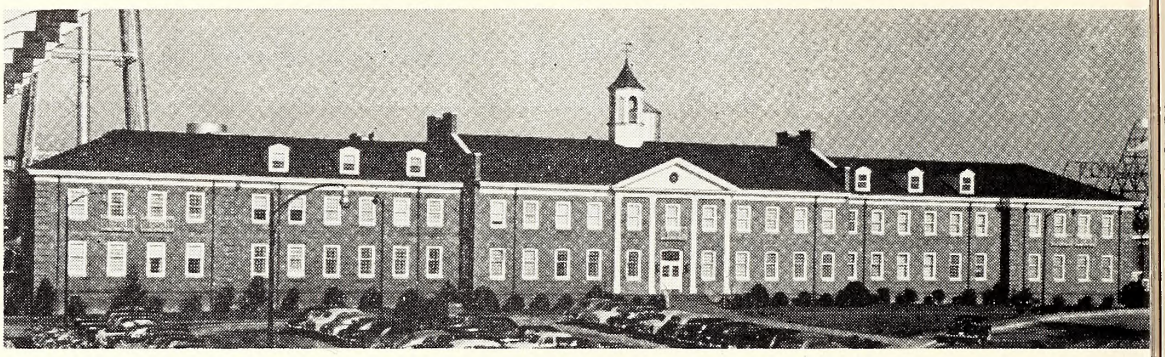
Among the important buildings constructed by the firm in prior years are the WSJS-TV Building, contract price $50,000; two dormitories for the Metho-



dist Children's Home, $175,000: restoration work on eight buildings in Old Salem, including The Tavern, Boys School, John Vogler and Christoph Vogler Homes, and the Community Store; buildings for McLean Trucking Co. and Roadway Express; buildings and additions for Chatham Manufacturing Co., Elkin; Hanes Dyeing and Finishing Co.; Arista Mills and Mengel Box Co., Winston-Salem; the noted Winston-Salem Memorial Coliseum, Winston-Salem; the Power House, and two dormitories for the new Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem; and the recreational facilities at Memorial Park (Tanglewood Farm) near Winston-Salem.

Frank L. Blum, native of Salem, was in the construction industry for 32 years and as individual owner built up a business that reached $2,000,000 a year. He was active in civic affairs, taking extensive interest in the Red Shield Boys Club, the Memorial Coliseum, the Methodist Children's Home, and was an active Kiwanian. His interest in his employees was demonstrated by the provision he made by which they could re-organize and carry on the work he so successfully developed.

J. A. Hancock, president of the new firm, is a native of Winston-Salem and a graduate in civil engineering of The Citadel, Charleston, S. C. He worked for a period with the City of Winston-Salem as a building official and then in 1953 joined the Blum firm. He is a member of the board of elders of the Home Moravian Church and of the Rotary Club. R. K. Wyatt has been with the Blum company for 20-odd years and is vice president and superintendent of construction. L. L. Tocce, secretary and treasurer, had been with the Blum organization for ten years, and H. M. Morgan, the other director and construction foreman, had been an employee for 15 years.



Cannon Mills modern office building at Kannapolis, built by Hickory Construction Co., J. N. Pease & Co., Charlotte, architects-engineers.

HICKORY CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
Hickory, N. C.

Hickory Construction Co., Inc., Union Square, Hickory, a general contracting firm, was organized in 1941 by C. V. Garth and R. V. Moss. In the 14 years of its operations, it has developed a business that reaches to approximately $1,000,000 a year.

Most of the construction work of the company is in industrial plants which amounts to probably 70 per cent. Institutional work makes up probably 20 per cent of the activities, while the other 10 per cent is in residential and commercial building. The firm operates largely in North Carolina but probably 15 per cent of its volume has been in Virginia. The firm usually has from six to ten contracts going at the time. Hickory Construction Co. employs an average of around 150 workers, the number sometimes reaching 200. The annual payroll ranges from $185,000 to $250,000.

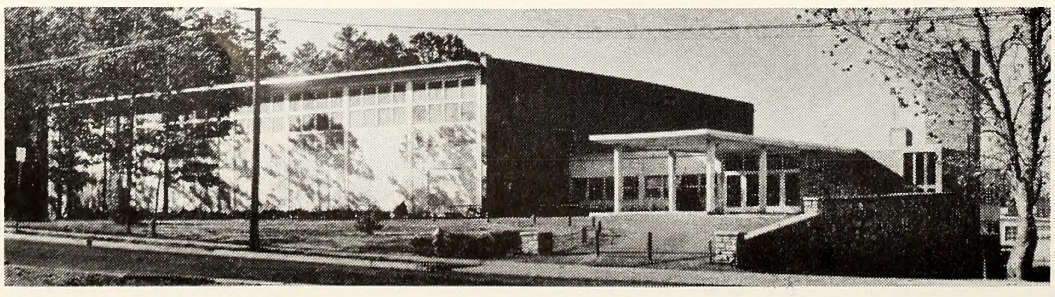
Among the important contracts now in process are the District Memorial Hospital, Andrews; the swimming pool for the Stallings Airport Base, Kinston; and two buildings as additions to the North Carolina State Hospital at Morganton. Among the significant buildings the company has built in recent years are the Cannon Mills office building, Kannapolis; the Wiscassett Mills YMCA at Albemarle; the Community Building on Mt. Mitchell for the Division of Parks, C & D; the First Baptist Church, Hickory; the Hickory Community Center; the Mount Airy YMCA; the Farm Colony Building, N. C. State Hospital, Morganton; the swimming pool at the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville; the Mars Hill Baptist Church; the Century Furniture plant, Hickory; the Minerals Museum at Gillespie Gap near Spruce Pine, and numbers of others.

Officers of Hickory Construction Co. are C. V. Garth, president (inactive); R. V. Moss, secretary-treasurer and general manager; Mrs. Garth, vice president; and Mrs. Moss, a director. These are the owners of the stock in the corporation.

Mr. Garth is the son of Reverend J. G. Garth, well known as editor for many years of the *Presbyterian Standard*, Charlotte. He is a native of Tennessee and a graduate of Davidson College. He was an officer in the Air Force in World War I, and after his service he returned to Shuford Mills, Hickory. He is now vice president of Shuford Mills. Mr. Garth joined Mr. Moss in organizing the Hickory Construction Co. in 1941 but has never been active with the firm.

Mr. Moss, a native of Wilson, is a graduate of Wake Forest College. For several years he was engaged in handling building materials in Hickory until he and Mr. Garth organized the Hickory Construction Co.; since then he has been in charge of the operations of this firm. Mr. Moss is a member of the Hickory Chamber of Commerce, the Corinth Evangelical and Reformed Church in Hickory.

Hickory Community Center, erected by Hickory Construction Co., Hickory. Raymond & Rado, architects-engineers, New York City.



ROGERS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Smithfield, N. C.

Rogers Construction Co., 217-A Market Street, Smithfield, was established in 1925 by J. P. Rogers as individual owner. After a partnership during a period of operation, Mr. Rogers again became sole owner and continues as such today. After a modest beginning, Mr. Rogers has built up his firm until today an average of the gross amount of contracts annually is around $1,000,000.

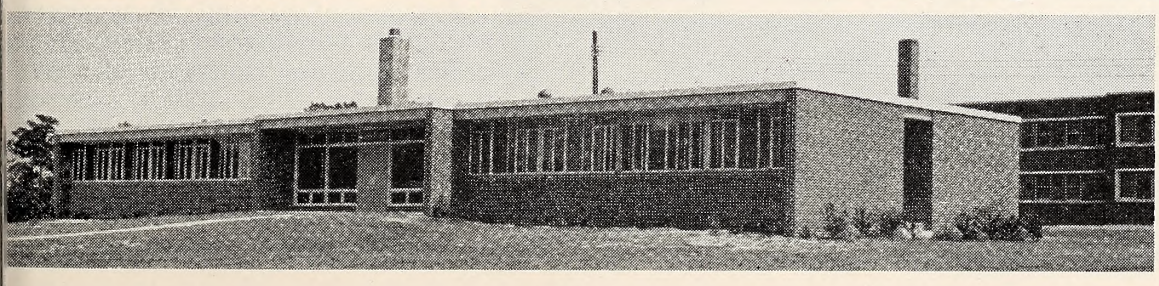
J. P. Rogers was the son of a carpenter and contractor and grew up in the construction industry. He started building residences and small commercial buildings and has developed a very substantial contracting firm. In his younger days, Mr. Rogers was superintendent for Walter Clark, Wilmington, in the construction of county school buildings. While these buildings were under construction, Mr. Rogers completed the contract and continued erecting school buildings. During a period of operations, the firm was a partnership under the name of Rogers and Lowrimore, which was dissolved in 1933.

Rogers Construction Co. confines its operations to North Carolina, largely in Smithfield and in an area embraced within a radius of 150 miles. Probably 40 per cent of the work done by the firm is in industrial construction; 35 per cent in institutional work; 20 per cent in commercial buildings; and probably 5 per cent in government construction. The firm employs an average of around 90 workers, a figure which reaches 100 or more during periods of large contracts. The annual payroll averages around $220,000 and at times in recent years has reached close to $400,000.

One of the important structures erected by the Rogers firm and completed a year or more ago is the State Health Building on Caswell Square, 6 stories high and adjoining the Caswell Building containing the Central Office of the Employment Security Commission. This is a thoroughly modern structure costing approximately $578,000. The Rogers firm is now engaged in erecting a building for Smithfield Industries at Smithfield, to be occupied by the Jerrold Corporation, costing approximately $100,000; also under construction are the Clayton High School and Library, $105,000; a gymnasium at the Corinth-Holder School, $65,000; and the Four Oaks School, $40,000, all three in the Johnston County School System.

Among the buildings erected in recent years by Rogers Construction Company are a PHA Housing Project, Carver Courts, Kinston, $1,235,000; an Automotive Maintenance Building at the Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, $125,000; Wilsons Mills School and Gym, $70,000; the Richard B. Harrison School, $75,000; the Pine Level, Benson, and Smithfield Schools, $130,000, all of the Johnston County School System; the Shell Service Station, Highway 301 South, Smithfield, $17,000; the Johnston County Health Center, Smithfield, $45,000; Norwich Knitting Co., Clayton, $43,000; J. C. Penney Store, New Bern, $155,000; the First Baptist Church, Smithfield, $225,000; and the First Presbyterian Church, Smithfield, $60,000; Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, Smithfield, $55,000; and the new Smithfield Water System, $122,000.

Modern Johnston County Health Center, built by Rogers Construction Co., Smithfield, Wm. Moore Webber, architect.



J. P. Rogers, native of Swansboro, started construction work with his father and has been engaged in this line for more than 30 years. He started in Wilmington and moved to Smithfield in 1930. Much of his construction work during the years has been on school buildings. During World War II, Rogers Construction Co. completed many contracts for the Army, including those at Camp Davis, Seymour Johnson Field and Fort Bragg. Mr. Rogers is a steward in the Centenary Methodist Church, a former Patron of the Eastern Star, a Rotarian, a Mason, and a Shriner. J. P. Rogers, Jr., a native of Smithfield, took architectural work at State College and at Mount Herman. He worked with his father during vacation periods and became a full-time employee of the firm in 1945. In 1949 he was promoted to job superintendent.

WRENN-WILSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Durham, N. C.

Wrenn-Wilson Construction Co., 208-9 Trust Building, Durham, was organized and incorporated as a general contracting firm in May, 1948, by O. Z. Wrenn, Jr., O. Z. Wrenn, Sr., and C. T. Wilson, with limited building license. This firm has developed and expanded until it operates under unclassified and unlimited license and now has gross annual contracts that reach an average of $1,000,000 annually.

When the firm was first organized O. Z. Wrenn, Sr., was president; O. Z. Wrenn, Jr., vice president; and C. T. Wilson, secretary and treasurer. In 1952 Mr. Wilson's interest was purchased by the Wrenns, and Mr. Wrenn, Sr., became president and secretary and Mr. Wrenn, Jr., became vice president and treasurer. In 1953 Mr. Wrenn, Sr., died, and Mr. Wrenn, Jr., became president, treasurer and general manager; Mrs. Donna A. Wrenn became secretary, and P. D. Ross was named vice president and assistant secretary. The majority of the stock in the corporation is now owned by O. Z. Wrenn, Jr.

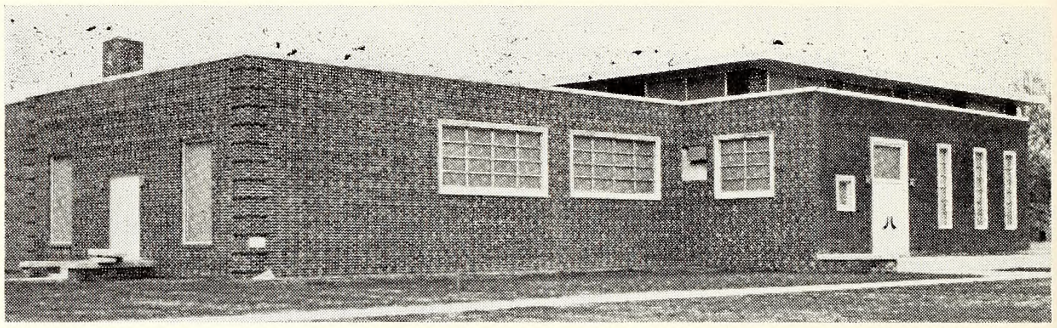
Probably 90 per cent of the work done by the Wrenn-Wilson firm is in North Carolina, although contracts are filled in South Carolina and Virginia. Probably close to one-third of the work done is in each of three major divisions, industrial, commercial and institutional construction and probably 10 per cent in residential work. The firm also handles contracts for bridge construction and for sewer lines. Among important construction jobs either completed or in process are the following:

The Nuclear Building, N. C. State College, $300,000 (this building was the only unrestricted nuclear reactor in the

world at the time it was completed some two years ago); Water Filtration plant, Clarksville, Va., $150,000; Rigid Frame Bridge Structure for the Expressway, Baltimore to Washington, $250,000; Commerce Building, N. C. College, Durham, $400,000; White High School, Edenton, $300,000; Chowan Hospital, Edenton, $200,000; T. V. Studio and Transmitter Building for T. V. Station, WITN, Washington, N. C., $100,000; addition to water and sewer lines for City of Raleigh in 1955; Central Heating plant, Louisburg (N. C.) College, $75,000; Temple Israel, Kinston, $100,000.

O. Z. Wrenn, Sr., a native of Durham and graduate in civil engineering of N. C. State College, worked for several firms in his earlier days. Among them were William Muirhead and Nello Teer, Durham, and was sales manager for the Southern Engineering Co. in Charlotte. He was a member of the Durham Engineers Club until his death some two years ago.

O. Z. Wrenn, Jr., a native of Greensboro, was brought up in Charlotte, and moved to Durham in 1932. He took chemical engineering at N. C. State College for four years. He was with the U. S. Rubber Co. as an engineer and estimator for the Southeastern Construction Co. in Charlotte. In 1947 he organized the Durham Development Co. with his father as a partner, and in 1948 was one of the organizers of the present construction firm. He is a member of the Toastmasters Club and is president of the Durham Engineers Club.



Temple Israel, Kinston, built by Wreen-Wilson Construction Co., Durham.

L. P. COX COMPANY
Sanford, N. C.

L. P. Cox Company, Sanford, well-known construction firm, was founded in 1915 by L. P. Cox, now president and chairman of the Board. The firm was licensed in 1925 under the North Carolina laws and incorporated in 1938 for the convenience of associating the sons of the president with the organization.

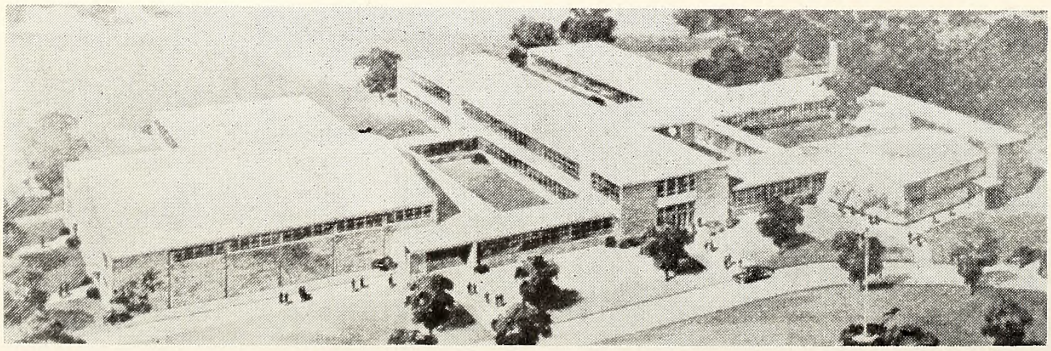
Although L. P. Cox Company is licensed to operate in North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina, the principal operations are carried on in North Carolina. Construction completed by this company includes industrial, commercial, institutional and public and private housing projects.

Executive offices are maintained in Sanford and are staffed with engineers and construction personnel long associated with the industry and recognized experts in their particular assignments. Field offices are maintained where necessary to provide adequate supervision to the operations of the company. This company has long been associated with A.G.C.

L. P. Cox was born in Jonesboro and is prominently identified with the activities of the Jonesboro Methodist Church, holding many offices through the years. He is a director of the First Federal Saving and Loan association and a veteran of World War I.

Albert Leslie Cox, secretary-treasurer, received his education at Jonesboro High School and North Carolina State College. He is similarly identified with the Jonesboro Methodist Church. He is an officer in the Buffalo Masonic Lodge, a member of the North Carolina Society of Engineers, and the Sanford Kiwanis Club. He is a veteran of World War II.

Architect's drawing of new Fayetteville Senior High School, built by L. P. Cox Co., Sanford, Leslie N. Boney, Wilmington, architect.



DU BOSE CONSTRUCTION CO.
Kinston, N. C.

Du Bose Construction Co., 1314 West Vernon Avenue, Kinston, was started in 1934 by George Du Bose who gave his name to the firm. He was individual owner and started with a small crew of 15 workers in building homes and small stores. The firm was incorporated early in 1955, under its present name and has developed until its gross annual contracts now reach approximately $1,000,000.

Mr. Du Bose come to Kinston to build a house for his friend, Pat Crawford, liked Kinston and continued to reside and operate there. The authorized capital of the firm is $100,000, with $50,000 paid in. The officers are George Du Bose, Sr., president; Carroll Du Bose, vice president; and George Du Bose, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Liston L. Mallard is draftsman, and Mrs. Eugenia Strother is bookkeeper for the firm.

All of the work done by Du Bose is in North Carolina and practically all of it in and around Kinston. Residential construction forms the bulk or about 60 per cent of the business; commercial around 20 per cent; institutional 15 per cent; and industrial probably 5 per cent. The firm employs an average of around 50 workers, a figure which goes us as high as 80 employees in periods of heavy contracts. The annual payroll ranges around $175,000. Mr. Du Bose is also engaged in building six residences for sale to GI purchasers.

Recently the Du Bose firm

completed a 5-year contract in building 125 houses for sale or rent to DuPont employees. The site and buildings cost approximately $1,200,000, and Mr. Du Bose owns the residences except for some that have been sold to DuPont employees.

Among the buildings now being constructed by Du Bose are an addition to Holy Trinity Catholic Church, Kinston, $55,000; covered passage ways at Caswell Training School, Kinston, $50,000; extensive alteration and renovation of Kinston Electric Co. Building, $60,000; and fine residences for Dr. J. D. Lemly and Dr. R. E. McDonald of the DuPont Laboratory and Albert Martin, Kinston.

Many homes, including the three now under construction and others built earlier, range in cost from $30,000 to $70,000 each. Among the earlier Kinston homes are residences of R. A. Thompson, Jr., Willis Hines, Dr. Fleming Fuller, R. E. Copeland, Dr. Oscar Cranz, Howell Rasberry, M. H. Palmer, and J. J. Rowland, and the Kinston Armory which cost around $90,000.

George Du Bose, native of Sumter, S. C., attended Wofford College and started construction work in South Carolina. He came to Kinston in 1934 to build the Pat Crawford home and stayed. He is a member of the Board of Stewards of Queen Street Methodist Church, a director of the Commercial National Bank, a member of the community seeking the Presbyterian College for Kinston, a former member of the Kinston City Council, a former Kiwanian, an Elk, and a Mason. Carroll Du Bose and George Du Bose, Jr., are Kinston natives, both having seen service in the Army Air Corps. Carroll is still in College, George, Jr., has graduated from Guilford College and is now active in the company.

O. L. SHACKELFORD, INC.
Kinston, N. C.

O. L. Shackelford, Inc., 104 East Blount Street, Kinston, was started in 1934 by O. L. Shackelford, who had worked for and later bought out the construction firm headed by T. A. Mitchell. Arthur D. Shackelford became head of the firm, following his father's death. In the 21 years of operation, this company has developed a business to the extent that its gross annual contracts now range between $750,000 and $1,000,000.

In 1914 T. A. Mitchell started building residences in a small way. In 1924 O. L. Shackelford went to work for him. In 1929 Mr. Shackelford bought out his former employer and continued the business under his own name. The firm was incorporated in 1951.

First officers of the corporation were O. L. Shackelford, president; Arthur D. Shackelford, vice president; Mrs. Muzette D. Shackelford, treasurer, and Miss Mary West, secretary. Following the death of O. L. Shackelford in 1954, his son succeeded him as president; Mrs. M. D. Shackelford became vice president and treasurer; and Miss Mary West continued as secretary and became assistant treasurer. Ray Meadows is general superintendent and Elwood Gwaltney is paint superintendent. The authorized capital is $300,000, and $25,000 was paid in at first and later increased to $50,000. The capital assets are now around $75,000.

All of the Shackelford operations are carried on in North Carolina and largely in the eastern section of the State. The firm continues to erect many nice residences, but much of the construction now is of schools, churches and commercial buildings. The firm employs about 60 workers regularly, a number which is increased to 80 on occasions. The annual payroll ranges between $250,000 and $300,000. At present Shackelford is engaged in constructing a bank and office building for the Home Federal Savings & Loan Association, Kinston, the contract for which is around $200,000 and the Elks Lodge, Kinston, contract about $100,000.

Among the buildings erected in recent years by the firm are Teachers Memorial School, Kinston, $360,000; J. H. Sampson School and addition, $400,000; Adkin High School Gym, Kinston, $125,000; Southwood School addition, Lenoir County, $120,000; Shop and Band Room Building, Grainger High School, Kinston, $200,000; Camp Glenn Elementary School, Morehead City, $150,000; Warren County General Hospital, Warrenton, $220,000; Simon-Bright Homes Housing Project addition, Kinston, $450,000; about 40 residences comprising the major part of Morehead City's pre-war residential waterfront, including summer homes for Ste. Pierre DuBose of Chapel Hill; George Watts Carr, Durham; Clarence Taylor, Morehead City; Oscar Greene, Sr., Harvey C. Hines, Dr. Paul F. Whitaker and R. A. Whitaker, all of Kinston.

O. L. Shackelford, native of Greene County, moved to Freemont where he attended school and as a young man started to work in the Public Utilities Department of Fremont, later becoming a sort of unofficial City Manager. During World War I he was in service in the Navy Construction Battalion. After his discharge he moved to Kinston and started work for the Walter & Gurley Auction Company. For a period he was with the State Highway Department and started work for T. A. Mitchell in 1924. Mr. Shackelford was on the City Planning Board, a deacon in the First Baptist Church, an Elk, a Rotarian, and a 32nd degree Mason. Mrs. Shackelford, from Granville County, attended Oxford College and married Mr. Shackelford in Kinston. Since his death she has been active as vice president and treasurer of the firm. Miss West, a native of Craven County, attended Woman's College, UNC, Greensboro, and has been secretary of the firm since 1946.

Arthur D. Shackelford, native of Kinston, attended public schools there and took Civil Engineering work at VMI and Yale University. He served in the Navy in 1945-46 before attending Yale and returned to work in his father's firm in 1948. He was an instructor in the Engineering School, Corps of Engineers, Fort Belvoir, Va., in 1950-52. Again he returned to the Kinston firm and became president in 1954. He is a member of the board of directors of the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, A Rotarian, Jaycee, Elk and Mason.

POTTS-BROWN COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

Potts-Brown Company, 404½ South Tryon Street, Charlotte, general contractor, was organized and incorporated in 1946 as the Norman A. Smyth Company by Norman A. Smyth, J. T. Brown, and L. C. Campbell. Under a re-organization the name was

changed to its present name by charter revision September 1, 1955. Under its former name, the firm developed contracts which ranged from $600,000 to $1,000,000 in recent years.

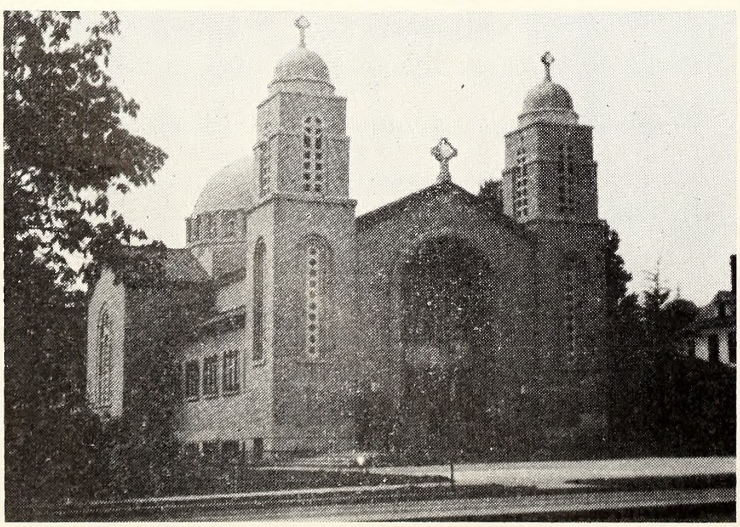
Officers of the company are J. T. Brown, president; W. G. Potts, vice president and treasurer; V. C. Kilby, secretary; and Geneva F. Brewer, assistant secretary. The authorized capital stock of the new firm is $200,000.

The firm employs an average of around 100 workers, reaching a top figure of 270 workers. The annual payroll is around $200,000. The largest percentage of the work handled by the company has been in North Carolina, but it also is licensed in and has fulfilled contracts in South Carolina and Virginia.

Among the important buildings erected by the firm in its nine years of operation are: four REA buildings at Cornelius, N. C.; and Abbeville, Conway, and Marion, S. C.; Community Hospital at Loris, S. C.; addition to Mecklenburg Sanatorium, Huntersville; Myers Park Methodist Church's Educational Building; Greek Orthodox Church, Covenant Presbyterian Church's Recreation Building, all in Charlotte; Trinity Methodist Church's Sanctuary, Jacksonville, N. C.; Department of Home Making Building, Queens College, Charlotte; Administration and Science Buildings, Pembroke College, Pembroke; Three Schools in Robeson County; Park Road Elementary School Building, Charlotte; additions to Wadesboro and Whiteville High Schools; Armory additions in Charlotte; swimming pools, Sanford, and Carmel Country Club, Charlotte; battery charging shop, addition to water plant, railroad siding, and Diesel fuel storage facilities, all at Camp Lejeune; meat cutting plant, mess hall (500 men), and addition to water plant at Fort Bragg; water treatment plants at Jacksonville, Carolina Beach and Henderson; mill addition to Barnhardt Manufacturing Co., Charlotte; Parks-Belk Company Store, Pulaski, Va.; National Guard radar stations, Badin and Wadesboro; two public housing projects, Salisbury; steel tower (650 ft.) at Cape Fear, N. C.; and Army Reserve Training Center, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. T. Brown, president, a native of Charlotte now residing in Concord, is a B.S. graduate in civil engineering at Carolina. He was with W. M. Piatt, consulting engineer, Durham, for three years. He was

Greek Orthodox Church, Charlotte, dedicated in 1954, built by Potts-Brown Co., Charlotte.





Department of Homemaking Building, Queens College, Charlotte, built by Potts-Brown Co., Charlotte.

an engineer with the N. C. Highway Department for four years and was engineer with Goode-Blythe and Harrison-Wright building firm of Charlotte for seven years on construction of Marine Base at Camp Lejeune, and engineer and project manager for the Marine Air Station at Edenton and was also at the Oak Ridge Atomic Energy Plant for two years. He became an active member of the firm in 1952.

Mr. Potts, a native of Davidson and graduate of Davidson College, started work with his father in residential construction. He also worked with the Goode-Blythe and Harrison-Wright firm on construction at Camp Lejeune. He was in the U. S. Marine Corps for four years and attended the Army Engineering School at Fort Belvoir. He was released as a Captain after seeing service in the Pacific theater. Joining the Smyth firm in 1947, he acquired an interest in the business, and became secretary. He joined Mr. Brown in re-organizing the firm a few months ago. He is a member of the Carmel Country Club, an Elk, and a Mason.

Mr. Smyth, a native of Maryland, is a graduate of Georgia Tech and had 14 years of construction experience before the organization of this company in 1946.

GUY FRYE & SONS, INC.
Hickory, N. C.

Guy Frye & Sons, Inc., 30 Twenty-third Street, N. W. (Longview), Hickory, general contractors, was started in 1920 by Guy Frye, formerly an odd-job man, and has been developed by Mr. Frye and several of his children until his contracting, millwork, and building materials operations now provide gross annual income that ranges between $500,000 and $800,000.

Mr. Frye, a Catawba County farm boy, born in Hickory, as a young man began doing odd-job carpenter work while working at a brick yard. Later he operated a small brick yard himself and started grading roads and hauling dirt with team and wagon. Around 1925 Mr. Frye started building construction of residences and small commercial jobs, and around 1936 expanded these operations.

As Mr. Frye's children (He has 10—all living) grew up, they joined him in his operation. First to join was his oldest son, H. J. Frye, and in regular order Harold Frye, Howard Frye, Ned Frye, Arnold Frye, and Robert Frye, while a sister, now Mrs. Martha

Frye Eggers, office secretary, joined the firm. In 1950 the firm was incorporated with Guy Frye as president, H. J. Frye as vice president, and Robert G. Frye, secretary and treasurer. Harold, Howard, Arnold, and Ned Frye are superintendents on various construction projects.

Guy Frye & Sons employs an average of about 80 workers, the number ranging up to 115, and the annual payroll ranges from $100,000 to $150,000. In recent years the firm has developed its institutional construction until it comprises about 40 per cent of the total. Industrial and commercial construction run around 25 per cent each, and the remaining 10 per cent of the business is in residential construction. Practically all of the firm's work is in Piedmont and Western North Carolina, some in the eastern part of the State, and the firm has operated also in South Carolina. Four or five crews are kept busy practically all of the time.

Guy Frye & Sons is now engaged in building the P. E. Monroe Auditorium at Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory, and has other projects in process. Among the buildings that have been erected by the firm are Bunker Hill High School and other Catawba County schools, the gymnasium at North Carolina School for the Deaf, Morganton; ESSO Standard Oil Co. bulk plants, Charlotte and Asheville; Shuford Mills Plastic Plant, Hickory; Granite Falls High School Building, Caldwell County; Ronda Elementary School Building, Wilkes County; and additions to Lyerly Full Fashion and Elliott Knitting Mills, Hickory; additions to Hickory High School and Oakwood, Kenworth, and Longview Schools. Lyerly's Gift Shop, Hickory; remodeled Shuford Hardware Building, Better Homes Furnishing Co. Store, Hickory; J. C .Penney Co. Store Hickory; probably 75 to 100 filling stations for Standard Oil Co. all over the State, and numerous others.

Mr. Frye, founder of the firm, has continued his farming operation along with development of his construction firm in order to give employment to his children. Both he and his sons have been active in civic affairs, and he and two sons have been members of the board of aldermen and Mayor of the Town of Longview, a corporation nestling against the western edge of Hickory. He has been a life-long member and active in Bethel Methodist Church. H. J. Frye has also been Mayor and a member of the Board of Longview, is a trustee of Bethel Church, a former member of the Lion's Club and a member of the Moose Lodge. Harold Frye is also active in Bethel Church. Arnold and Ned were in Army service during World War II and are members of the Moose Club. Robert Frye, a graduate of Lenoir-Rhyne College, has had periods of service in both the Army Air Force in World War II and Naval Air Service, during the Korean War. Mrs. Eggers attended Lenoir-Rhyne College and is a member of the Moose Club.

Note—Will Frye, noted Carolina football player, is a son of H. J. Frye.

M. G. CROUCH LUMBER CO.
Hickory, N. C.

M. G. Crouch Lumber Co., Highway 71A, just east of Hickory, a second generation sister and brother team, is one of the oldest construction firms in the foothills of North Carolina and is engaged exclusively in residence construction with millwork production in its own plant. This firm, beginning modestly some 45 years ago, has developed until its annual contracts have reached approximately $600,000 in recent years.

The firm was started in 1910 by M. G. Crouch, a native of Lower Creek Township, Burke County, who moved to Hickory in the early 1900's. He established a cabinet shop devoting much of his time to making tables. He started building small homes and other buildings by contract in the early 1920's and by 1928 was devoting almost full time to home construction. As members of his family grew up they became partners, and in 1933 he bought his present site and developed his office and plant for millwork production.

In 1944 Mr. Crouch died and operation of the business was taken over by his daughter, now Mrs. Bobbie Crouch Landis, and his son, C. Conrad Crouch. During the war period Conrad Crouch was in the Navy for about two years, and Mrs. Landis operated the business alone. Much of the millwork-plant production during the period was for Army and Navy requirements. The firm employs an average of around 75 workers, the number sometimes reaching 100; and the annual payroll ranges around $250,000. Under the slogan, "Builders of Better Homes," the firm has erected many of the nicest homes in Hickory and other nearby counties. The firm also handles some sub-contracting, particularly plumbing and heating The business is fairly evenly divided between residence building and millwork.

Mr. Crouch, the founder, worked for several years for the Piedmont Wagon Co. after he moved to Hickory, and on the side built tables, which developed into a cabinet shop business from which the firm grew. He served on the Hickory City Council and was active in other civic affairs. Mrs. Landis is a graduate of Lenoir-Rhyne College in Hickory and soon afterwards started bookkeeping work for her father. She operated the plant during the war while her brother was away. She was a former president and is now district chairman of the Altrusa Club. Conrad Crouch is a graduate of Duke University in business administration and joined his father in the plant in 1931. He volunteered in the U. S. Navy and was in charge of Navy gun crew on Merchant Marine ships. After two years he was released with the grade of lieutenant. He is a member of the Hickory Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and the Executives Club.

H. D. BARNES, INC.
Greensboro, N. C.

H. D. Barnes, Inc., 233½ North Greene Street, Greensboro, general contractor, was organized and incorporated by H. D. Barnes in July, 1945. In the ten years of operation, this firm has developed its business until the average gross amount of its annual contracts reach approximately $500,000.

Among the first contracts of the firm was an addition to the general office building of the Burlington Industries in Greensboro and an addition to this firm's Vamoco Mills, Franklinton. Since that time the firm has handled a number of contracts for Burlington Industries. Practically all of the work done by H. D. Barnes is in North Carolina, although the firm is licensed to operate in Virginia also. Probably half of the construction done is in industry and around 25

per cent is done in commercial and institutional building with some residential work.

H. D. Barnes, Inc. has as its principal officers H. D. Barnes, president; Miss Betty T. Barnes, secretary and treasurer; James T. Connor is general superintendent of construction. The authorized capital is $100,000. The firm employs an average of 50 to 60 workers, a number which sometimes reaches 100 when several large contracts are in process. The annual payroll ranges from $75,000 to $90,000.

Among the buildings now in process of construction are the Dining Hall and Student Apartments of Guilford College and an addition to Burlington Industries Main Office at Greensboro. Among contracts completed are the Infirmary and Laundry Buildings at Woman's College, UNC, Greensboro, Library and Dormitory Buildings at Guilford College and additions to Burlington Industries plants at Burlington, Asheboro and Ossippee.

H. D. Barnes is a native of Clarksville, Tenn., and grew up in New Orleans and is a civil engineering graduate of Tulane University. He worked for three or four years out of Atlanta in the Southern States for The Foundation Company of New York. He came to North Carolina as engineer and assistant superintendent for the firm which built the Washington Duke Hotel; then, for The Foundation Company, he was engineer and assistant superintendent in building the King Cotton Hotel in Greensboro. In the 1933-45 period, Mr. Barnes was with Charles W. Angle, Inc., Greensboro, leaving that firm to organize his own business. He has lived in Greensboro since 1933 and is a member of the Greensboro Country Club and attends the First Presbyterian Church.

Developers-Builders Add Many Residence-Business Areas

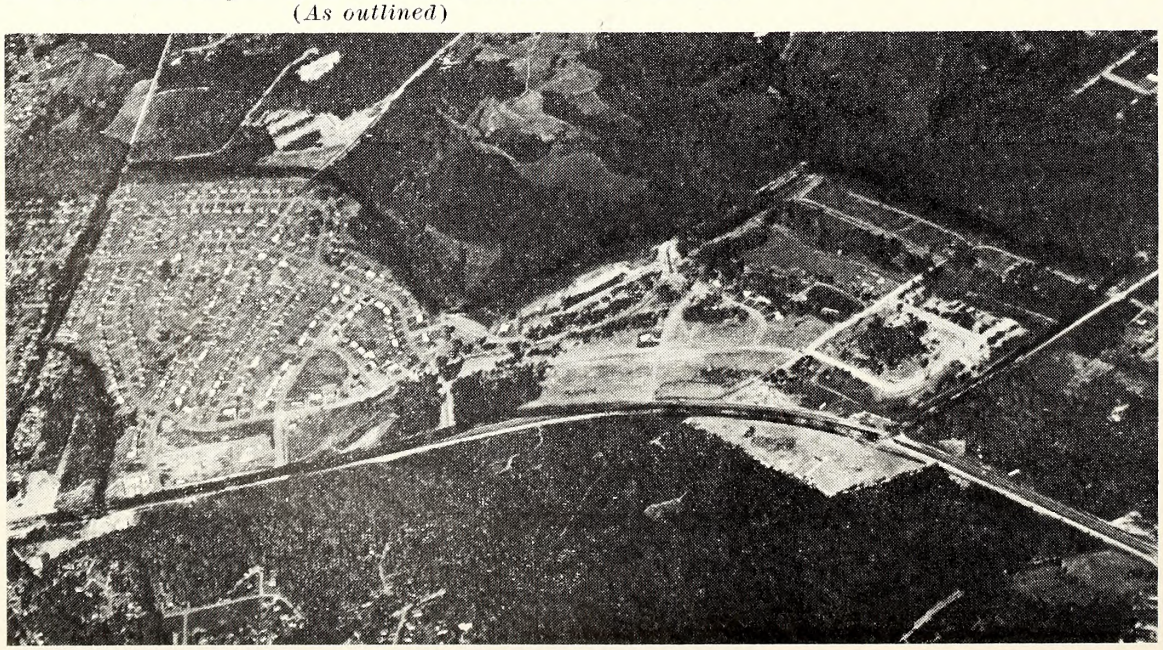
ERVIN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

The story of Ervin Construction Company is the story of American enterprise—namely, hard work, foresight with confidence in the future, and determination.

Charles C. Ervin, president and owner of Ervin Construction Co., was formerly in the grocery business with a brother. Being somewhat of a bricklayer, he started the construction of his own home, with the help of his brother. Before this home could be completed, a buyer offered more for the home than he could turn down.

This happened several times before Mr. Ervin decided that perhaps the building business might be better than the grocery business—so, he opened an office for the construction of small homes. The office was only approximately ten feet square and now constitutes the reception offices for the construction firm, which has grown tremendously since 1946 to cover more than a full city block of offices, sheds, shops, etc.

Eastway Park area, containing 600 homes, price range $12,500 to $18,000. Developed by Ervin Construction Co., Charlotte. (As outlined)



Starting with almost a dozen men, the firm grew until in 1952 the firm was doing over two million dollars in business and had nearly 100 homes under construction continuously. There were about 125 employees accomplishing this feat. At this stage, Mr. Ervin was probably one of the youngest corporation presidents and owners in the country, being only 28 years of age.

Specializing in custom built homes, the firm has continued to grow and last year completed and sold 600 residences and had more than 600 employees on its payroll.

Today the Ervin Construction Co. is one of the largest builders of custom homes in the United States. Its offices extend for one city block, quite an extension from a 10 foot square construction shack. The firm now owns its own tile company; plumbing contractor; heating contractor; building supply company, truck maintenance shops with more than 100 trucks in operation; engineering firm for subdivision planning, street and lot layouts as well as sewer and water installation; and last, but not least, a live wire sales organization.

Ervin Construction Co. now boasts a very large selection of ideal building properties in Charlotte's most desirable residential subdivisions and offers homes in practically every price range. Almost all Ervin-built homes are brick veneer and, although a few are company planned speculative basis, most are built from plans and specifications as selected by the purchaser on a lot of his choice.

Among the subdivisions in which the company is now active are: Providence Park, 34 homes ranging in price from $20,000 to $30,000; Eastway Park, 600 homes



Office, upper right, and storage, cabinet shop, motor pool and other buildings of Ervin Construction Co., Charlotte. (As outlined)

ranging from $12,500 to $18,000; Markham Village, 365 homes from $11,500 to $15,000 average; Beachwood Acres, 340 homes from $9,500 to $11,500; Westerly Hille, 300 homes from $11,500 to $15,000; Longwood Park, 55 homes from $15,000 to $19,000; Oaklawn Park (Negro) 175 homes from $9,500 to $12,000.

Country Club Acres is a new subdivision in which homes will average from $20,000 to $30,000. In addition, Ervin has acquired acreage for a development off Sharon View Road which will be designated Sharonwood Acres; more than four hundred acres on the south side of Charlotte for the development of approximately 1000 homes; acreage off Independence Blvd. for a smaller development.

Other than construction on its own property, the company has built homes of various sizes, from $9,000 to $75,000 on the owners' lots in most sections of Mecklenburg County.

Ervin Construction Co. is a splendid example of what a progressive and enterprising young organization can do in America today. Taking advantage of every opportunity, the company has grown into one of the largest firms of its kind in less than ten years. —Rewritten.

MARSH REALTY CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

Marsh Realty Co., 201 Wilder Building, Charlotte, builders and developers of residential and business property, was started in 1925 by Lex Marsh as a real estate firm handling sales only. Five years later in 1930, the firm began construction of buildings for sale and has developed into one of the largest housing construction firms in the State.

Marsh Realty Co. was incorporated in 1936. The present officers are Lex Marsh, president; John R. Broadway, vice president; and Miss Mary Parks Stewart, secretary-treasurer.

This firm develops residential and community business projects by buying suitable acreage, grading, curbing, installing streets, and connecting up utilities such as water lines, sewage, electricity and gas, and building their own homes for customers or to sell. Probably 10 per cent of the buildings erected are under contracts; another 10 per cent in accordance with plans submitted by the customers, and the remaining 80 per cent of the homes are built to sell.

In recent years the firm has started construction of apartment houses. At present the Marsh firm owns and operates 800 apartment units for lease and also duplex houses which retail from $13,000 to $18,000. Prices of homes range from $8,000 to $35,000, most of them in the $8,000 to $15,000 class.

Several subsidiary firms handle the various activities necessary in connection with the extensive Marsh development program including purchase of acreage and supplies, sales, rentals, investments and other activities. These firms are Marsh Realty and Associates, Inc., Marsh Land Co., Realty Syndicate Co. Inc., and Builders Supply Co. Among the key personnel in these various activities are Mrs. Jane Duncan, sales manager; W. P. Gray, rental manager; Fred Austin, field superintendent; Horace Helms, construction foreman; M. C. Clark, public relations manager.

Marsh Realty Co. and its subsidiary firms in recent years have built an average of 250 housing units a year, with an annual sales value of approximately $3,000,000. The firms employ an average of around 100 people, a number which frequently approaches 200 people in periods of unusually large activities.

The Marsh firms have built over 3,000 home units in Charlotte in its 20 years of construction, housing probably close to 10,000 people. Much of the Marsh construction activities have been in and around Charlotte, although activities have been carried on also in other sections of the State, with special interest in the Coastal area. The firm has developed plans for getting further into industrial, commercial and institutional construction, not only in Charlotte but at various places throughout the State.

Among the important developments now in process are the Barringer Woods development of 70 lots, houses ranging in price from $12,000 to $15,000; a miscellaneous group of 13 duplex homes, ranging in price from $16,000 to $18,000; and in various areas within the Charlotte City limits, 29 single unit homes selling from $9,500 to $10,500, some for white and some for Negro customers or purchasers.

The Sedgefield development is one of the larger completed Marsh projects. In it the firm owns 300 apartments, 16 store buildings, super markets and other community building activities and a number of single family homes. In this development is the



Sedgefield Development, Charlotte, 300 apartments, 16 stores, individual homes, high and elementary schools, developed by Marsh Realty Co., Charlotte.

new Sedgefield High School and Grammar School. Another important development is Barringer Woods with 70 lots on which homes are being built, ranging in price from $12,000 to $15,000.

Several developments which the Marsh firm owns and manages include Weyland Homes, a sub-division containing 168 apartments; Marlborough Homes, 158 apartments; Marsh Estate in which a number of individual homes have been built and sold and containing 200 or more homes; Eastwood Drive and Academy Street sections in the Plaza area containing 50 to 60 units in homes and apartments which have been sold.

Marsh Realty Co., its subsidiaries, and officials belong to several associations and boards including Carolinas Branch, AGC; Charlotte and National Home Builders Associations, Charlotte Real Estate Board, Charlotte Multiple Listing Bureau, and Charlotte Mortgage Bankers. The firm operates under unlimited license.

Lex Marsh, founder and president, is a native of Union County and grew up in Charlotte. He is a graduate of Wake Forest College and Columbia University, studied Law and was licensed to practice. However, he got started in real estate, liked it, and kept going, expanding into real estate development and building. He is a former director of the National Association of Home Builders and former regional vice president of this association. He was the first president of the Charlotte Multi-Listing Bureau, a past president of the Charlotte Real Estate Board and the Charlotte Home Builders Association, and a member of the Mecklenburg County Planning Board. Mr. Marsh is a member of the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College and a member of the Charlotte City Club, the Charlotte Country Club and the Myers Park Baptist Church.

John R. Broadway, a native of Shelby, studied civil engineering at N. C. State College and then entered military service, becoming a Sergeant in the 52nd Portable Surgical Hospital unit attached to the 7th Infantry Division. He saw service in the Pacific Theater for two years. After his release he attended the State University and in 1947 joined the Marsh firm as assistant building director. He was promoted to building director and became a vice president and director of construction in 1950. He is a former director and now vice president of the Charlotte Home Builders Association and a director of the National Home Builders Association. Mr. Broadway is a member of the Charlotte Engineers Club, is active in Cub Scout Work, is a member of the Myers Park Presbyterian Church and former president and teacher of classes in its Sunday School, and a Mason.

Miss Mary Parks Stewart, secretary-treasurer, is a native of Mount Holly and is a member of the Mount Holly First Presbyterian Church. She was formerly secretary and treasurer of the Charlotte Mortgage Bankers Association.

C. D. SPANGLER CONSTRUCTION CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

C. D. Spangler Construction Co., 1028 South Boulevard, Charlotte, property developing and building firm, originated in 1936 when C. D. Spangler started construction of moderate homes while employed with another large construction firm. These operations were suspended for a period during World War II, and in 1946 this firm was actually re-organized and incorporated in 1947. In the nine years of operation, the firm has developed and built 5,500 housing units with a home and site valuation of approximately $36,000,000.

When Mr. Spangler started his side line operations, he was employed by the Charlotte Consolidated Construction Co. (4 Cs) operated by E. D. Latta and developer of the Dilworth section and other Charlotte areas. When World War II came and men and materials became scarce, Mr. Spangler suspended his own sideline operations in 1942 In 1944 he bought the Harrell Roofing Co. and operated this firm until 1946 when he formed his present company. His early construction work was with three or four helpers.

When the C. D. Spangler Construction Co. was incorporated in 1947, the officers were then and continue to be C. D. Spangler, president and treasurer; W. D. Cornwell, vice president; and Mrs. Lee Wallace, secretary. Mr. Spangler, his wife, Mrs. Veva C. Spangler, and Mr. Cornwell are the principal owners and are directors of the corporation. J. C. Purnell is sales manager, and J. W. Byers, Jr. is rental manager. Each of the important property development areas is a separate corporation headed by Mr. Spangler. The Spangler Realty Co. manages all properties.

The Spangler firm now employs an average of around 275 employees, a number which has reached



Tarawa Terrace, village at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, a complete community with 10,500 population and all city conveniences, developed and owned by C. D. Spangler Construction Co., Charlotte.

as high as 2,500 employees when special large developments were in progress. The annual payroll ranges around $750,000 but at times reaches $2,000,000. The firm develops various sections and builds homes and apartments both for sale and to rent. The firm was a pioneer in the Southeast in developing modern Negro housing. It has built in recent years and owns and operates 1,102 Negro units.

The largest Spangler development is a complete little city near Camp Lejeune and not far from Jacksonville. This is the Tarawa Terrace development in which the Spangler firm has constructed 2,108 living units which now house a population of 10,500. This development contains 650 acres and it and the property developed on it cost approximately $15,000,000. Tarawa Terrace has its own post office, its own water and sewer systems, sewage disposal treatment plant, its own modern fire department, garbage disposal, streets, lights, and a complete school and shopping center. The Spangler organization owns and manages this development and handles all utilities and governmental and other requirements.

The firm has developed several properties which it has sold. These include Smallwood Homes, Charlotte, containing 275 units and selling price $2,650,000; Dixie Homes, 151 units, selling for $966,000; Sunset Hills, 50 units, selling for $450,000.

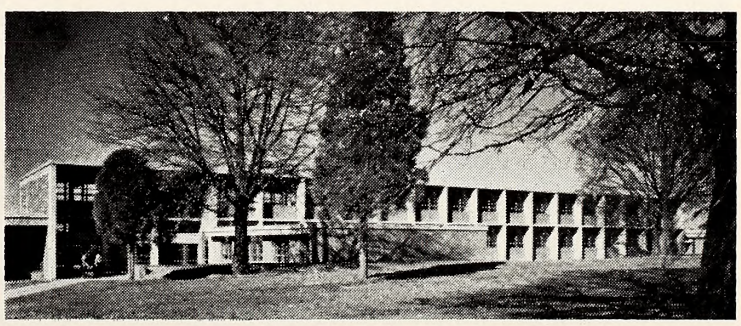
Several units still owned by the Spangler organizations include Eastover Apartments, in Gastonia and valued at $675,000; Westwood Apartments, 270 units, valued at $1,500,000; and three Negro developments, including Double Oaks Apartments, 506 units, the first such Negro development in the Southeast, valued at $2,759,000; Brookhill Village, 418 units, valued at $2,325,000; and Newland Road Apartments, 178 units, valued at $959,000, and Tryon Hills Apartments, 260 units, selling price $1,600,000. In Anniston, Ala., the firm constructed the Quintard Apartments, 140 units, valued at $1,350,000. These units are also owned by Spangler. In the past year the firm has built 12 school buildings in North and South Carolina at contract prices totaling $4,500,000. While the firm owns and manages about 70 per cent of the development and building it has handled, it has moved gradually toward developing property and selling it.

Under development is the University Park project on Beattie's Ford Road in which 100 units have been completed and sold and which contains 1200 lots which the firm plans to develop and on which houses are to be built in the next four years. This is a Negro development with the West Charlotte Senior High School located in its center. Part of the high school group of buildings has been completed and when additional units are completed the total cost will range around $1,000,000. Another project started in November is located in Columbia, S. C. This project contains 750 lots on which houses are to be built.

Another important Spangler project is an industrial development containing 80 one-half-acre lots each to be served by a spur track from the Southern Railway. Buildings are to be erected on these lots generally to meet the needs and specifications of the customers and are to be leased to industrial firms on long term leases. Work has started in developing streets, utilities, and other requirements.

C. D. Spangler is a native of Shelby and took business courses before starting work in Charlotte with the 4 Cs. Not satisfied with his limited educational background, Mr. Spangler, last fall, took a 90-day course in development management at Harvard University. He has been unusually successful in his development program. His firm is a member of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, and he is a member of several civic, social and trade organizations, including the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce and the

Part of West Charlotte High School, Charlotte, costing $750,000, completed plant to cost more than one million dollars, erected in development of C. D. Spangler Construction Co., Charlotte.



U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. He is chairman of the board of Smith - Wadsworth Hardware Co., a director of the First National Bank of Jacksonville, N. C., a deacon in the Myers Park Baptist Church, a Mason and a Shriner.

W. D. Cornwell is also a native of Shelby and attended business school, specializing in accounting. He worked for 1½ years with R. H. Cooke, CPA, Shelby, and started work in 1947 with the Spangler organization. In 1948 he was promoted to vice president. He is a member of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, the Charlotte Home Builders, the Charlotte Real Estate Board and the Charlotte Property Management Association. He is a member of the Myers Park Baptist Church.



Cameron Village, modern community shopping center and residential development on 158-acre tract, Cameron Village, Inc., operating company and York Building Co. which erected most of the buildings, both headed by J. W. York, president.

YORK BUILDING COMPANY
Raleigh, N. C.

York Building Company, Cameron Village, Raleigh, formerly engaged in contract construction, now primarily a community building firm, had its beginning in 1910 as the York Construction Co. in Raleigh, organized by C. V. York. Today the firm, headed by J. W. York, is best known for its development of Cameron Village, Raleigh's largest and finest community development.

In its earlier days the firm was engaged in home construction, then moved into the commercial building field. When J. W. York joined his father in 1935, the firm became C. V. York and Son. In 1939 J. W. York assumed responsibility for the firm's operation, as a result of the poor health of his father who died in 1941.

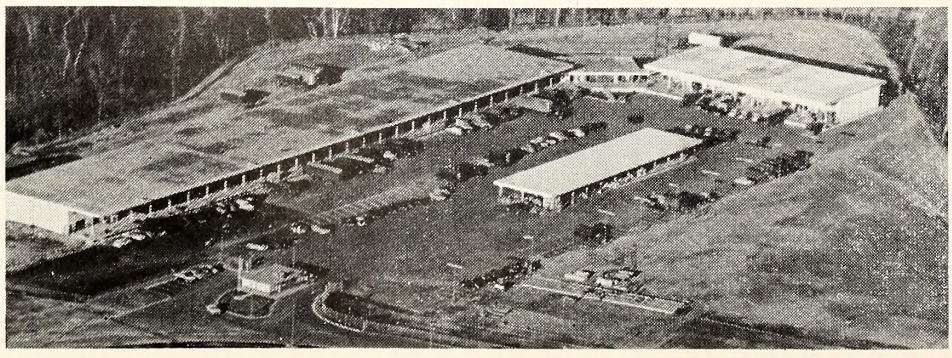
When war restrictions on men and materials caused a suspension of activities, it was then that young Mr. York joined the firm of T. A. Loving and Co., remaining with this organization for two years as purchasing agent at the Cherry Point Marine development. In 1944 Mr. York built 50 residences at Camp Lejeune, marking the rebirth of the firm as York Building Co. During the next year he built 50 houses at Morehead City; and in the fall of 1945 returned to Raleigh and resumed operation, largely in the home building field. In the 1945-48 period, York Building Co. constructed about 300 houses as owner-developer which included some small community developments.

In its earlier days the York firm erected several of the more important commercial buildings in Raleigh. These included the News & Observer Building (not the one now under construction), the Sir Walter Hotel, the Efird Store and the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium. This firm constructed the first large apartment building in Raleigh, Capital Apartments and later built the large Vance Apartments.

In 1946 J. W. York attended a meeting of the National Home Builders Association in Chicago and there learned of the modern development of shopping centers and community residence areas. He returned to Raleigh, began negotiations and purchased the Smallwood property, a 158-acre undeveloped tract between Saint Marys Street and Oberlin Road within Raleigh's city limits. Associated with him in this development was and is Raymond A. Bryan, Goldsboro, president of T. A. Loving & Company, with whom he was associated for two years during World War II.

In the Cameron Village area then was started one of the early and most extensive community developments in this area. The acreage was laid out for commercial and residential development on a large scale, and the construction pro-

Raleigh Farmers Market, recently constructed on Highway U. S. No. 1, north of Raleigh, on 72-acre tract, developed by York Building Co., J. W. York, head and also president of Market Corporation.



gram was started. In the next few years the York Building Co. erected a business center which now contains 50 stores and 55 business and professional offices. In the residential area, in some cases lots were sold and the purchasers erected their own residences. In others, homes varying in price from $15,000 to $40,000, were built by the York Building Co. and sold to purchasers. A number of the residences and all of the business buildings, except the Sears-Roebuck and the Occidental Life Insurance Buildings, were erected by the York Building Co.

Apartments housing 500 families were also constructed by the York Building Co. in Cameron Village, for which this firm won the national award of the National Association of Home Builders in 1948. This extensive community center is probably 90% developed.

In a later development program on U. S. No. 1, just north of Raleigh and near the Westinghouse Meter Plant, Mr. York, as president of the Raleigh Farmers Market, Inc., has headed the development and built the Farmers Market on a 72-acre tract. The market facilities recently constructed, are now being expanded; and a retail market center is being constructed. When completed this Farmers Market development will have floor space of approximately 90,000 sq. ft.

In the same area York Building Co. is erecting a 20,000 sq. ft. building which is to become the Raleigh headquarters for the American Machine & Foundry Co., a multi-million-dollar, nation-wide and almost world-wide organization founded by Rufus L. Patterson of Salem, N. C., and now headed by his son, Morehead Patterson. The York Building Co. also developed the Northside Shopping Center and several other community developments. At present the firm is building Saint Michael's Episcopal Church on Canterbury Road.

York Building Co. now does very little contract construction and little residence construction except on its own properties. It is continuing the construction of commercial buildings, either on its own sites or on a negotiated basis. The firm employs an average of about 75 workers, a number which at times is doubled during heavy construction periods.

C. V. York, founder of the firm, was a native of Forsyth County and took engineering work at N. C. State College for three years; incidentally, he was the only non-graduate of the college to become president of its General Alumni Association. When he left college he went to Greenville. He went into the millwork business and then took up construction work. In 1910 he moved back to Raleigh and organized his construction firm.

James Wesley (Willie) York's first job with his father's firm was as water boy. Construction crews would yell "Water Willie" and the nickname stuck. He is a native of Raleigh and a 1933 graduate of State College in construction engineering. For two years Mr. York was engaged in surveying in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and returned home in 1935 to rejoin his father, then engaged in rebuilding the Efird Store. He is a member and former vice president of the National Association of Home Builders, a member of the Executive Committee of the Community Builders Council of the Urban Land Institute, a director of the Carolina Country Club, a member and former director of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and a member of Saint Michael's Episcopal Church.

Architects-Engineers Design, Supervise, Build Structures

J. N. PEASE AND COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

J. N. Pease and Company, engineers-architects, 119½ East Fifth Street, Charlotte, was started in 1938 by J. Norman Pease with J. A. Stenhouse as associate. Since these two men started operations, and with additions to the staff, engineering and architectural activities have been handled in which contract prices of the construction reached a total in excess of $200,000,000.

The first plans drawn by the new two-man firm were for an addition to the J. B. Ivey Department Store in Charlotte; another earlier building was the Y. M. C. A. at Kannapolis. By early 1940 the firm had nine architects and engineers on its staff which then increased rapidly to handle plans in pre-war work. Because of greatly increased building in the early war period, the firm increased its staff to 200 in the office and in the field. In 1941 George S. Rawlins, then a practicing engineer in Charlotte, joined the firm as a partner. In 1942 the firm was incorporated as J. N. Pease and Co. and Mr. Pease entered military service in the Army Corps of Engineers. In his absence the firm's activities were continued by Mr. Rawlins and Mr. Stenhouse.

During that period the work of the firm was almost exclusively for the Armed Forces. Fort Bragg was in the midst of a large expansion and J. N.Pease and Co. handled the engineering and architectural activities for buildings costing approximately $40,000,000.

N. C. CHAPTER, AIA, MAINTAINS HIGH STANDARD OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

By JOHN C. KNIGHT, *Chairman, Public Relations Committee, N. C. Chapter, AIA*

The North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was formed September 16, 1913, but prior to this the Architects of North Carolina had grouped themselves together in the Southeastern Architectural League in 1901, and in 1908, the North Carolina Architectural Association. Since its founding in 1913 the North Carolina Chapter has been active in its work among the Architects of the State.

The North Carolina Chapter has a total of 245 members of which three are Fellows of the American Institute of Architects, five members Emeritus, 190 corporate members and five Honorary members.

The North Carolina Chapter endeavors to maintain within the profession the highest standards of practice and conduct for the benefit of clients and the public generally. The members of the Chapter adhere to the standards of professional practice established by the American Institute of Architects.

Membership in the American Institute of Architects is open to any architect of integrity and proven professional qualifications. The Chapter is pledged to promulgate and carry out the policies of maintaining the standards of the practice of architecture in North Carolina.

Officers and directors for 1955 of the N. C. Chapter are F. Carter Williams, Raleigh, president; W. R. James, Winston-Salem, vice-president; James W. Griffith, Jr., Greenville, treasurer; Cyrill H. Pfohl, Winston-Salem, secretary; Eccles D. Everhart, High Point; Robert L. Clemmer, Hickory; A. G. Odell, Charlotte.

Work at Fort Bragg is continuing. In the war period the firm also handled important building plans for Seymour-Johnson Field, Goldsboro; Camp Lejeune; Cherry Point; Camp Davis; Pope Air Force Base at Fort Bragg; Ft. Fisher, Parris Island, S. C.; and Camp Tyson, Tenn.

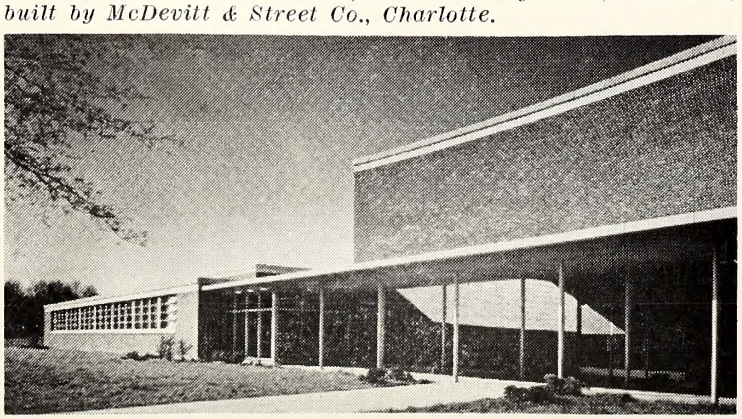
Officers of J. N. Pease and Co. are J. N. Pease, president; George S. Rawlins, vice president; J. A. Stenhouse, secretary; J. N. Pease, Jr., treasurer; and R. A. Botsford, assistant secretary. These five are sole owners of the stock in the corporation and form the board of directors.

After the war construction peak had been passed, the firm reduced its force for a period; but in 1945, when commercial building was resumed, the staff was expanded to meet this demand. The present staff consists of about 80 specialists. Probably 90 per cent of the engineering and architectural work of the firm is done in North and South Carolina, but work also has been done in Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana and Texas. J. N. Pease and Co. furnishes architectural and engineering services on industrial, commercial, institutional and governmental construction.

Among the construction projects now in process and handled by this firm are the Federal Reserve Bank Building, Charlotte, $1,250,000; new water treatment plant, $2,000,000 and Irwin Creek Sewage Treatment plant, $2,600,000, both for the City of Charlotte; the Columbus (Ga.) Bank and Trust Co. Office Building, $1,000,000; a number of hospitals, schools and telephone buildings, in addition to extensive work for the Army, Navy and other Federal Government departments.

Among the contracts that have been completed for which this firm furnished engineering and architectural services are U. S. Navy Hospital, 500 beds, Beaufort, S. C., $10,000,000; Cabarrus County Hospital, Concord, $2,000,000; Southern Dairies Office Building, Charlotte; Cannon Mills Office Building, Kannapolis; P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., extension, Hanes; Myers Park High School, Charlotte, $2,000,000; City and county schools, Columbus, Ga., $1,500,000; Samarcand Industrial School, Eagle Springs, $1,000,000; engineering services for Covenant Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, $3,250,000; YMCA, Kannapolis; Jefferson Standard Office Building, Charlotte, $2,700,000; Radio Television Studios, WBT-WBTV, Charlotte, $1,200,000; A & P Warehouse Buildings, New Orleans and Charlotte, each $800,000; Southern Furniture Exposition Building addition, High Point, $900,000; Southern Bell Telephone Dial and Toll Office Buildings in various locations of North and South Carolina; J. A. Kirven Department Store, Columbus, Ga., $1,600,000; Charlotte Housing Authority, slum clearance project, $2,500,000; and City of Charlotte Sewage Treatment Plant, Sugar Creek, $3,000,000.

David Ovens Physical Education Building, Queens College, Charlotte, J. N. Pease & Co., architects-engineers, Charlotte, built by McDevitt & Street Co., Charlotte.



James Norman Pease, native of Columbus, Ga., took civil engineering at Georgia Tech and Washington and Lee. He worked for other firms for 33 years, including two years as assistant engineer with the Southern Railway in its construction activities and 17 years with Lockwood Greene Engineers, as resident engineer, manager of the Charlotte office, and as a director and partner until he organized his own firm in 1938. He is a registered engineer in four states, a past president of the North Carolina Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS PROMOTE ETHICAL AND COMPETENT PRACTICE

The Professional Engineers of North Carolina, an association forming a part of the National Society of Professional Engineers, was organized in Raleigh, December 14, 1949, after a group meeting instigated by M. Frank Wooten, Jr., Charlotte engineer. Earlier Mr. Wooten had done much spade work in preparation for the organization of registered professional engineers in North Carolina, resulting in a group meeting held in Chapel Hill, October 4 of that year.

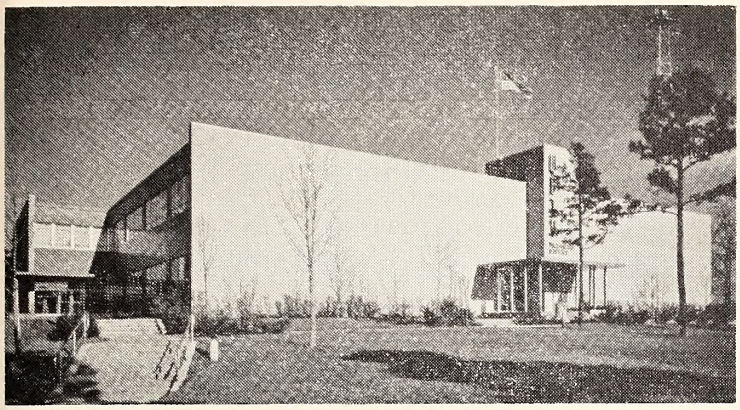
Because of his interest in the organization, Mr. Wooten was elected first president of the Professional Engineers. Other officers elected to serve with him were W. F. Evans, Jr., Eastern, and Henry T. Gurley, Western vice presidents; John R. Gove, Chapel Hill, secretary; T. C. Brown, Raleigh, treasurer. Robert B. Rice, diesel engineering professor, State College, Raleigh, was named chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws. Other former presidents have been Robert B. Rice, W. F. Freeman, High Point (deceased); G. S. Rawlings, Charlotte; and Earle C. Hubbard, Raleigh, immediate past president.

The Professional Engineers of North Carolina secured 107 charter members. Since that time the membership has grown to more than 300, all of whom are engineers registered by the State of North Carolina and are therefore legally qualified engineers.

Some of the objectives of the organization are to protect the public and the profession against the unlawful use of the term "engineer" and to promote strict enforcement of the registration law; to build up public appreciation of the engineering profession; to emphasize ethical conduct and proper practice within the profession; to restrict the practice of engineering to those competent to practice; to safe-guard interest of the Engineer-in-Training and to assist him in his efforts to qualify for registration as a professional engineer; to assist student engineers and instill in them a professional conscience.

The organization promotes the establishment of local chapters and has organized three of these areas, South Piedmont, Central Carolina and North Piedmont, centering in Charlotte, Raleigh and Greensboro-High Point. Two other chapters, Western Carolina and Eastern Carolina, are to be organized in the Asheville and Wilmington areas.

Annual meetings are held in January when officers are elected. B. O. Vannort, Charlotte, will serve as president until that meeting when Frank B. Turner, N. C. Budget Bureau, Raleigh, will succeed him. Other 1955-56 officers and governors are Walter J. Seeley, Durham, Eastern District; and Norman T. Buddine, Winston-Salem, Western District, vice presidents; George S. Moore, Albemarle, and David Tobin, Charlotte, governors, Western District; Earle C. Hubbard and Ralph E. Fadum, both of Raleigh, governors, Eastern District; Carl R. Abel, Greensboro, secretary; W. P. Wells, Charlotte, treasurer; R. B. Rice, Raleigh, National Delegate to NSPE; Kenneth T. Knight, Raleigh, Central Carolina Chapter delegate; C. B. Scott, Hickory, South Piedmont Chapter delegate; J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., legal counsel. Martin Swartz is president of the Central Carolina Chapter and J. S. Hunter is president of the South Piedmont Chapter.



WBT-WBTV Radio-Television Studio, Charlotte, J. N. Pease & Co., architects-engineers, built by Southeastern Construction Co., Charlotte.

N. C. Society of Engineers, the Charlotte Engineers Club, and a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers, and the American Society of Military Engineers. He was active in World Wars I and II, serving four years with the Corps of Engineers in World War II, largely in the South Pacific area. He is a past president of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce and the Charlotte Rotary Club, an elder in Myers Park Presbyterian Church, director in Union National Bank, a Mason and a Shriner.

George S. Rawlins, native of Geneva, N. Y., is a civil engineering graduate of Cornell University, was assistant engineer in the Water Bureau of Reading, Pa., for seven years and practiced engineering there with an architect-engineer firm for four years. He came to North Carolina as assistant engineer of the City of Charlotte, remaining there and in private practice for three years. In 1941 he became a partner in J. N. Pease and Co., serving as executive vice president during the war, and has since been vice president. He is a past president of the Professional Engineers of N. C. and the Charlotte Engineers Club, a past director of the American Waterworks Association and the Federation of Sewage and Industrial Waste Association, and other civic organizations.

James A. Stenhouse, a native of Charlotte and graduate with a B. S. in Architecture at Georgia Tech, worked for eight years as draftsman for Lockwood Greene and M. R. Marsh. While with Marsh, Mr. Stenhouse obtained an architectural registration. In 1938 he became chief architect and later secretary of J. N. Pease and Co. He is licensed in five states and certified by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. He is member of the American Institute of Architects and chairman of its Committee on Preservation of Historical Buildings. He is also a member of the Society of Architectural Historians and was 1954 vice president of the Charlotte Council of Architects.

J. N. Pease, Jr., native of Charlotte, attended N. C. State College and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., where he received a degree of Bachelor of Architecture. He served in World War II as a Major in the Corps of Engineers, is a registered architect in two states, and is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Charlotte Council of Architects, and a director of the N. C. Architectural Foundation.

Robert A. Botsford, native of Opelika, Ala., received a Bachelor of Architecture Degree from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. After ten years with other firms, he joined J. N. Pease and Co. in 1946. He served in World War II in North Africa and European theaters with the Corps of Engineers, and holds the Reserve Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He is a registered architect in three states, and is a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Charlotte Council of Architects.

N. C. SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS MEETS SEMI-ANNUALLY; HAS 1400 MEMBERS

By Leroy M. Keever, *Secretary-Treasurer*

The North Carolina Society of Engineers was organized in 1918 by a group of engineers in the State who recognized the need of an organization through which engineers could work together in matters of interest to the profession. This organization also provided for meetings from time to time in which mutual problems could be discussed and where papers on matters of vital interest to the protession could be presented.

The objectives of the Society as set forth in its Constitution are:

"To promote the social, economic, and technical interests of the engineering profession, to foster better standards of engineering ethics, to disseminate engineering knowledge, to secure efficient service for the public, and to safeguard and protect the public from incompetency in all lines of engineering work, to assume an active interest in legislation and other movements having for their aim the improvement of professional standards, to organize and perpetuate local chapters of engineers throughout the State, and provide for their co-operation and co-ordination."

The Society publishes a quarterly magazine known as *The North Carolina Engineer* in which are published papers presented at its regular meetings, news of local city engineer clubs and other items of general interest to engineers. Combined with one issue of the magazine each year is a complete directory of membership of the Society, together with directories of all engineering organizations and State Boards in the State.

Two meetings are held each year. One known as the Annual Meeting is held in January and is customarily held in one of the larger cities such as Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Winston-Salem or Charlotte. A Summer meeting is held either in a coastal resort or in the mountains. A technical program is presented at each of these meetings.

The present membership is nearly 1400, composed of engineers from all branches of the engineering profession. The membership is distributed throughout the entire State from the seacoast to the mountains. Among the membership are engineers in private practice, engineers of utilities, of industry and of State departments, sales engineers of manufacturing and distributing companies and engineers of many special categories. Membership and participation in the Society present an opportunity for many and varied contacts.

The affairs of the Society are managed by its Board of Directors, composed of its President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, Immediate Past President, Secretary-Treasurer and eight Directors elected from the four districts in the State. The Executive Committee is as follows:

Howard B. Hicks, Raleigh, president; Harold S. Crain, Durham, first vice-president; John D. Watson, Greensboro, second vice-president; J. Norman Pease, Charlotte, immediate past president; Leroy M. Keever, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer. The Society maintains an office in Room 240 of the 1911 Building, State College Campus, Raleigh.

SIX ASSOCIATES, INC.
Asheville, N. C.

The architectural-engineering firm of Six Associates, Inc., 1095 Hendersonville Road, Asheville, had its start in 1940 in an association of four architects who combined their forces in order to provide architectural services for two slum-clearance housing projects.

In 1942 the four original members, with the addition of one more architect and an engineer, incorporated for the purpose of handling construction proj-

ects for the War Department and Navy Department.

In recent years the firm has handled from 12 to 15 million dollars worth of work annually, located in the southeastern states.

There are at present five principals in the Six Associates and Erle G. Stillwell, architect, of Hendersonville, is the firm's president. Henry Irven Gaines, architect, is a vice president of the firm, as is Anthony Lord, architect and engineer. S. C. Minnich, Jr., engineer, is secretary of the firm and Stewart Rogers, architect, is treasurer.

A number of other registered architects and engineers are associated also with the firm. Among these are Walter Boggs, T. E. Hines, A. B. Johnson, Henry Wood, Edward Aldrich, Charles Parker, T. Y. Lee, T. E. Whitmire, John K. Wells, Charles Mannel. The firm normally has approximately 40 employees.

Six Associates are equipped to handle all sorts of architectural work including the mechanical, electrical and structural work involved in building operations. The firm has also handled several large civil engineering projects including two airfields and such construction as sewage treatment plants and water systems. The office building, which has an area of about 10,000 square feet, is located on the Hendersonville Road, three miles from Biltmore.

Members of the firm are licensed to operate in most of the southern states as well as Oklahoma and Ohio, and the firm is currently doing work in New Jersey also.

The more important projects which Six Associates have handled include Moore General Hospital, branch of Oteen, VA, Hospital, Swannanoa, approximate cost $3,500,000; Thayer General Hospital, VA, Nashville, Tenn., $3,700,000; Finney General Hospital, VA, Thomasville, Ga., $3,400,000; Memorial Mission Hospital, Asheville, $3,000,000; Pardee Memorial Hospital, Hendersonville, $1,000,000; Western N. C. Sanatorium, Black Mountain, $1,000,000; Peterfield Point, Helicopter Base, Camp Lejeune, $5,000,000; McGhee-Tyson Air Force Base, Knoxville, Tenn., $4,000,000; Asheville housing projects, $3,500,000; United Merchants and Manufacturers plant, Old Fort, $3,000,000; Burlington Industries, Neuse plant, $3,500,000; Oerlikon Tool & Arms Corp. plant, Swannanoa, $4,500,000; Wilby-Kincey Theaters, $10,000,000; Asheville Citizen-Times Building, $750,000; buildings for Western Carolina College, Cullowhee, $3,000,000; Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, $5,000,000; Duke University dormitory, $800,000; Physical Education Building and Sewage Treatment Plant, Western Carolina College, $700,000; Mars Hill College, $500,000; and Corinth Evangelical and Reformed Church, Hickory, $750,000.

Erle G. Stillwell, native of Hannibal, Mo., attended the United States Naval Academy, University of North Carolina, Cornell University and University of Pennsylvania and broadened his education by travel and study in England, Scotland, France, Italy and Greece. He is a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects, one of three in North Carolina. He was in private practice, heading his own firm, for more than a quarter of a century before joining the Six Associates in 1942 as a principal and later president. Anthony Lord, born in Asheville, graduated from the Georgia School of Technology with the B.S. degree in mechanical engineering and was awarded the Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from Yale University in 1927. He is a member and past president of the North Carolina Chapter, A.I.A. He was a partner in the firm of Lord & Lord, Architects, and was in individual practice until 1942 when he became a principal in Six Associates.

Henry Irven Gaines, native of Central, S. C., is a B.S. graduate in architecture from Clemson College. He is a member of A.I.A. and president of the N. C. Registration and Examination Board. After a few years as draftsman with large firms in Greenville, S. C., he engaged in individual practice for about 17 years, becoming a principal in Six Associates in 1942. S. C. Minnich, Jr., native of Huntington, W. Va., attended William and Mary College and graduated with a B.S. degree in engineering from Georgia Tech. He is a member of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and the National Society of Professional Engineers. He was an engineer with large firms in Kingsport, Tenn., Greensboro, Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., for nine years until 1942 when he was on active duty with the Navy Civil Engineering Corps. After about four years, he was released in 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant Commander CEC-USNR. He returned to private practice in Kingsport until 1947 when he became connected with Six Associates.

Stewart Rogers, native of Wilmington, is a Phi Beta Kappa, A.B. graduate of Duke University and a M.Arch. graduate of the School of Architecture of Harvard University; he is a member and past secretary of the North Carolina Chapter, A.I.A. He worked as a draftsman briefly and for almost a decade was in general practice as an architect. For some two years he was on active duty in the U. S. Naval Reserve and was released early in 1946 as a Lieutenant. He has been active with the Six Associates since that time.

MANY STATE ARCHITECTS HAVE WON HIGH HONORS IN BUILDING DESIGNS

North Carolina Architects and Architectural firms have achieved notable success in preparing plans for unusual and attractive buildings in North Carolina in recent years. Notable among these individuals and firms are half-a-dozen who and which have received distinguished recognition and coveted awards from the American Institute of Architects and its regional and state units and from other national and area organizations. Data included in this article came from various publications and individuals.

A. G. Odell, Jr. and Associates. A. G. Odell, Jr., and Associates, Charlotte, designed the Coliseum and Auditorium, the latter actually a Concert Hall, in Charlotte, and are receiving wide-spread recognition for its design. The Coliseum is an unusual type of structure with a Clear-span dome ceiling of 330 feet, and seating approximately 13,000 people. The Coliseum opened last fall with a program by Evangelist Billy Graham, a distinguished native of Charlotte. The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave a concert which opened the Auditorium some weeks later.

Mr. Odell's office received a National Award of Merit from the American Institute of Architects in 1954 for his design of the Double Oaks School,

Charlotte. Previously, the same school received an Honorary Award from the School Executives' Conference for outstanding school design. His office prepared the plans for the Library of the City of Charlotte now under construction and to cost more than $1,000,000. Mr. Odell has been honored by his Alma Mater, Cornell University, by an invitation to spend six weeks as visiting critic at the College of Architecture of Cornell.

Leslie Boney, Wilmington— Leslie Boney's office is one of the most active in the Wilmington area in developing plans for a large number of schools and churches. The Chapel on the Boardwalk, Wrightsville Beach, built from Boney plans, received an Honor Award in the Southeastern Regional Conference of the AIA in Charleston, S. C., last April. This building also provided an Honor Award for the architect from the North Carolina Chapter, AIA, at the Winter Chapter meeting at Chapel Hill in January, 1955.

Small & Boaz, Raleigh— The office of Small & Boaz, Raleigh, is engaged in an important volume of work, having completed plans recently for the First Nuclear Reactor Building erected on any college campus, at N. C. State College. This building received an Honor Award at the Southeastern Regional Conference of AIA in Atlanta. This firm is preparing plans for the office building of the Home Security Life Insurance Co. in Durham.

Deitrick-Knight and Associates— William Henley Deitrick, John C. Knight and Associates, Raleigh, continue handling a large volume of interesting work. This office, collaborating with the late Matthew Nowicki of the N. C. State College of Design, prepared the plans for an extensively publicized N. C. State Fair Arena. This building received a National Honor Award from the American Institute of Architects at the Seattle convention of 1953. These architects also received a Chapter AIA Honor Award for their design of the N. C. State College Union Building. Their design for the new building for the Raleigh News & Observer promises an interesting and unusual structure expected to bring wide recognition to the designers.

Clemmer and Horton, Hickory— Clemmer and Horton, Hickory, operate one of the most active architectural offices in the western part of the State, making designs for many schools and commercial buildings. The Savings and Loan Building and the Catawba Dairy Bar, Conover, both brought them Honor Awards from the North Carolina Chapter AIA in January, 1955. The Hickory High School designed by this firm is another building receiving extensive popular recognition.

F. Carter Williams, Raleigh— F. Carter Williams, Raleigh, the present president of the North Carolina Chapter, AIA, is engaged in developing several interesting projects. His firm has completed plans recently for the new building for the School of Design on the State College campus, consulting with the staff of the School of Design and George Matsumoto, consulting architect. These plans include the renovation and remodeling of the old Hill Library, built on the campus in 1928 and a 20,000 sq. foot, modern addition, the project costing about half-a-million-dollars. Mr. William's office received an Honor Award at the Winter Meeting of the North Carolina Chapter, AIA, in January, 1955, for outstanding hospital design. His office is engaged in preparing plans for a number of hospitals, churches and schools.

NOTE—Efforts to get similar items on a few other larger Architectural firms and several larger Engineering firms for this issue failed, due largely to time element. Efforts will be made to include them in next issue, on Heavy Construction, in which they are appropriate also.

Special Trades Contractors Vital Group in Construction

PLUMBING, HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING GROUP AIMS AT PROTECTING PUBLIC

By A. Miles Hughey, *Executive Manager, N. C. Association of Plumbing & Heating Contractors, Inc., Raleigh*

The North Carolina Association of Plumbing and Heating Contractors was formed in 1910, just 45 years ago. Early in November, 1955, the Association offices were moved from Charlotte to Raleigh, where they are located at 602 West Morgan Street.

Since its inception, the Association has had its ups and downs, its victories and defeats, a course which parallels that of the plumbing and heating industry itself. As a matter of fact, the welfare of the industry has been inextricably tied to the Association's activities for many years. And in both instances, each defeat has been more than offset with two victories.

The result? Today, the business of plumbing and heating contracting is a very vital, fully recognized, autonomous part of residential, industrial and commercial construction, operating under well defined rules to insure full protection of the health, safety and well-being of the public through proper installation and operation of plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment.

A great boost to the growth of the industry by the Association has been the licensing requirements for plumbing and heating contractors. In February, 1931, Chapter 52-31 of the Public Laws of North Carolina was enacted, setting up the State Board of Examiners of Plumbing and Heating Contractors. The law requires that any contractor in plumbing, heating and heavy air-conditioning, doing business in a community of more than 3,500 population must stand an examination by this Board and be licensed. Board members include leading contractors, inspectors, academic men and others.

Another giant step forward was taken when the Association in 1947 established the L. L. Vaughan Professorship in Mechanical Engineering, at N. C. State College. Professor Vaughan has long been a leader in academic instruction of mechanical engineering students at the college, and the Chair named in his honor received an initial endowment of $30,000.

Also, over the years the Association has sponsored short courses in various phases of the plumbing and heating business, activities which will be continued and broadened in the future.

For several years, the Association has published a monthly magazine, *The Plumbing and Heating Forum*, which helps to keep contractors, architects and others interested in the construction business informed of activities within the plumbing and heating industry and related fields. The magazine is also being published at the Raleigh offices.

Present officers of the North Carolina Association include: Wilkes C. Price of Asheville, president; Allen Hobbs of Charlotte, vice president; R. E. Deans of Wilson, secretary, and Dan R. Goodin of Durham, treasurer. Miles Hughey of Raleigh is executive manager, and Shelley B. Caveness of Greensboro is legal counselor. Eleven directors complete the governing body of the Association.

Special Trades Contractors, usually referred to as sub-contractors, even though a sizeable portion of their work is done as prime contractors, are about as numerous in North Carolina as all other so-called light and heavy contractors—the latter including those engaged in highway, bridge, railroad, hydro-

electric installations, tunnels and other heavy construction. Usually Special Trades Contractors do not employ as many workers as the general contractors engaged in lighter construction, including industrial, commercial, institutional, residential and much of the governmental construction, but they pay an average wage larger than those in lighter general contracting because more of their employees are highly trained artisans.

Employment Security Commission records show that 865 special trades contractors were covered by the Employment Security Law in 1953 (those with 8 or more employees, usually); 873 were subject to the law in 1954 and an estimated 904 employers (based on actual figures for the first half of the year) were covered in 1955. These records show that these Special Trades Contractors employed an average of 15,699 workers in 1953, an average of 15,381 in 1954 and an estimated 16,970 (same basis) in 1955.

When it comes to payrolls, these workers were paid $51,638,954 in wages and salaries in 1953, almost as much as was paid about 3,000 more workers in lighter construction; in 1954 they were paid $51,421,489, about $3,000,000 more than was paid about 1730 more workers in lighter construction; and in 1955, estimates based on first half of the year, they were paid about $55,274,000, an amount about $3,064,000 larger than was paid to about 3,800 fewer workers in lighter construction.

Also, these figures show that Special Trades Contractors about held their own in 1954 after the record year of 1953 and (as estimated) made a sizeable advance in 1955 over even the record 1953 year, as did the contractors in lighter construction to a lesser extent. Contractors in heavier construction dropped slightly more than $2,500,000 in 1954 from 1953, using wages as a basis and did not exceed the 1954 figures in 1955, as estimated.

A few of the larger of these Special Trades Contractors, or sub-contractors, have been selected for special treatment in this issue. Numbers of others doubtless should be included, but time and space limitations require a limit on the number. Those selected follow.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING

Note—The Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, and Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, producers of Air Conditioning Equipment, were handled in the machinery manufacturing issue of this publication, Winter-Spring, 1954.

BUENSOD-STACEY, INCORPORATED
Charlotte, N. C.

Buensod-Stacey, Incorporated, 1001 North Church Street, Charlotte, with its home office located at 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York, has developed into one of the largest air conditioning firms in North Carolina since establishing an office here in 1945. Business of the firm has developed until its operations in eight or ten Southeastern States range from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 annually.

The parent organization in New York was formed December 15, 1935, by eleven former employees of the Carrier Corporation. The new group was headed by Mr. A. C. Buensod, who has been president from the beginning, A. E. Stacey, Jr., vice president (now inactive), M. S. Smith, vice president and treasurer, and R. O. McGary, vice president of the company and manager of the Charlotte Branch.

The Charlotte Branch, operating through the Southeastern States, has a normal employment of approximately 160, about 100 of whom work in the Charlotte plant, with the other 60 employees in the field on installation work. The firm specializes in air conditioning for textile and tobacco plants. It manufactures air conditioning ducts, humidifiers, dehumidifiers, dual duct distributing units, automatic dampers, supply outlets, access doors and other specialties required in air conditioning work.

The Charlotte plant, containing about 15,000 square feet of floor space, is completely equipped with the most modern power operated equipment available for metal fabrication. In addition to Mr. McGary, manager, R. M. Warren, Jr., is assistant vice president and chief engineer of the Charlotte plant, and C. T. Hughes is shop superintendent in charge of manufacturing and fabrication of air conditioning equipment.

Some of the contracts now under construction by Buensod-Stacey are as follows: The new P. Lorillard Plant, Greensboro, contract exceeding $1,000,000; the American Tobacco Co. plant, Owensboro, Ky., $400,000; the Charlotte Public Library, $120,000; the Appleton Plant of J. P. Stevens & Co., Anderson, S. C., $80,000; addition to Federal Reserve Bank, Charlotte, $175,000; addition to the Duke Power Co. Office Building, Charlotte, $175,000; Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., $180,000; Charlotte Ordnance Missile Plant, Charlotte, $250,000. In addition to the above, the firm has some ten to twelve jobs under construction in the textile industry throughout North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

Mr. Buensod, president of the company, is a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology, a professional mechanical engineer, and a life member of the American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers. He has devoted his entire career to the study of air conditioning as required for multi-story office buildings, theaters, and specialized in air conditioning for tobacco processing.

M. S. Smith, vice president and treasurer, is a native of Kentucky, graduate of the University of Kentucky in Mechanical Engineering, a professional engineer, a member of The American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers, and has devoted his time to designing of air conditioning equipment in addition to his numerous duties as treasurer.

Mr. McGary, manager of the Charlotte office, is a native of Kentucky, graduate of the University of Kentucky and a mechanical engineer, member of the North Carolina State Board of Examiners of Plumbing and Heating Contractors, past-president of the Southern Piedmont Chapter, The American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers, and a Rotarian.

R. M. Warren, Jr., native of Hendersonville, is an Electrical Engineering graduate of the University of South Carolina. He joined Buensod-Stacey in 1946, very shortly after the Charlotte office was established, and was promoted to assistant vice president of the company in 1952. He is a past-president of the Southern Piedmont Chapter of The American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers.

C. T. Hughes, from Rock Hill, S. C., long recognized as a specialist in the metal fabricating trade,

joined the organization in 1946 and was soon promoted to the position of shop superintendent, which position he holds today.

ROWE-GOODIN-JONES, INC.
Durham, N. C.

Rowe-Goodin-Jones, Inc., 2762 Guess Road, Durham, was organized as a plumbing and heating contractor firm, handling contracts in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Ohio. In the 11 years of its operation, it has expanded its business until the gross amount of its annual contracts ranges from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Rowe-Goodin-Jones has authorized capital of $100,000 with $30,000 paid in. Through the years it has developed a surplus of $475,000. The firm employs around 100 workers regularly, a figure which reaches 200 when an unusually large number of contracts or large contracts are being handled. The payroll averages around $1,000,000 annually. Probably half of the volume of business is in North Carolina and the remaining is divided between the other four states in which the company operates. Approximately 75% of the plumbing and heating and air conditioning work is done in industrial buildings, the remainder in commercial, institutional, and government buildings.

Officers of Rowe-Goodin-Jones are W. H. Rowe, president; D. R. Goodin, secretary-treasurer, having charge of the office; and W. E. Jones, vice president and general superintendent. These officers are the owners and directors of the corporation. Leland S. Hall and Albert Riggsbee are mechanical engineers.

This firm also owns Piedmont Air Conditioners Co., a subsidiary, which handles air conditioning, ventilating and sheet metal work. This firm was organized in 1953 and the officers are the same, with Chester Davis as general manager. This subsidiary firm employs about 50 workers, has an annual payroll of around $200,000, and its annual contracts in the same five states range around $500,000.

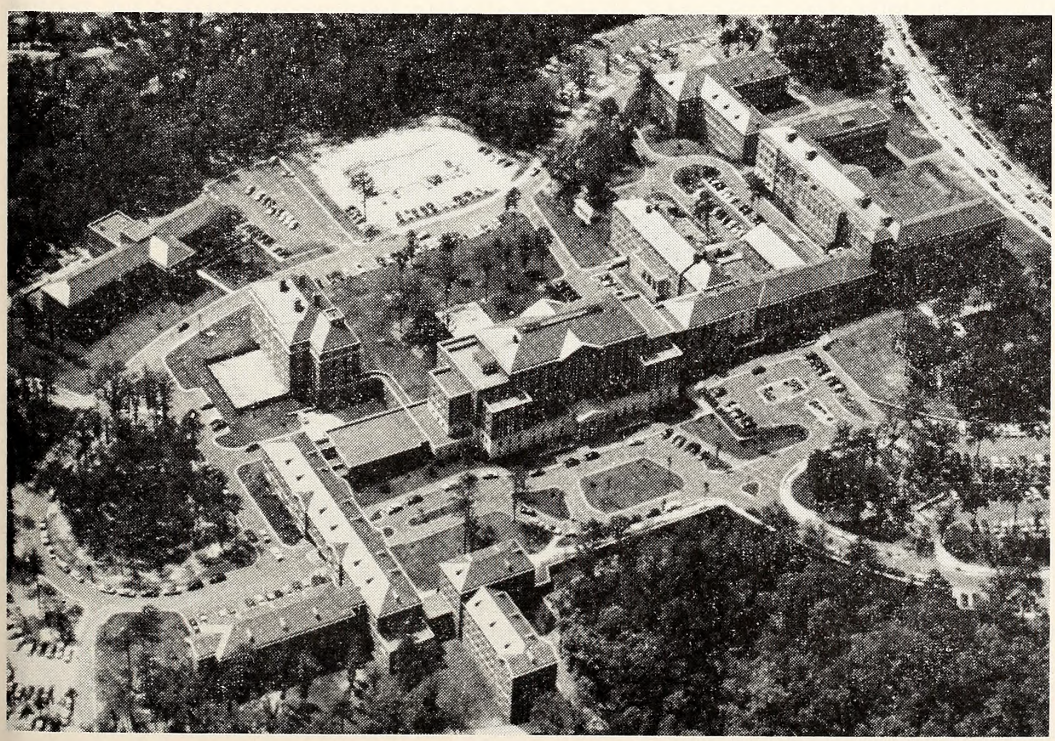
For several years Rowe-Goodin-Jones operated from office space in 111 Corcoran Street in downtown Durham. Recently the offices were moved to the present site to provide more office and operations space. The firm operates a union shop and has consistently experienced splendid labor relations. The rate of unemployment insurance paid to the Employment Security Commission has ranged for several years around the lowest rate possible.

Rowe-Goodin-Jones is handling several important contracts, including a plant control system in Roanoke, Va., and an outdoor light system in Hendersonville, for General Electric, both contracts exceeding $1,000,000; Duke Hospital addition, Durham, $500,000; six dormitories, the Science Building, the Library, and 72 unit apartments in ten buildings for Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, costing around $750,000.

Among contracts completed in recent years are all of the original contracts and additional contracts over seven years at Camp Lejeune, $16,000,000; Western Electric plants, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and Burlington, amounting to several million dollars: Westinghouse plant, Staunton, Va., several hundred thousand dollars; Norview High School, Norfolk, Va., $400,000; Atomic Energy plant, Portsmouth, Ohio, $400,000; Piedmont and Happy Hill housing projects, Winston-Salem, $600,000; addition N. C. Baptist Hospital, Winston-Salem, $700,000; Kings Daughters Hospital, Staunton, Virginia, $450,000; Rock Springs Manor housing projects, Atlanta, $150,000; and American Tobacco Co. plants, Durham, $1,000,000.

William H. Rowe is a native of Plymouth, N. C., attended Gettysburg, (Penna.) College, and started work with other firms in 1904. He came to Durham in 1920 and joined in the organization of Rowe-Coward, Inc., continuing until 1944. For five years he was president of the Durham Baseball Club, is a former Kiwanian, an active member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, a Mason, and a Shriner. William Earl Jones, Jr., a native of Portsmouth, Va., attended Trade School and was superintendent for 14 years for J. L. Powers & Co., Bennettsville, S. C. He was general superintendent at Camp Lejeune in the 1941 to 1944 period. He is a member of Duke Memorial Methodist Church and the Elks Club. Daniel L. Goodin, born in Yorktown, Ind., is a B. S.-M. E. graduate of Purdue University. For 14 years he was manager of Gas Utilities in Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, and has been in the plumbing and heating business for 13 years. He has been secretary-treasurer of the firm since 1944. He is a member of the Durham Engineers Club, a treasurer and director of the N. C. Plumbing and Heating Contractors Association and a Methodist.

UNC Medical Center, Chapel Hill, plumbing and heating installations by Rowe-Goodin-Jones, Inc., Durham, Built by J. A. Jones Constr. Co., (plumbing and heating installed in Liggett & Myers Cigarette Factory, Durham, by Rowe-Goodin-Jones, picture page 88).



THE BONITZ INSULATION CO.
Greensboro, N. C.

The Bonitz Insulation Co., 411 Prescott Street, Greensboro, was organized in 1934 by John H. Bonitz, starting with one white foreman and two colored helpers and sharing an inside office in the Jefferson Building, renting for $10.00 a month. The firm started as a combination general contractor specializing in fine homes, with a sideline of home insulation, and was the second home insulation company to start operation in North Carolina.

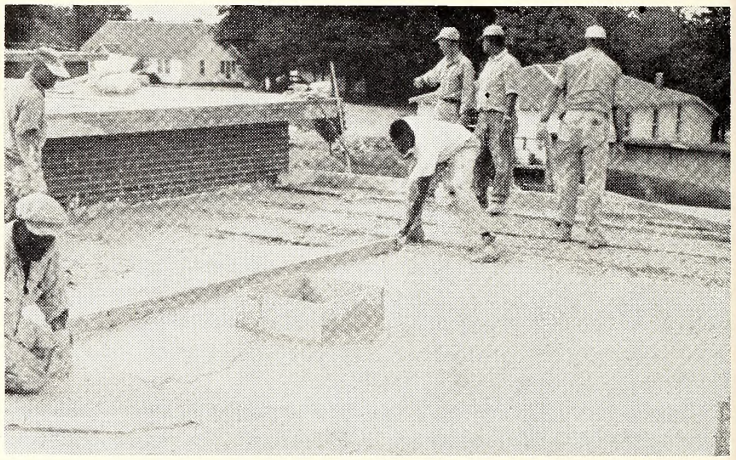
The firm has expanded in its 21 years of operation and now has a South Carolina subsidiary company and is organizing another subsidiary to operate in Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee. The total gross annual contracts of the parent company and the South Carolina company exceed $2,225,000.

During its first few years, this firm erected some of the finest homes in the Irving Park section of Greensboro. In 1942, the Bonitz firm discontinued general contracting entirely, due to war restrictions, and specialized exclusively in cold storage work and acoustical ceilings. During these war years, it constructed about 75% of all the cold storage facilities at the various Army and Navy camps and bases in North and South Carolina. After the war, the Bonitz firm became interested in the construction of cold storage locker plants and during the years that followed did 65% to 75% of this type of work constructed in the two States.

In 1946, the Bonitz Insulation Co. was incorporated with an authorized and paid-in capital of $60,000. The firm has now reached a capital and surplus of approximately $400,000. The firm employs an average of about 75 workers and has an annual payroll that ranges from $225,000 to $250,000. In 1954, the firm organized a subsidiary corporation to handle the work in South Carolina. The Bonitz Insulation Co. of South Carolina, with headquarters in Columbia, S. C., has a paid-in capital of $40,000 and a net worth of approximately $100,000. It employs from 45 to 50 workers and has a volume of business amounting to approximately $700,000 annually.

The parent company operates exclusively in North Carolina. Its main lines of work are acoustical ceilings, which account for about 20% of the total volume; cold storage rooms, about 30%; and fireproof Gypsum Roof Decks, the balance. Many of the contracts handled by this firm are comparatively small, ranging from as little as $75 to $100 up to several hundred dollars. A few of its larger contracts run over $25,000. In 1953, it completed a total of 401 separate contracts; in 1954, 463; and during the present fiscal year, ending March 31, 1956, it will probably complete over 600 different contracts. In the 21 years of operation, it is estimated that somewhere between 4,000 and 4,500 different contracts have been signed and fulfilled, with the total volume of business during that period probably running up as high as $15,000,000. As many as 15 to 20 contracts are being worked on at the same time by different crews.

Officers of the Bonitz Insulation Co. are John H. Bonitz, president and treasurer (also president of the South Carolina Corporation); James H. Willis, executive vice president; Howard M. Parrish, vice president; and Mrs. Daisy Lea Bonitz (wife of the president), secretary. Sales and supervision are handled in Western North Carolina by James H. Willis, and in Eastern Carolina by W. Vernon Duncan. Many of the firm's key men, including most of the job superintendents, have been employed from the earlier days. The firm is rather generous with its employees in fringe benefits, giving them an excellent insurance program, consisting of life insurance and hospitalization insurance, as well as making payments of bonuses from time to time. Three years ago, the firm also adopted a Profit Sharing Trust Fund for all employees who have been in service for as long as three years.



Laying Roofdeck of Richfield School, laid by The Bonitz Insulation Co., Greensboro.

Among the more important acoustical jobs handled by the firm have been the Arena (Cow Palace) at the N. C. State Fair, Raleigh; buildings of Wake Forest College, Reynolda (Winston-Salem); all but two of the some 12 or more Howard Johnson Restaurants built in North Carolina within the past two or three years; the Memorial Coliseum at Winston-Salem, and the Sir Walter Hotel ballroom and main dining room, Raleigh.

Among the cold storage installations have been the Ice Skating Rink, William Neal Reynolds Coliseum, State College, Raleigh; ice cream hardening rooms for Guilford Dairy, Greensboro, Pine State Creamery, Raleigh; Coble Dairy in several towns in North and South Carolina; Southern Dairies in Winston-Salem, Greensboro and Wilson. Cold storage rooms for N. C. State Hospital, Raleigh; packing plants for Frosty Morn Foods, Kinston; cold storage rooms in all Howard Johnson Restaurants; cold storage rooms at the new Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem; cold storage rooms at the Cone Memorial Hospital, Greensboro; several buildings at Duke University, Durham, and the University of North Carolina.

Fireproof Gypsum Roof Decks have been installed on many jobs throughout North and South Carolina, some of the larger ones being the Junior-Senior High School for Negroes in Raleigh; the Jerold Cutting & Sewing Plant at Smithfield; the Ahoskie Cutting & Sewing Plant at Ahoskie; the Forest Hills Shopping Center, Durham, and many others. During this fiscal year, the Greensboro firm will complete more than 1,500,000 square feet of roof decks.

John H. Bonitz, head of the firm, is a native of Wilmington and is the first grandson of N. C. State College. His father, Henry E. Bonitz, was the first

graduate of State College, getting a degree in Engineering in 1893. John H. Bonitz graduated in Civil Engineering in 1920. He started working with his father before college and during vacations until his father's death in 1921. He then went with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. for about two years as assistant engineer of buildings, was identified with the N. C. State Department of Education as assistant director of schoolhouse planning for about two years, and for a short time thereafter was associated with the Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. as a bond engineer. In 1926, was employed by George W. Kane, general contractor, as manager of the Greensboro area, which position he held until he entered business for himself in 1934. He is president of the Gypsum Roof Deck Association, a member of the Advisory Committee of the associate members of the Associated General Contractors, member of the Piedmont Sales Executive Club, the Greensboro Engineer Club, the Rotary Club and a member of the Lutheran Church.—(Revised by firm).

BROWNLOW'S, INCORPORATED
Winston-Salem—Greensboro, N. C.

Brownlow's, Incorporated, 593 South Stratford Road, Winston-Salem, with branch at 427 English Street, ORD, Greensboro, one of the South's largest plumbing and heating contracting firms, was organized in April, 1932, by G. W. Brownlow, Sr., under the name of G. W. Brownlow Co. The firm was operated by Mr. Brownlow as individual owner until June, 1934, when his son, Robert L. Brownlow, present president and treasurer, joined him after leaving the University of North Carolina.

Brownlow's was incorporated in 1947 under the present firm name with an authorized capital of $200,000. Present officers are Robert L. Brownlow, president and treasurer; J. W. Nolan and W. O. Boggs, vice presidents; and I. W. Worrell, secretary. Mr. Nolan is in charge of estimating and supervision of the firm's industrial and commercial work, and Mr. Boggs is general manager of the Greensboro branch.

The firm's business volume averages around $2,000,000 annually with an annual payroll of $500,000. Employment averages around 100, sometimes reaching as high as 200 when large contracts are being handled. It operates 34 trucks and cars and owns a Beechcraft "Bonanza" Airplane used for fast inspections of distant contracts and for company travel. President Brownlow is a licensed pilot.

In the Winston-Salem office and shop, the firm has about 20,000 sq. ft. under roof and 14,000 sq. ft. in Greensboro. About 2,400 sq. ft. are utilized in both places as showrooms in which the latest in plumbing, heating and cooling products are displayed by the firm.

The firm distributes and installs a diversified line of products in its field. Main lines consist of "Worthington" and "Mathes" Air Conditioning and Cooling Equipment, "Muller" Oil or Gas Fired Furnaces and other lines in the plumbing and sheet metal fields.

In the last ten years, Brownlow's has installed the plumbing or heating or both in more than 20,000



Brownlow's, Inc., plumbing, heating, and air conditioning office and shop in Winston-Salem.

housing units. Among the larger jobs was the plumbing and heating installation in 2,000 military housing units at Fort Bragg and 1,600 units at Camp Lejeune. One of the more unusual contracts was for the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, consisting of moving a four-story building with its highly specialized mechanical equipment from Minneapolis, Minn., to Chattanooga, Tenn., and placing it in operation for distilling concentrated Nitric Acid used in the manufacture of T. N. T.

The firm advertises that it is one of the very few in this section that is equipped to handle any type of heating. Installations include all types of water-air heating and steam and forced hot water. The well equipped sheet metal shops are also used to fabricate most of the highly specialized equipment used in the commercial and industrial contracts.

Brownlow's is making plans to celebrate its one-third of a century of operation during August of 1956.

R. L. Brownlow, head of the firm, is a native of Anderson, S. C., graduated from R. J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, attended Duke University and Carolina and spent more than three years in the Army Air Corps during World War II. He is a member of the American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers, the North Carolina Association of Plumbing and Heating Contractors, and of the Aircraft Owners' and Pilots' Association. Mr. Brownlow is a member of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce, the Sertoma Club and the American Legion. He is a Baptist, a Mason and a Shriner. G. W. Brownlow, Sr., founder of the firm, now retired, is a native of Gainesville, Ga., a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Pinebrook Country Club, an Elk and a Baptist.

STAHL-RIDER, INC.
Raleigh, N. C.

Stahl-Rider, Inc. 1010 S. Saunders Street, Raleigh, was formed in June, 1946, at the end of World War II in the basement of Grosvenor Gardens Apartments by Paul O. Stahl and James A. Rider, as a partnership. Mrs. Stahl and Mrs. Rider alternated as bookkeeper, and the firm had one other employee. In the less than ten years of operation, the firm has developed contract business in Eastern North Carolina which reaches $1,500,000 annually.

In its first year of operation, the firm had contracts totaling about $80,000. In 1948 Stahl-Rider was incorporated with Paul O. Stahl as president and James A. Rider as secretary-treasurer. That year also marked the beginning of an extensive expansion program which resulted in establishing three subsidiary firms in the eastern part of the State to bring installation, sales and service close home to the firms customers. In each case, the firm select-

ed a sales engineering graduate of State College, trained him for a period in the Raleigh headquarters firm, included him in the corporation, making him secretary-treasurer and manager of the new unit.

In 1948 the Durham unit was opened, handled by Joe L. Lee, a 1948 State College graduate (sold in 1955 to Mr. Lee, now Lee Air Conditioners, Inc.) The Kinston unit was opened in 1950 with Woody Bass, State College, 1950, in charge; and in the same year, the Rocky Mount unit was opened with Bruce Liverman, State College, 1950, in charge. These two units continue and are self-substaining in engineering, installation, sales and service.

In addition, the Stahl-Rider Distributing Co., 500 Hoke Street, Raleigh, was organized in 1953, to further cover the expanding markets and to handle local sales and service facilities. Approximately 30 dealers cover the packaged air conditioning market, reaching small stores and residences. Several hundred residences have been fully air conditioned by central systems in Eastern North Carolina alone in 1955. Mr. Rider is president and Mr. Stahl is secretary-treasurer of this firm.

Stahl-Rider has made approximately 900 installations of more than 14,000 tons of air conditioning equipment in Eastern North Carolina in about 9½ years of operation. The firm now employs an average of about 110 workers and has an annual payroll of approximately $300,000. This does not include the small staff of the Stahl-Rider Distributing Co.

The State Fair Arena is one of the important buildings in which Stahl-Rider installed winter air conditioning. Among the larger contracts now in process are the Occidental Life Insurance Building, the News & Observer Office Building, the new Baptist State Convention Office Building, the Sir Walter Hotel renovation and others.

Among installations made by Stahl-Rider in its years of operation are 18 club buildings, including the Carolina Country Club, Raleigh, and clubs at Fort Bragg, Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point; 22 barber and beauty shops; 15 churches, including Edenton Street Methodist and White Memorial Presbyterian Churches, Raleigh; 40 banks and financial institutions, including nine for First Citizens Bank & Trust Co., 17 hospitals, including N. C. State and Rex Hospitals, Raleigh; a dozen hotels and motor courts, including the Carolina Hotel at Pinehurst; 15 laboratories, including four at State College and three at Carolina; about 100 office and business buildings, including three Carolina Power & Light Buildings, the State Highway Building and the York Building, both Raleigh; 40 doctor's buildings, 10 radio stations, 60-odd restaurants, a dozen State buildings, and hundreds of homes, stores, garages and buildings of other types.

Mr. Stahl and Mr. Rider met in Baltimore during World War II while both were at work for the Glenn L. Martin Co., Mr. Rider as stress analysis engineer. Mr. Stahl had been in air conditioning work in Raleigh in the 1935-42 period, operating the Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Sales Co. This firm was closed because of war-time restrictions.

Mr. Stahl, a native of Cheyenne, Wyo., is a graduate of N. C. State College. He is a member of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers, the Raleigh Rotary Club, the Carolina Country Club, White Memorial Presbyterian Church, an Elk, a Mason and a Shriner. Mr. Rider, native of Philadelphia, had engineering training at Drexel University, coming to Raleigh to join Mr. Stahl in the new firm. He is a member of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, the Raleigh Engineers Club, the Carolina Country Club and the Raleigh Sales Executives Club.

INDUSTRIAL PIPING, INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

Industrial Piping, Inc., 1501 Dowd Road, Charlotte, was organized, incorporated, and began business as a general piping contractor in 1952. This firm grew out of an earlier firm operated by W. L. Mauney and his sons, C. T. Mauney and W. T. Mauney. In the three years of operation, the firm has expanded until its gross annual contracts during the past year exceed $1,000,000.

Officers of the Industrial Piping are W. L. Mauney, president; C. T. Mauney, vice president and general manager, and W. T. Mauney, secretary and treasurer. The latter two are the principal owners and directors of the firm, although several of the key personnel in the organization have purchased a sizeable block of shares of stock. The firm employs an average of around 70 workers, a figure which at times reaches 100 workers. The annual payroll ranges from $300,00 to $350,000.

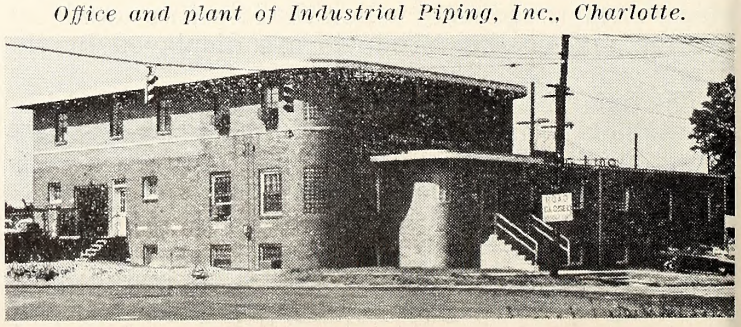
Industrial Piping is engaged exclusively in filling piping contracts in industrial construction. Its principal activity is installing processed piping, steam piping, water and chemical piping for textile finishing plants, paper mills and chemical plants, as well as steampower piping. Pipes of all kinds are installed, including those made of carbon stainless steel, copper, brass, synthetics and cast iron.

Industrial Piping has in process several important contracts, including the piping for the Celanese Corporation plant at Rome, Ga., West Virginia Pulp plant, Charleston, S. C.; Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.; and Sherril Furniture Company, Statesville.

Among the completed projects are those for Henredon Furniture, Morganton; Drexel Furniture, Morganton and Drexel; Heritage Furniture, High Point and Mocksville; Century Furniture, Hickory; Cone Mills, Greensboro, and at several other plants; J. P. Stevens & Company, North and South Carolina plants; Rock Hill, (S. C.), Printing and Finishing plant; Southern Dyestuffs, Mount Holly; American-Efird, Mount Holly; Talons, Inc., Stanley; Naugutuck Chemical Company, Gastonia; Swift & Company, Charlotte; Ralston Purina Company, Wilson and Charlotte; Beacon Manufacturing Company, Swannanoa and others.

W. L. Mauney is a Lincoln County farm boy and

Office and plant of Industrial Piping, Inc., Charlotte.



worked with the Grinnell Company for 37 years, 25 years as district superintendent of construction for the Southern States. He left that firm to organize his own business with his two sons. He is a member of the Charlotte and Myers Park County Clubs, a former vestryman of Saint Martin's Episcopal Church, a director of the Kanuga Camp grounds and Thompson Orphange, a Mason, a Shriner, Eastern Star and White Shrine member.

C. T. Mauney was born in Atlanta, came to Charlotte when two years old. He took engineering courses at The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., and worked with the Grinnell Company for ten years as piping engineer. He is a member of Myers Park County Club and Saint Martin's Episcopal Church. W. T. Mauney, a native of Lincoln, lived in several states in which his family lived and took mechanical engineering at N. C. State and The Citadel. He also worked with the Grinnell Company for six years and was an engineer with a Georgia firm for ten years. He is a member of Myers Park Club, a former vestryman and former Sunday School Superintendent of Saint Martin's Church, an Elk and a Mason.

NICHOLSON, INCORPORATED
Durham, N. C.

Nicholson, Inc. of Durham, was organized in 1934 by Sterling Nicholson as individual owner and was incorporated in 1935. The first year's business in heating and airconditioning operations amounted to $7,380. After this small beginning, the firm has developed until the gross of its annual contracts now amounts to approximately $750,000.00; and Nicholson's wholesale division, Southernair Company has sales amounting to $1,000,000 annually.

Nicholson operates in the entire southeast, although 90 per cent of the contracts are in North Carolina. The firm specializes in year round comfort for all types of buildings-industrial, commercial, institutional and residential. Some of the larger installations of heating and airconditioning equipment are in such buildings as the B. C. Remedy Company, Durham; Wright Machinery Company, Durham; Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Goldsboro, Duke University's Student Union and the Library and Physics Buildings at Duke.

The engineers of Nicholson, Inc. have pioneered many refinements in the field of airconditioning which are in general use today. Perhaps the most important of these developments was the design, manufacture and installation of the first air-cooled, or "waterless", residential airconditioning unit.

The firm employs an average of 40 people, with a payroll of over $150,000, but at times of heavy contracts has expanded to an employment of 75. The officers of Nicholson, Inc. are Sterling Nicholson, president; Sterling Nicholson, Jr., vice president, and Mrs. Louise B. Taylor, secretary and treasurer. Other key personnel are Claude B. Williams, Jr., chief engineer; Henry Pope, superintendent of the metal shop, and David M. Hessee, service manager.

Sterling Nicholson is a native of Littleton and attended Trinity College (Duke University). He is a registered engineer in airconditioning in North Carolina and is a past president of the North Carolina Air Conditioning Contractors Association. At present, he is president of the Distributors National Council, an organization of leading Airtemp distributors. In World War II he served in the Navy as Lieutenant Commander, detailed to the Office of Strategic Services.

Sterling Nicholson, Jr., native of Durham and former student at Duke University, saw service in the European Theater in World War II as a First Lieutenant in Field Artillery. He had worked in his father's firm at odd times, and after his discharge from service in 1946 he joined the firm on a full time basis. He is a Rotarian and active in church and civic work. Mrs. Louise B. Taylor, who is office manager and secretary-treasurer, joined the firm in 1947.

Southernair Company was organized from Nicholson's wholesale division in 1953, at which time the firm was granted the country's first warehouse distributorship for all heating and airconditioning products of the Airtemp Division of Chrysler Corporation. Southernair serves the entire state of North Carolina and has an organization of more than 40 franchised dealers authorized to engineer, sell, install and service Airtemp products.

In addition to the Airtemp line Southernair distributes accessory products having to do with year round comfort; among them are reflective insulation, cooling towers, pumps, registers and grilles, electro-static and throw-away filters, fiber-glass insulation, prefabricated ducts and duct-type heaters, as well as other large heating equipment. Aside from the wholesale operation, Southernair maintains a fully equipped, factory authorized Compressor Repair Station for Airtemp products. In this phase of the work it serves the entire southeastern part of the country.

Sterling Nicholson is president of Southernair Company; H. L. Godwin, vice president and general manager; Henry Nicholson, vice president in charge of advertising and sales promotion; Sterling Nicholson, Jr., secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Louise B. Taylor, assistant secretary-treasurer, and Johnnie W. Sherrill, assistant manager.

H. L. Godwin is a native of Dunn and attended the University of North Carolina and New York University. He is a registered engineer and a former heating and airconditioning dealer in Fayetteville. During World War II he was a Lieutenant in the Navy, serving in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters.

Henry Nicholson attended Duke University and the University of Virginia under the V-12 Program of the Navy and was commissioned an Ensign upon graduation. He has been associated with his father's firm since 1947. He is a Rotarian and active in all phases of civic duties. Johnnie W. Sherrill, assistant manager, received a battlefield commission while serving in the Army during World War II. He joined the company in 1946.

A. Z. PRICE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

A. Z. Price & Associates, Inc., 206 South Church Street, Charlotte, was organized in 1922 by A. Z. Price as individual owner as a heating, plumbing and air conditioning organization. In its 33 years of operation, this firm has enjoyed splendid growth and its annual contracts have ranged for the past 10 or 15 years between $600,000 and $1,000,000.

In 1927 the firm was incorporated with Mr. Price as president and Miss Myrtle Fink as secretary and treasurer. In 1950 the charter was changed and the present firm name was adopted. Mr. Price continues as president and general manager; Miss Fink continues as secretary and treasurer; W. Paul Smith, Jr. head of the heating and air conditioning for 17 years; and James A. Parrish, head of the plumbing department for 14 years, are vice presidents; and T. W. Porter, who joined the firm in 1952, is sales engineer of the air conditioning unit.

The A. Z. Price firm does all types of plumbing, heating and air conditioning contracting in a 75-

mile radius from Charlotte. In Charlotte and Mecklenburg County it maintains a 24-hour service in all its types of operations. The firm operates in half a dozen states, handling work in industrial, commercial, institutional, residential and governmental buildings. The firm employs an average of 70 workers, a number which reaches 100 on special occasions; and its annual payroll ranges around $350,000. The firm maintains a splendidly equipped and trained mechanical force. One man has been with the firm 33 years, several have seen 20 to 25 years service, and a large number have service records from 10 to 15 years.

Southern Bell is one of the A. Z. Price's important customers and numbers of prime contracts come from this far-flung organization. Among the buildings in which the Price firm has installed plumbing, heating, and air conditioning facilities are the plants in Gastonia, Winston-Salem, Asheville, Lenoir, Spruce Pine, Waynesville and Charlotte; Hopkinsville and Mount Sterling, Ky; Biloxi, Hattiesburg and Gulfport, Miss.; Gainesville, Ga.; Anderson, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Greenville and Charleston, S. C.

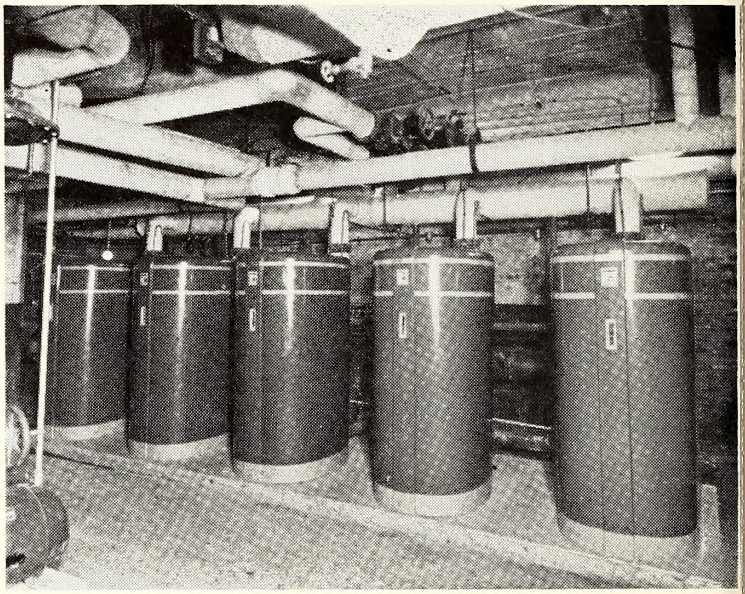
Mr. Price also operates a cooling and heating equipment firm, C & H Distributing Co., which serves the western half of North Carolina in General Electric, heating, cooling, and air conditioning equipment. In addition he is president of the P & R Brass Co. Inc., Charlotte, which specializes in brass, bronze and aluminum castings and electrical switches.

Among the contracts the A. Z. Price firm is now engaged in filling are the Carnegie Public Library, the Duke Warehouse Building and the Carmel Country Club Building in and near Charlotte; the Kress Store in Gastonia; and the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. at Hanes near Winston-Salem.

Contracts completed recently and in earlier years are the Jefferson Standard Office Building, Sears-Roebuck Store, J. B. Ivey & Co. Store, the Addison Building, the Wm. R. Barringer Hotel, all in Charlotte; the Cabarrus County Hospital, Concord, the Union County Hospital, Monroe; and the Sedgefield High, West High, North High, and Northwest High Schools, all in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

A. Z. Price, founder and head of the firm, is a native of Long Creek Township, Mecklenburg County. He worked in Georgia for several years in the trade and returned to Charlotte in 1922 to organize his own business. Mr. Price served on the Charlotte City Council for four years, the last two years, 1943-45, as Mayor Protem. He is a charter member of the Red Fez Club (Shrine), a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Charlotte Sales Executive Club, a director of the Mecklenburg County Wild Life Club, a member of the Charlotte City Club, a sponsor of the Dilworth Little League Baseball Team, a Rotarian, an Episcopalian, and recently at the meeting in Houston, Texas, was elected director of the National Association of Heating, Plumbing, and Air Conditioning Contractors on the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Miss Fink, native of Concord, took a course in business administration and went immediately to work for Mr. Price, becoming secretary-treasurer of the company when it was incorporated. She is active in civic affairs, a past president of the Charlotte Pilot Club, and past district governor of North Carolina. She is a member of the Credit Women's Breakfast Club, secretary of the Retail Credit association, on the budget committee of the United Appeal, on the board of the County Humane Society and of the Family and Children Service Bureau, and is a Methodist.



Battery of General Electric hot water, oil fired, heating boilers in new five-store Addison Office Building, Charlotte, installed by A. Z. Price & Associates, Charlotte.

STARR DAVIS CO., INC.
Greensboro, N. C.

Starr Davis Co., Inc., 502 Guilford Avenue, Greensboro, insulation, was started in 1938 by Starr Davis, individual owner, with Mrs. Hazelene K. Davis, his wife, as bookkeeper and with two helpers working out of his home. The firm now fulfills some of the largest insulation contracts in the state.

In 1944 Starr Davis Co. bought the present site and renovated buildings on the site to suit its operations. The building contains about 22,000 sq. ft., in which the office, retail store, and storage space are located. After operating as individual owner for 11 years, Mr. Davis incorporated his firm in 1949. Officers are Starr Davis, president; Mrs. Davis, secretary; and J. T. Hunter, treasurer.

Principal operations of the company are in North Carolina and South Carolina, about half in each, although the company does some business in Virginia. A branch office in Charlotte handles the South Carolina contracts and sales. Operations consist primarily of insulation of pipes, tanks, boilers and equipment in industrial plants, including textile and power generating plants. The company also handles contracts for several commercial and institutional units with a very limited operation in residential buildings. The firm's forces usually handle between 20 and 30 contracts, some of them small, at a time. The average employment ranges around 75, but at times of important contracts sometimes reaches around 120.

Recently the Starr Davis firm completed a contract in part of the Guided Missile plant in Charlotte and at present has contracts for all of the insulation in the P. Lorillard Tobacco plant in Greens-

boro; the General Electric Transformer plant in Hickory; and four dormitories and kitchen for the Training School at State Hospital, Goldsboro.

Among the important contracts completed in recent years are boilers at the Carolina Power & Light plants at Wilmington and Goldsboro; insulation in connection with new air conditioning system in the Jefferson Building, Greensboro; plumbing insulation in the new Jefferson Standard Building, Charlotte; Asphalt Roofing plant for Standard Oil Company, Fayetteville; insulation in connection with air conditioning of the Atlantic Coast Line Building, Wilmington, and others.

Starr Davis, native of Gaston County, moved to Charlotte in his youth and began work with Guy Beaty & Co., a connection that lasted for 19 years. In 1926 he moved to Greensboro and operated a branch office for the company until 1938, when he decided to establish his own business. He is now a member, a director, and vice president of the Associated Asbestos Contractors of the Southeastern States, Inc. He is a member of the Starmount Presbyterian Church, the Hamilton Lakes Civitan Club, a Pythian and an Elk.

GUY M. BEATY & CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

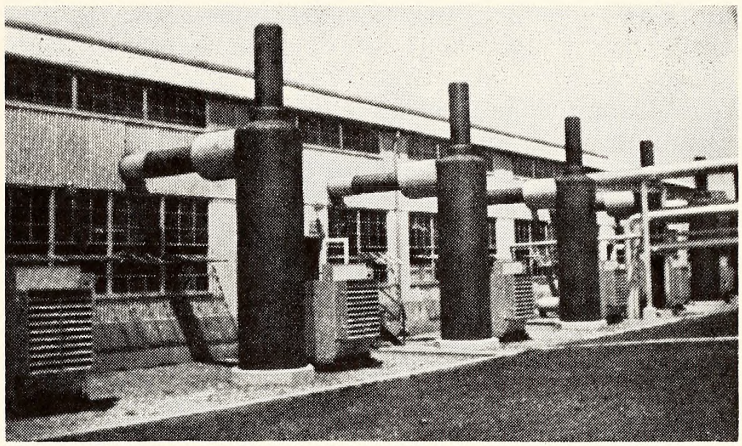
Guy M. Beaty & Co., pipe and boiler coverings, 520-22 South Elliott Street, Charlotte, was organized and started in 1910 by Guy M. Beaty and is unique in that it consists of six members of the Beaty family with the Lord as a seventh partner. This partnership has been in operation since 1946 and has been eminently successful.

When Guy M. Beaty started the business 45 years ago, he had only one helper. As members of his family grew up, they joined the firm; and in 1946 the partnership with the Lord was established. The six members of the family in the partnership are Mr. and Mrs. Beaty, Guy M. Beaty, Jr., Miss Mildred Beaty, Roy W. Beaty, and J. W. Barnette, son of Mrs. Beaty by a former marriage. One seventh of the net income of the firm is set aside and distributed by various partners in support of churches, charities and similar causes.

Guy M. Beaty continues to head the firm. His stepson, J. W. Barnette, is head of the construction department, Charlotte Office, and Guy Beaty Jr., is head of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) branch. Mrs. Beaty, is bookkeeper in the Charlotte office, Roy and Mildred Beaty are inactive partners at the present, but do work part time when in Charlotte.

Guy M. Beaty & Co. continues as contractor and distributor of pipe and boiler coverings, including asbestos, cement, rope, mill board, paper, and cork coverings for both high-pressure and low-pressure pipe and boilers. These coverings are used in heating, air conditioning, refrigeration and plumbing; and contracts are for handling entire buildings or groups of buildings. Probably half of the work done by the firm is in North Carolina and the remainder in South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. The firm employs from 50 to 60 workers, or more, depending on the contracts secured.

Work has been done by Guy M. Beaty & Co. in many important plants in North Carolina and other states including Cannon Mills, Kannapolis; plants



Insulation on exhaust mufflers of the Diesel Pumps at pumping station of Trans-Continental Gas Pipe Lines Corp., handled by Guy M. Beaty & Co., Charlotte.

in Lancaster and other South Carolina cities, for Springs Cotton Mills, Coats & Clark Thread Co., Taccoa, Ga.; Carolina Power & Light Co., Lumberton and Goldsboro; Westinghouse Plant, Charlotte; WBTV Building, Charlotte; Auditorium-Coliseum, Charlotte; and numerous residences and schools in North and South Carolina.

Guy M. Beaty, founder of the firm, is a native of Mooresville and his only formal education consisted of a business course. He worked for Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, for a period and started his own business in 1910. Mr. Beaty is a very religious man, an ordained elder in the Presbyterian Church, helped form, and was for many years chairman of the board of directors of the Charlotte Rescue Mission, is a member of the Gideons, and is active in all church and charity work. Mrs. Beaty also took a business course. All members of the family are interested in church work, and all of the Beaty children were born in Charlotte. Guy M., Jr., attended Carnegie Tech in Pittsburgh, and Roy took mechanical engineering at N. C. State College. J. W. Barnette, the stepson, is a native of Athens, Ga., and attended N. C. State College.

W. H. ARTHUR COMPANY
Asheville, N. C.

W. H. Arthur Company, 225 Patton Avenue, Asheville, engaged in roofing and sheet metal work, warm-air heating, air-conditioning and ventilating, was started in 1913 by W. H. Arthur, Sr., in a small basement shop on Pack Square. The firm, now operated as a partnership, handles contracts and sales which range between $400,000 and $450,000 annually.

When Mr. Arthur started with probably one or two helpers, he engaged in roofing and sheet metal work, warm-air heating, air-conditioning and ventilating had been added during the years as these modern methods have developed. Much of the work done by the firm is industrial and commercial, although extensive air-conditioning has been installed in residences in recent years. In its own plant W. H. Arthur Company operates a sheet metal shop in which most of the equipment needed is fabricated and from which some fabricated work is sold without installation.

In 1926 Mr. Arthur, sole owner, built the present

building of steel, brick, and concrete containing three floors and about 20,000 square feet of floor space for shop, office and storage. Most of the firm's operations are in Western North Carolina, although it frequently has contracts in Eastern Tennessee. It frequently has from 10 to 20 contracts going at a time.

W. H. Arthur Company did the original roofing and sheet metal work on the American Enka Plant at Enka and for the Cranston Print Works at Fletcher. It has handled new and reroofing jobs for Champion Paper and Fiber Co., Canton; The Mead Corporation, Sylva; Sayles Biltmore Bleachers, Asheville; Beacon Manufacturing Co., Swannanoa; The Arcade Building, Battery Park Hotel, George Vanderbilt Hotel, Ivey's Department Store, Woolworth Building, and numbers of other commercial and industrial buildings and homes in Asheville and vicinity. In many of these buildings the firm has also installed ventilation and blow-pipe systems in recent years. This company, in connection with G. G. Ray & Company, Charlotte, did extensive roofing and sheet metal work on buildings in the Atomic Energy Group at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Air-conditioning, which has been added to the Arthur operations during the past decade, has been handled for Memorial Mission Hospital, Asheville; Pardee Hospital, Hendersonville; Imperial Theater, Asheville; and numbers of residences in the Asheville area in recent years.

When W. H. Arthur started his firm, he had only two helpers. He continued to expand through the years, adding important divisions to his operations. The firm now employs from 50 to 70 workers.

Mr. Arthur's two sons, W. H. Arthur Jr., and Malcolm F. Arthur, who had worked in the plant at odd times, joined their father when they reached young manhood. When Mr. Arthur died, August 22, 1955, the two sons and his widow, Mrs. Arthur, became partners in the business and announced that it would be continued as previously. W. L. Crown, office manager, has been with the firm 18 years.

W. H. Arthur, Sr., was a native of Whittier and lived in Bryson City before moving to Asheville in 1904. He was a member of the Asheville Rotary Club, active in the Carolinas Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors Association, a Mason, a Shriner, and an officer in the First Presbyterian Church. He developed a farm and recreation place near Brevard where he entertained friends who engaged in hunting and fishing and other recreational activities. He also carried on lumbering operations at the farm and as a hobby maintained about 45 bee hives in which 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of honey were produced annually.

W. H. Arthur, Jr., native of Asheville, attended Georgia School of Technology. He is an officer in Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, a Rotarian and a former president of the Carolinas Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors Association. Malcolm F. Arthur, also a native of Asheville, spent three years in Army service in the Pacific area during World War II. He is an officer in Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, a former officer of the Asheville Jaycees, and a member of the Lions Club.

SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

VIKING SPRINKLER CO.
High Point, N. C.

Viking Sprinkler Co., 501 Prospect Street, High Point, was organized and incorporated in 1952 as a subsidiary of the Viking Corporation, Hastings, Michigan, a nationally operating sprinkler organization. The High Point firm covers the three states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Its North Carolina gross contracts range around $750,000.

The parent organization, The Viking Corporation, started in the early 1920's, and has spread its operation into every state in the nation, operating through 15 fabricating plants and 42 offices, and also has extended activities into Canada. Operations in North Carolina were handled by Crawford and Slaten Company, Atlanta, for several years. In 1952 the Viking Sprinkler Co. was organized and incorporated, and in the new organization Garnet T. Gregory is president and general manager; J. W. Radford, vice president; and Richard A. Groos, secretary and treasurer; both of the latter of the parent organization. These are the three directors of the local corporation.

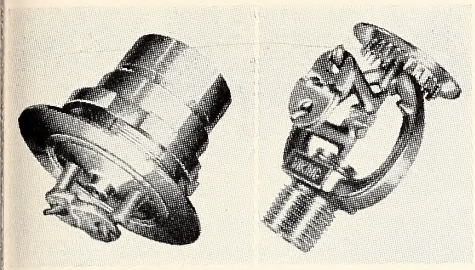
Viking Sprinkler Co. employs approximately 50 workers, with the annual payroll running around $180,000 in North Carolina and about $100,000 in the other two states. This shows that 65% of the business handled is in North Carolina. Around 90 per cent of the entire business is in industrial plants with the additional 10 per cent in institutional and commercial building about evenly divided. Also about evenly divided are the firm's operations as subcontractor and prime contractor, with most of the Government work done handled as sub-contract work.

The operations of the Viking Sprinkler Co. include the installation of complete automatic sprinkler systems for fire protection, underground fire mains, fire pumps, elevated tanks and ground level reservoirs of capacities meeting the requirements of fire underwriters. They are also suppliers for pipe, fittings, valves and sprinkler devices.

Water for the operation of the automatic sprinkler systems is secured from city water mains. In areas where this supply is not available water is secured from wells and lakes by means of fire pumps with the use of elevated gravity tanks. The automatic sprinkler system is set into operation by the heat of a fire melting a solder link in the sprinkler head. These links have varying degrees of temperature rating so that a suitable temperature may be used in the area where the sprinkler head is to be installed. The temperature range begins at 160 degrees.

Buildings in which Viking Automatic Sprinkler Systems are now being installed include the S. H. Kress Store, Winston-Salem; P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. at Hanes; the Base Warehouse at Seymour Johnson Field, Goldsboro; a Ready Hangar at Smith Lake Field, Fort Bragg; and Manhattan Shirt plant at Charleston, S. C.

Among the buildings in which the systems have been installed in recent years are the Celanese Office Building, Charlotte; the Western Electric plant Winston-Salem; the Sears Roebuck store, Spartanburg, S. C.; National Container Corporation, Spencer; Maintenance Hangar at the Air Force Base in



Two Viking sprinkler heads, left, for commercial buildings, pipes concealed, head exposed, and, right, for industrial installations, spray type head with exposed pipe. Installed by Viking Sprinkler Co., High Point.

Charleston, S. C.; General Electric Co., Waynesboro, Va.; and Klopman Mills, Asheboro.

Garnet T. Gregory, general manager and principal stockholder of the High Point plant, is a native of Tennessee and has 25 years' experience in this type of work. He came to Charlotte in 1939 with the Viking representatives there, in the sales end and moved up to Sales Manager. In 1952 he brought the Viking license to High Point with the purchase of the Industrial Sprinkler Corp., and heads the present organization to handle Viking equipment and devices in three states. He is a member of the High Point Chamber of Commerce, The National Automatic Sprinkler and Fire Control Association, and The National Fire Protection Association.

PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND DECORATING

D. C. MAY COMPANY
Durham, N. C.

D. C. May Company, 316 Morgan St. Durham, painting and decorating contractors and jobbers and distributors of paints and allied products, was established by D. C. May in 1908. The company stands not only as the oldest contractor of its type in Durham, but the oldest in the state.

Upon the death of the company's founder in 1944, ownership and operation were taken over by his sons, Ned H. May and Mike D. May, who grew up with the business.

Growth of the company since its origination has been steady. Since the company's first job of painting original Golden Belt Plant in Durham, it has handled thousands of jobs throughout the Carolinas, Virginia and Tennessee. It is now regarded as one of the largest paint contractors in the South.

A few of the painting contracts which D. C. May is now fulfilling include Wake Forest College in Winston-Salem for Fowler-Jones, George W. Kane and Frank L. Blum; Douglas Aircraft Nike Missile Plant in Charlotte for Thompson Street Co.; General Electric Plant in Hickory for J. A. Jones; Barracks Rehabilitation at Fort Bragg for H. L. Coble; Southern High School in Durham County for Wm. Muirhead Construction Co., and Occidental Life Insurance Co. building in Raleigh for George W. Kane.

In the impressive list of jobs in the past are American Tobacco Co. and Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Erwin Mills and Wright Machinery Co., University of North Carolina, Duke University, N. C., State College, Wake Forest College and North Carolina College in Durham. Multiple F. H. A. Housing Development have included 800 units in Greensboro, 500 units in Winston-Salem, 250 units in Danville, Va., and 250 units in Fayetteville. Paint contracts at Fort Bragg total more than 1000 quarters and 2000 other buildings. The company has also held contracts for work on several thousand F. H. A. units throughout the state.

In addition to its work throughout North Carolina as paint contractors, D. C. May distributes its own products throughout the 48 states.

The company at present employs approximately 150 people, some of which have been with the organization since its beginning and many others who hold records of from 20 to 40 years of service.

According to the May brothers, their success with personnel relations has stemmed from two things, internal organization and careful selection of personnel.

The business has been built on a professional basis. Assignments and instructions to employees are given out with extreme care. Each individual is placed on jobs where his experience and ability can best be utilized.

Reputation has become the company's best salesman. Satisfaction given on past jobs continues to create new jobs. Employees are aware of this and take particular pride in upholding the company's high standards of workmanship.

As one employee so aptly put it, "When you go to work for D. C. May, it doesn't take long to realize the standing the company has among the trade, and before you know it, you find yourself pretty proud of these traditions yourself and work hard to uphold them."—Contributed.

BREWER PAINT & WALLPAPER CO., INC.
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Brewer Paint & Wallpaper Co., Inc., 102 South Raleigh Street, Rocky Mount, was started in 1927 as a limited partnership by J. B. Brewer and M. E. Williams, the two partners and two or three helpers doing most of the work in the earliest days. This paint and wallpaper firm has developed in the 28 years of operation until its gross annual contracts now average around $750,000.

The Brewer Paint & Wallpaper Co. was incorporated in 1947 with J. B. Brewer as president; M. E. Williams, vice president; and J. K. Brewer, brother of the president, as secretary and treasurer. J. K. Brewer had been with the firm since 1935, and in 1940 when the firm opened a branch office in Greensboro to handle business in the Piedmont area, he became manager in Greensboro and is still there. When Mr. Williams died in 1954, M. S. Hayworth, who had joined the firm as estimator in 1946 and was made assistant secretary-treasurer in 1947, was elected secretary-treasurer.

In a re-organization in 1955, J. D. Brewer continues as president; J. K. Brewer was named executive vice president; W. S. Holmon, Jr., who had joined the firm in 1948, became vice president; Mr. Hayworth continues as secretary-treasurer; and J. B. Brewer, Jr., became assistant secretary and treasurer.

When the firm was first incorporated the authorized capital stock was $100,000, and in 1951 this was increased to $200,000. The firm now has capital assets of around $200,000. The firm now employs an average of around 100 workers and this number sometimes reaches as high as 250 workers in seasonal periods when the firm has unusually large contracts to handle. The annual payroll averages around $450,000. About half of the workers are at-



Modern colonial home of Brewer Paint & Wallpaper Co., Rocky Mount.

tached to the Rocky Mount office, and the other half work out of the Greensboro branch.

Probably 75 per cent of the Brewer firm's work is done in North Carolina, while the remainingg 25 per cent is divided between South Carolina and Virginia. Industrial and institutional work claims about 40 per cent each of the business handled by the company, and commercial and residential work each ranges around 30 per cent of the total. During the war period the company handled numbers of important government contracts.

After living in rented quarters during most of its existence, Brewer Paint & Wallpaper Company purchased a site and erected a thoroughly modern office building of the colonial type which it occupied February 4, 1954. This building cost about $45,000. Also in 1954 the company opened a modern warehouse which cost around $25,000. The Greensboro building, 1612 Madison Avenue, was erected in 1942. In 1951 the Brewer Company organized a separate and wholly owned corporation, the Brewer Scaffolding Company in Greensboro, which handles and rents or sells WACO steel scaffolding used in the construction industry. J. K. Brewer is president of this firm with J. B. Brewer as vice president.

Among the important contracts which the Brewer firm now has in process are the P. Lorillard plant, Greensboro; Cumberland Memorial Hospital, Fayetteville; two barracks at Camp Lejeune; two ward buildings and cottages, State Hospital, Butner; addition to Duke Hospital, Durham; Training School Buildings, State Hospital, Goldsboro; 12 to 15 buildings, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro; Biology Building, N. C. College, Durham; Barber High School Building, New Bern.

In prior years the Brewer firm has handled paint or wallpaper contracts, or both, for William Neal Reynolds Coliseum, State College, Raleigh; N. C. State Highway Office Building, Raleigh; Pitt Memorial Hospital, Greenville; 10 dormitories, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Rocky Mount High School; Fairview-Lincoln Homes Housing Project, Goldsboro; S&W Cafeteria, Greensboro; Dial Office Buildings, Southern Bell, Raleigh, and Carolina T & T Company at Fayetteville, Wilson, Rocky Mount, and Henderson; Johnston Memorial Hospital, Smithfield; Wayne Memorial Hospital, Goldsboro; Carver Courts Housing Project, Kinston; American Bakeries, Rocky Mount; Barracks and Science Building for VMI, Lexington, Va.; Durham Life Insurance Building, Raleigh; Ellis-Stone Company, Greensboro; Happy Hill and Piedmont Park Housing Projects, Winston-Salem; North Carolina Baptist Hospital and Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem; and others.

J. B. Brewer, president, is a native of Rocky Mount, attended VMI, and is an A.B. graduate in 1922 of the University of North Carolina. For about five years he worked for his father until he and Mr. Williams organized their own firm. He is a member and former president of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Community Chest, and the Benvenue Country Club. He is a director of the Planters Bank & Trust Company, formerly a member of the Edgecombe County Draft Board, a member and vice chairman of trustees of Parkview Hospital, is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, and teacher for several years in the Edgemont Presbyterian Sunday School. His brother, J. K. Brewer, a First Lieutenant in army service in World War II, is a member of the Greensboro Rotary Club and a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro.

CLAUDE M. MAY
Durham, N. C.

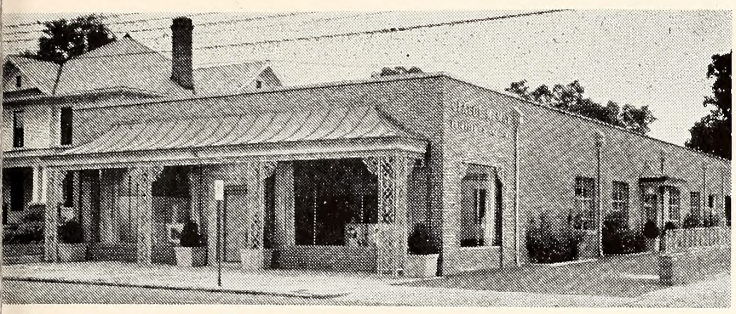
Claude M. May, 712 West Chapel Hill St., Durham, painting, papering and interior decorating, was started in 1931 by Claude M. May as individual owner, with his wife, Mrs. Ida C. May, in charge of the office and with four men as helpers. During the first year of operation the gross business of the firm amounted to probably $40,000. By hard work and close attention, Mr. and Mrs. May have developed their business until gross contracts now range around $350,000 annually.

In most of the 24 years of operation, Claude M. May occupied a building at Five Points, which rented for $50.00 a month. In 1954, he purchased a building at the present site and in its renovation developed an artist's dream of a painting, papering and interior decorating firm's home. Two additional lots were purchased giving the firm entry from two streets, as well as a spacious parking lot. This year the firm added a retail unit for the sale of wallpaper, paint and decorating materials. The site and renovation cost in excess of $100,000.

Practically all of the work done by Claude M. May is in North Carolina, although some contracts are secured in Virginia. Probably more than one-third of the work is done in residences, while 25 percent is in industrial buildings and 15 percent each in commercial and institutional buildings. The firm employs an average of 45 workers, with the number occasionally reaching 60 employees.

Among the important buildings in which Claude M. May has added the artistic touches in papering, painting and interior decorating are 111 Corcoran Street Building (Hill Building); American Tobacco Co. Buildings; Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. Buildings; Durham Hosiery Mills; Wright Machinery Co.; Golden Belt Manufacturing Co.; Duke University buildings; University of North Carolina buildings, Chapel Hill; various churches in Virginia and North Carolina; and numerous others.

C. M. May, native of Durham, started work for his



Attractive home, office, shop and retail unit of Claude M. May, painting, papering, and interior decorating, Durham.

uncle, D. C. May, at an early age. This service continued for 15 years during which he did all types of work, including painting, papering, estimating, job superintending and others until he started his own business in 1931. Mr. May is a member and former director of the Durham Chamber of Commerce; he was the youngest member to join the Rotary Club at that time and is a former director. He is a member of the Temple Baptist Church, being a former deacon and chairman of finance. Mrs. May, also a Durham native, worked for D. C. May part time at first and later full time in charge of the office records. She is also a member of Temple Baptist Church.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING

STARR ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.
Grennsboro, N. C.

Starr Electric Company, Inc., 1421 Battleground Avenue, Greensboro, was organized in 1923 by Raymond Starr as individual owner with four or five employees. In the 32 years of operation, this firm has expanded its base until its gross annual business last year reached $1,500,000 with splendid prospects that this year's business will reach or approach the $3,000,000 mark.

In 1940 Mr. Starr incorporated his firm under the present name. In 1944 he sold the Starr Electric Company and soon afterwards organized and incorporated another firm as Raymond Starr, Inc. Three years later, in 1947, Mr. Starr bought back the Starr Electric Company and consolidated the two firms. In 1941 his brother, John W. Starr, joined the firm and later became an official. Another brother, Roy M. Starr, joined the firm. The firm operated in a building on North Greene Street and later acquired a new two-story building about a block away, also on North Greene Street. In 1948 the firm sold Greene Street property, bought its present site and erected on it in 1949 an attractive new office building and warehouse.

For several years Starr Electric Company operated a motor repair shop in connection with its other work. This division of the operations was separated and in 1955 was incorporated as Electric Service and Sales Company, Inc. which operates as a subsidiary of the firm.

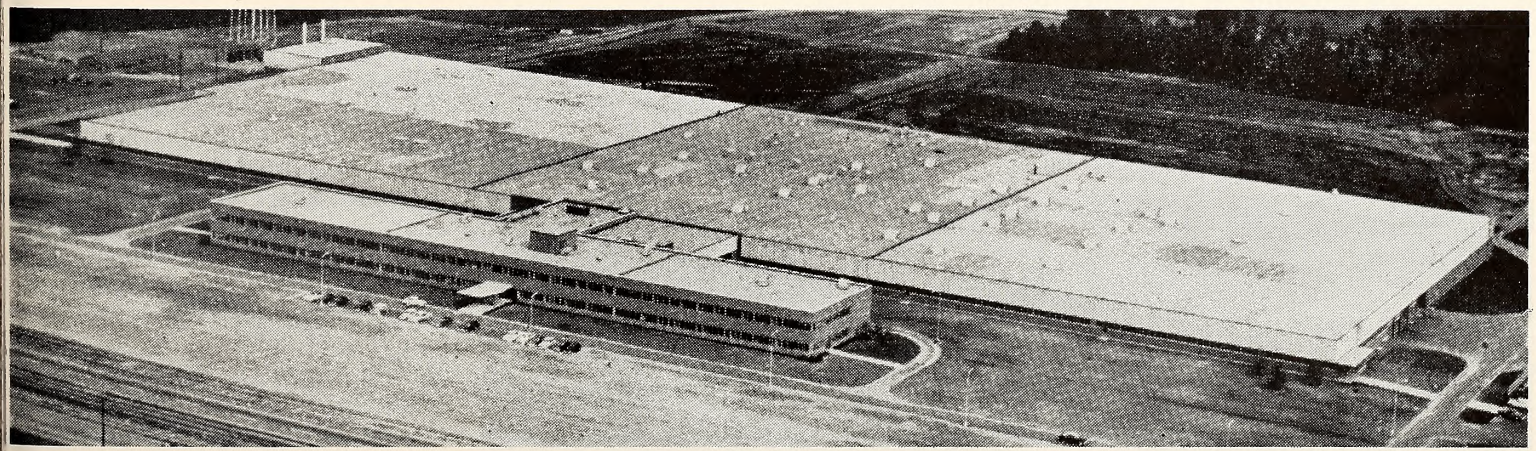
Starr Electric Company operates almost entirely in North Carolina but occasionally has contracts in Virginia. Its principal activities are in connection with industrial and commercial buildings, although some activities are carried in institutional, residential and governmental construction. The firm employs an average of 100 to 125 workers and has reached 200 in employment this year. The annual payroll in recent years has ranged between $400,00 to $450,000 annually, with prospects that the figure will exceed $500,000 this year.

Present officers of Starr Electric Company are Raymond Starr, president and treasurer; John W. Starr, vice president; Roy M. Starr, secretary. Among the important key men in the organization are V. C. Welker, Sr., an estimator with the firm for some 20-odd years; Joseph E. Guill, engineer and estimator; E. W. Shoffner, superintendent for 20-odd years; and Thomas Nance, office manager.

One of the largest electrical contracts handled in North Carolina by this company was in the recently completed Meter Plant of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Raleigh, the contract amounting to approximately $910,000. In process is the work in connection with the construction of the immense P. Lorlilard plant in Greensboro, which is expected to be completed earlier in 1956. Two other important contracts handled by the company were the quartermaster warehouses and Operations Hangar, both at Camp Lejeune, the electrical contract amounting to $500,000. Starr Electric Co. is now engaged in filling electrical contracts on four major buildings of the Charlotte Ordnance Missel Plant for the Army in Charlotte, exceeding $1,000,000, and the new outdoor lighting plant for General Electric Company at East Flat Rock, near Hendersonville.

Among the contracts handled in prior years by the firm was the electric work for the Container Corporation of America, Greensboro; housing project and shopping center at Fort Bragg, 2,000 units; the Pomona plant of Western Electric Co., Inc., near Greensboro; two major additions to the Southern Furniture Exposition Building, High Point; the new

Westinghouse Meter plant, Raleigh, electrical installations made by Starr Electric Co., Greensboro.



Jefferson Standard Building in Charlotte, $325,000; two public housing projects in Wilmington; Port City Hosiery Mill, Wilmington; Southern Manufacturing Company (Block Shirts) Wilmington; Carolina Paint & Varnish, Sears Retail Store, Ellis Stone & Co., S & W Cafeteria, Bur-Mill Office Building and J. P. Stevens Office Building, all in Greensboro; Veterans Hospital, Durham; W. Kory plant, Sanford; and Sears Retail Store, Fayetteville.

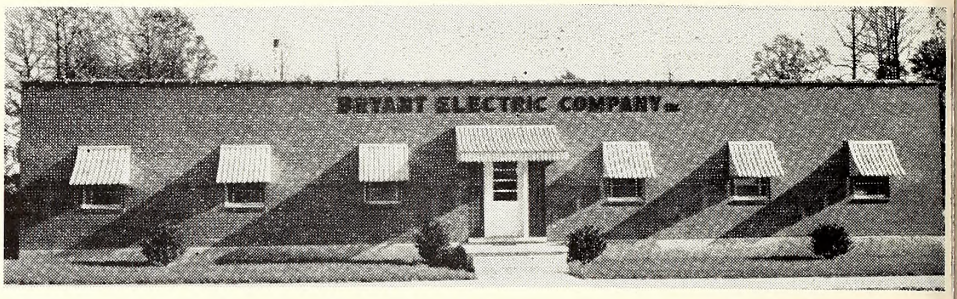
Raymond Starr, founder and president, is a farm-boy native of Guilford County, and picked up his knowledge of electrical construction in work for other firms, among them Milton Electric Company. He is a former member of both the Lions Club and the City Examining Board for Electricians, a member of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, a member of the National Electrical Contractors Association, and an official of the First Evangelical and Reformed Church in Greensboro. John W. Starr is a member of the Starmount Civitan Club, the Evangelical and Lutheran Church, a Mason, and a Shriner. Roy Starr is a job forman for the firm and is on the move much of the time.

BRYANT ELECTRIC CO., INC.
High Point, N. C.

Bryant Electric Co., Inc., 1901 English Street, High Point, was organized by Hobert M. Bryant and his brother, William Bryant, in 1924 and was engaged in performing small electrical contracts at the beginning. This firm wired the original Gaseous Diffusion plant (Atom Bomb Project) at Oak Ridge, Tenn., said to be the largest single electrical installation in the world. Now the firm operates from Virginia to Florida, and its gross annual contracts since World War II ranged around $1,500,000.

Mr. Bryant started as a small motor repair shop operator, buying out his brother's interest after two years and continuing the firm as individual operator. The firm was incorporated in 1931 with Mr. Bryant as president and treasurer; S. E. Holt, vice president; and P. R. Fogleman, secretary. It was not long before the firm was doing all types of electrical contracting in the furniture and textile plants in High Point and surrounding areas.

When World War II started, Mr. Bryant was in position to handle many important contracts for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The Oak Ridge project required more than 3,000 electricians during its peak period. As a result of his government work, Mr. Bryant has been awarded numerous citations for excellence by the various governmental defense units. In these operations he and his key men acquired



Bryant Electric Co. office in High Point.

valuable experience and knowledge in handling large-scale, high-speed electrical construction work of unusual magnitude. Since the war the firm has wired some of the largest and most modern industrial plants and commercial buildings in the South.

In 1938 Howard R. Pancoast joined the firm as engineer. When Mr. Holt left the firm in 1940 to enter military service as Captain of the local National Guard Unit, Mr. Pancoast succeeded him as vice president. Mrs. H. G. Allred was then secretary for the firm. In 1951 Mr. Bryant sold his interest to the other members and retired from active connection with the firm. At that time Mr. Pancoast was elected president and treasurer; H. E. Thomas became vice president; and Mrs. H. G. Allred continued as secretary. These are the present officers.

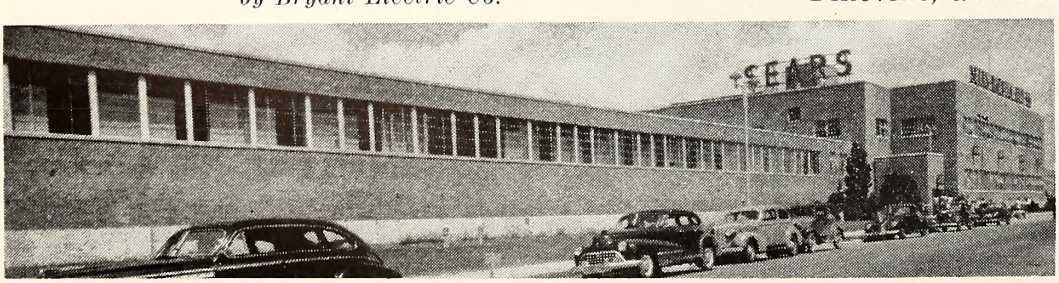
In the 1949-53 period, Bryant Electric operated a subsidiary firm, Bryant-Davis Electric Company, with headquarters in Greenville, S. C., to handle the South Carolina business. The business was sold to J. W. Davis, Jr., vice president and manager, in 1953; and it is now operated as the Davis Mechanical Contractors, Inc.

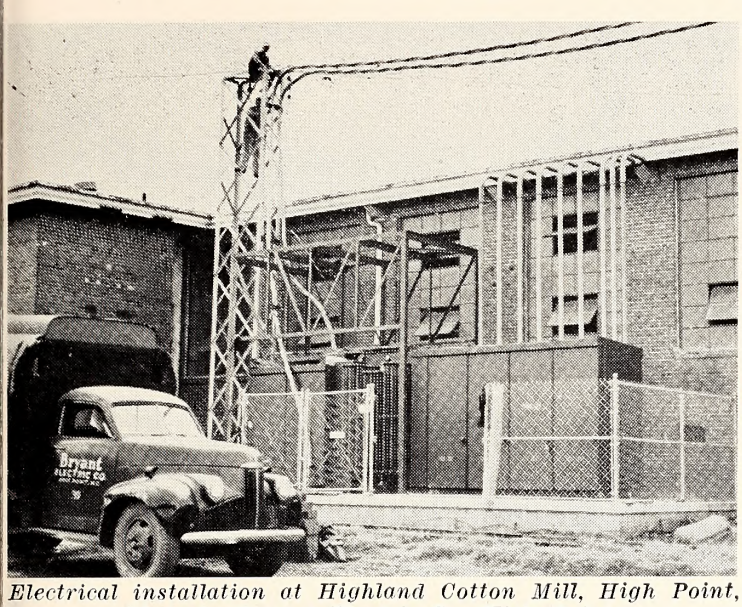
Bryant Electric sold its motor repair operations and other outside activities in 1940, and since the war has devoted its activities to installing electrical wiring in industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings. The firm now employs an average of 200 workers, a number that has reached 500 employees at times. Probably half of the Bryant Electric operations are carried on in North Carolina, but its contracts also extend to Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

At present Bryant Electric has electrical contract work for nine hospitals for the United Mine Workers in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia, as a subcontractor for J. A. Jones Construction Co.; two buildings and street lighting systems for Wake Forest College; Sprague Electric Co., Warrensville, Ashe County; High Point Medical Center; J. D. Mills at Henderson, and others.

Among the more important of the contracts handled by Bryant Electric in prior years were the following: Adams-Millis Corp., High Point; Cannon Mills, Kannapolis; Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, Pineville, and Reidsville; Duplan Corporation, Lincolnton and Winston - Salem; Marshall Field & Co., Spray; Robbins Mills, Aberdeen, Raeford, Red Springs, Robbins, and Clarksville, Va.; Warlong Glove, Conover; Tomlinson of High Point; Liggett & Myers Tobacco, Durham and Rocky Mount; R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, Greensboro

Sears-Roebuck Mail Order Plant, Greensboro, installation by Bryant Electric Co.





Electrical installation at Highland Cotton Mill, High Point, Made by Bryant Electric Co., High Point.

and Winston-Salem; Riegel-Carolina Corp., Acme; Champion Paper, Canton; Halifax Paper, Roanoke Rapids; Carolina Power & Light, Raleigh; Duke Power, Charlotte; Southern Bell Telephone, Savannah, Ga.; Proximity Manufacturing Co., Greensboro, and Reynolds Tobacco, Winston-Salem, both power plants; Celanese Corporation, Rock Hill, S. C.; Barringer Hotel, Charlotte; Dept. of Justice Building, Columbia, S. C.; Tidewater Power Building, Wilmington; Ford Motor Assembly Plant, Atlanta, Ga.; General Electric plant, Asheboro; Sears-Roebuck Mail Order plant, Greensboro; Sylvania Electric Products Co., High Point; Western Electric plants, Winston-Salem and Burlington; Wright Machinery, Durham.

Hobert M. Bryant, native of Yadkin County, moved to High Point as a youth and learned the electrical trade in the Southern Car Shops. During World War I he worked in car shops in Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia, and later worked in Greenville, S. C., for a period. In 1924 he returned to High Point and started his own business. He is on the board of directors of the Kiwanis Club and a representative to International Conventions. He is a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, a past president of the Carolinas Chapter, and has served on the board of the National Electrical Contractors Association. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Mason and a Shriner. Although now only 58 years of age, Mr. Bryant retired from active duty with his successful electric firm and is now engaged leisurely in building operations and property management.

Howard R. Pancoast is a native of Wilmington, Del., and a graduate in electrical engineering from the University of Delaware. He worked for six years in the Engineering Dept. of the Delaware Power & Light Co. and for a year as sales engineer for an electrical supply house. He was referred to Mr. Bryant by a mutual friend and in 1938 became engineer for the High Point firm. Mr. Pancoast moved up in the organization as noted above to the presidency and became a prominent citizen of High Point. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member and past president of the High Point Rotary Club, a director of the Salvation Army, and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church.

THOMPSON ELECTRICAL CO.
Raleigh, N. C.

Thompson Electrical Co., 315 North Dawson Street, Raleigh, was organized in 1911 by D. J. Thompson an individual owner, thus becoming the oldest electrical contracting firm in the State. This firm has experienced a safe and steady growth in its 45 years of operation, and its gross annual contracts range around $800,000.

Two years after Thompson Electrical Co. was organized it was incorporated under its present name with D. J. Thompson as president and general manager, and Frank E. Thompson, his younger brother, who joined the firm at that time, became vice president, secretary and treasurer. The firm started with $3,000 paid-in capital. Soon afterwards, the firm set up a retail electrical division which was handled by Frank Thompson. In 1947 the retail end of the business was separated and Frank Thompson took it over, incorporating as Thompson & Lynch, Inc. Frank Thompson died in 1953. D. J. Thompson continues to handle the electrical contracting firm.

Present officers of Thompson Electrical Co. are D. J. Thompson, president and general manager and Wallace H. Green, secretary and treasurer. Jack Howard is engineer and general superintendent. A profit-sharing plan is operated for the key members of the organization. This firm is one of several in the State which has achieved and maintained a record at and near the lowest rate possible in payment of taxes to the Employment Security Commission in recent years.

Probably 95 per cent of the amount of contracts handled by Thompson Electrical Co. are in North Carolina, but the firm occasionally handles contracts in Virginia, South Carolina and other states. Around 55 per cent of the amount of contracts is in commercial buildings, 25 per cent in industrial buildings, 15 per cent in institutions and 5 per cent in government buildings. No residential contracts are handled now. The firm employs an average of 50 workers now, a figure which went as high as 600 during the period of heavy contracts during the war.

In World Wars I and II Thompson did much heavy government construction. The firm handled a four-year construction program for the Cherry Point Marine Base; at Fort Bragg another program, lasting for 18 months, and the Edenton Air Base project, continuing for eight months.

An interesting Thompson contract in 1912 was changing the State Capitol lighting system from gas to electricity. In the early 1880s, the Capitol had been fitted out with gas lighting facilities by Captain Linton, head of the Standard Gas & Electric Co. When Mr. Thompson secured the contract for an electric system, he advised Captain Linton that his pet project was to be surplanted by an electrical system. This job, Mr. Thompson recalls, was extremely difficult because of the thick stone walls of the Capitol. The contract price in 1912, when a dollar was a dollar, was only $10,000 to $12,000. Thompson also installed the Capitol flood lights in 1929, paid for by Carolina Power & Light and turned on by Franklin D. Roosevelt, later president.

Several important wiring contracts now being handled by Thompson include the Federal Reserve Bank Building, Charlotte; Cumberland County Memorial Hospital, Fayetteville; and the Occidental Life Build-

ing, Raleigh, due to be completed early in 1956.

Interesting contracts that have been handled in previous years by Thompson Electrical Co. are the Durham Life Building, Raleigh; the State Fair Arena, the Education Building and addition; the Agriculture Building and annex; the Revenue Building and addition; the Caswell Building, home of ESC; the Laboratory of Hygiene, the new Health Building, all State contracts in Raleigh; the original Southern Furniture Exposition Building, High Point; the Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro; the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Black Mountain; and many others.

D. J. Thompson, native of Morganton, studied electrical construction by correspondence. He was construction engineer with Piedmont Electrical Co. of Asheville for several years and came to Raleigh in 1903, holding a position with Standard Gas & Electric Co. and other electrical firms until he started his own business in 1911. Mr. Thompson is a member of both the State and National electrical associations. He has been a member of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce for many years and of the Raleigh Kiwanis Club for 28 years and is a member of Edenton Street Methodist Church. Frank Thompson, his brother, also a Morganton native, was a traveling salesman for six years before he joined his brother in 1913. He became more active in civic affairs than his brother, serving as president of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and vice president of the Raleigh Rotary Club. He was a member of White Memorial Presbyterian Church and an Elk. He died in 1953 after forming Thompson & Lynch, Inc. in 1947.



Talley Electric Co., Greensboro, installed one of the few ceiling-type electric radiant heating systems in the Oaks Motel, Greensboro.

TALLEY ELECTRIC CO.

Greensboro, N. C.

Talley Electric Co., 1109 Battleground Avenue, Greensboro, electrical contractor, was organized in 1937 by C. H. Talley as individual owner. Due to lack of material during World War II, operations were suspended for about three years. In the decade since that time, this company has experienced a splendid growth and its annual gross contracts now range between $1,000,000 and $1,250,000.

In 1937 when Mr. Talley started electrical work, he had two helpers; and his operations were carried on from his home. When in 1942 electrical materials and workers were both scarce, he closed shop and worked at the Norfolk Navy Yard until August 1945; then returned home and by 1946 was again enjoying a fair business. He operated in a leased office and display room until 1947 when he bought and moved to his present site.

Talley Electric Co. engages in contract wiring and repairing and the distribution of electrical fixtures and appliances. Mr. Talley does contract work for industrial, commercial, institutional and residential building contractors. He has had numbers of federal jobs and now has contracts in process in North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. Usually the number of contracts at one time ranges from 10 to 25. The firm employs an average of around 75 workers, a number which goes as high as 130 workers while special contracts are in progress. The average annual payroll ranges from $250,000 to $300,000; and in recent years the payroll has at times reached close to $400,000.

Among the largest jobs the Talley Electric Co. has in process, or has recently completed, are the Junior High School at Clarksville; the high school at South Mill and a new plant for Lipton Tea Company, Suffolk, all in Virginia; four jobs at Cherry Point, including Rehabilitation Barracks, Fueling Station, addition to Water Treatment plant and Air Turbine Test facilities; ammunition loading terminal at Sunny Point near Southport and loading terminal at Saint Marys, Ga.; Northern District Hospital for Surry County at Mount Airy; Air Field lighting project at Air Force Base at Myrtle Beach, S. C.; and Pope Field, Fort Bragg; gymnasium at Wake Forest College, Reynolda (Winston-Salem); White Rock Elementary School at Winston-Salem.

Among the contracts completed by Talley Electric Co. are part of the work in Western Electric plant, Winston-Salem; aircraft maintenance hangar and addition to O&R hangar at Cherry Point; new Dental School Building and new School of Commerce, UNC, Chapel Hill; Chapel Hill High School; Science Building and four dormitories at A & T College at Greensboro; new Home Economics Building, UNC, Greensboro; and others.

In 1953 the Talley Electric Co. was incorporated with C. H. Talley, president and treasurer; K. C. Bolton, vice president; D. L. Spoon, secretary; and Mrs. Dorothy D. Talley, wife of the president, vice president and assistant secretary. Both Mr. Bolton and Mr. Spoon joined Mr. Talley soon after he started his individual business in 1937, and both were in service during World War II.

Mr. Talley is a native of Chatham County and moved to Greensboro with his family when six years old. He has lived there since, except for his work in Norfolk during the war. He took a correspondence course in electrical engineering and worked for L. M. Davis, electrical contractor, for four or five years until he decided to organize his own firm. His firm is a member of the National Association of Electrical Contractors and of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Talley is a member of the Greensboro Engineering Club, the Sertoma Club, the First Presbyterian Church, and is a Mason and Shriner.

COLTER & CHAPPELL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Winston-Salem, N. C.

Colter & Chappell Electric Company, 2101 Sunnyside Avenue, Winston-Salem, was formed as a part-

nership in 1945 by D. J. Colter and W. E. Chappell as an electrical contracting firm. In the nine years of its operation, this firm has developed a business in which the gross annual contracts have reached approximately $1,500,000.

In July, 1955, the firm was incorporated with D. J. Colter as president and W. E. Chappell as treasurer. Mr. Chappell looks after outside contracts, and Mr. Colter handles the inside office operations.

Probably 90 per cent of the work done by Colter & Chappell is in North Carolina and some activities are carried on in Virginia and South Carolina. About half of the operations are for industrial plants; 35 per cent in commercial buildings, and about 15 per cent in institutional. The firm installs electrical systems and engages in line work, installing lighting systems in ball parks and playing fields. Most of the work is as a sub-contractor, although the firm handles prime contracts in government work. About 60 workers are employed normally but on occasions the number is increased to 125 or more workers. The average annual payroll in recent years is approximately $360,000.

The Colter-Chappell firm has numbers of important contracts now in process. Among the important buildings and projects for which electrical contracts are being carried on are work in buildings at Fort Lee, Virginia, approximately $500,000; Piedmont Aviation Building, Winston-Salem, $85,000; Post Exchange, Ammunition Storage, Alert Hangar, and Ready Crew Buildings, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, approximately $75,000; Post Exchange, Bachelor Officers Quarters, Smith Lake Facilities, Hydrant Fueling, Maintenance Hangar, and other contracts at Pope Field and Fort Bragg, $300,000 to $400,000; Myrtle Beach, (S. C.) Air Force Base, $75,000; Seaboard Railroad Wheel and Axle Shop, Hamlet, $150,000; and General Electric Capacitator plant, Irmo, S. C., $150,000.

Among the contracts that have been completed in recent years by Colter-Chappell are Hospital, Library, and Nurses' Home, University of North Carolina, $400,000; Memorial Coliseum, Winston-Salem, $105,000; Baptist Hospital addition, Winston-Salem, $200,000; buildings for Carter Fabrics, Greensboro, $300,000; buildings for Burlington Industries, Greensboro, $250,000; four jobs at Fort Bragg, including Air Field, Football Field, Mess Halls, and Bachelors Quarters, approximately $175,000; Diesel Shop for Seaboard Railroad, Hamlet, $300,000; hospital jobs for Rowan Memorial Hospital, Salisbury, $75,000; Nancy Reynolds Memorial Hospital, $50,000; Western Electric Co., Burlington, $30,000; Western Electric Co. Test Building, Office, and Mfg. Building, Winston-Salem, $1,100,000 (approximately); Oerlikon Tool & Arms Corp., Swannanoa, $125,000.

D. J. Colter is a native of Georgia and took business courses, later working a few years for various contractors, including the All-State Electric Company for five or six years. During World War II he was engaged in electrical work. After World War II, he and Mr. Chappell started their own company in 1945. He is a member of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce and an official and Sunday School teacher in the Sprague Street Church of Christ. W. E. Chappell is a native of Indiana, took several courses in electrical work and worked for various contractors. He was field superintendent for Edman in Winston-Salem before he and Mr. Colter went into partnership. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Mason, and a Shriner. He is a member of Ardmore Baptist Church.

HAYES & LUNSFORD ELECTRIC CO.
Asheville, N. C.

Hayes & Lunsford Electric Co., 28-30 Commerce Street, Asheville, is one of the pioneer electric service firms in Western North Carolina, starting in 1926 when much of the work was done in connection with operation of the Electric Street Railway System. The original founders have retired, and Ralph Presley now operates the firm which continues operations in Asheville and the surrounding area.

The original founders were Van B. Hayes and T. O. Lunsford, operating as a partnership. In 1928 Ralph L. Presley joined the firm and became a partner in 1935. In 1947 Mr. Presley bought the interests of the founders, and in 1950 the firm was incorporated. The officers are Ralph L. Presley, president; Harry G. Presley, vice president; and Mrs. Virginia P. Presley, his wife, secretary and treasurer.

Hayes & Lunsford does all types of electrical contracting, including electrical wiring in industrial, commercial, institutional and residential buildings. It also repairs transformers, rewinds and rewires motors, and services electric systems. The firm also operates a retail electrical equipment and fixture shop. The company normally employs from 35 to 40 workers, the number occasionally reaching 80. The annual payroll ranges around $150,000. Normally, the firm has around 25 jobs in process at the time.

Much of the Hayes & Lunsford work, probably 50 to 60 per cent, is for industrial buildings but it also handles jobs commercial, institutional, and residential structures. The firm wired the new WMC Tuberculosis Hospital at Black Mountain, the District Memorial Hospital at Andrews, and numerous school buildings in Western North Carolina.

Mr. Presley, a native of Asheville, took a business course and joined the firm as bookkeeper in 1928, becoming a partner in 1945 and buying out the other partners in 1947. He is a member of the executive committee of the Carolinas Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association and a member of the WNC Mechanical Contractors Association. He is a former member of the Asheville Lions Club.

MASONRY, STONE WORK, TILE SETTING AND PLASTERING

MARUS MARBLE & TILE COMPANY, INC.
Greensboro, N. C.

Marus Marble and Tile Co., Inc., 1419 Westover Terrace, Greensboro, was started in 1945 by A. F. and J. P. Marus as a partnership. This firm now owns, controls and operates the Atlantic Marble & Tile Co. through other members of the Marus family. In its decade of operation, the Greensboro Marus firm has expanded its operations until its gross annual contracts now reach approximately $1,000,000.

Marus Marble and Tile Co. started operations at

407 Summit Avenue, later moving to its present site. The firm was incorporated in 1946 and the present officers are A. F. Marus, president; J. P. Marus, vice president and treasurer; and W. H. Melvin, secretary. These are the three sole owners of the stock. The firm has authorized capital of $300,000 and its capital assets have grown in ten years to $500,000.

Probably 70 per cent of the Marus business is handled in North Carolina and the remaining 30 per cent in Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The firm serves as contractor and engineer for complete installation of all types of ceramic and quarry tile, terrazzo, and marble work; flag stone, Magnesite on floors, walls, building fronts and stairs, usually in larger type buildings. Probably 80 per cent of the work done is in the institutional division, and some 10 per cent each in industrial and commercial buildings, with some residential work.

Marus employs an average of around 70 workers in North Carolina, a number which sometimes reaches 100 in handling more and larger contracts. The annual payroll in this state reaches approximately $385,000. In the seven other states in which operations are carried on, around 50 workers are employed; and the payroll ranges around $150,000.

In process at present, Marus has several large and small contracts, including ward buildings of State Hospital, Butner, $225,000; State Hospital, Raleigh, $25,000; Duke Hospital addition, Durham, $200,000; Seymour Johnson Air Force buildings, Goldsboro, $75,000; Enlisted Men's Barracks at Cherry Point, $5,000; and at Camp Lejeune, $10,000; hospital and administration building, State Hospital, Morganton, $150,000; Rehabilitation Barracks, Fort Bragg, $325,000; City of Macon (Ga.) Hospital, $200,000.

Important contracts that have been completed by Marus in its decade of operation include Revenue Building addition, Raleigh, $50,000; Education Building addition, Raleigh, $125,000; Agriculture Building addition, Raleigh, $100,000; Kress Store Building, Raleigh, $25,000; Engineering Building, Dormitories D and E, Agronomy Building, Student Union Building, and D. H. Hill Library, all at State College, $500,000; Monogram Club, Lenoir Dining Hall, Dormitories A, B and C and men's dormitory, Medical School addition, and Infirmary addition, all at Chapel Hill, $350,000; women's dormitories, two men's dormitories, Trades Building, Gymnasium, Agriculture Building, Library and Education Building, all at A & T College, Greensboro, $400,000; Library, Home Economics Building, Dining Hall addition, Infirmary, Student Union Building, and Gymnasium, all at Woman's College, UNC, Greensboro, $400,000; Library and University Center Building, Wake Forest College, Reynolda, $150,000; Lenoir County Hospital, Kinston; barracks at Fort Knox, Ky., $250,000; at Fort Benning, Ga., $550,000; at Clemson College, S. C., $150,000; Veterans Hospital at Beckley and Clarksburg, W. Va.; at Durham, and at Birmingham, Ala., $1,000,000.

A. F. Marus, head of the firm, is a native of Charlotte, a graduate of Oak Ridge Military Institute, and took ICS correspondence courses in architectural engineering. He began work with his father in the Atlantic Marble and Tile Co., Charlotte, at 14 years of age. In the 1942-45 period, he worked for J. A. Jones Construction Co., Charlotte, and then started his own business in Greensboro. His outside activities include membership in the Knights of Columbus and Starmount Forest Country Club, a director of the Red Shield Club of the Salvation Army, a director of the N. C. Engineering Foundation at State College, and a member of Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church.

J. P. Marus, Charlotte native, also attended Oak Ridge Military Institute and also took correspondence courses in engineering. He is a former member of the American Business Club and the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Starmount Country Club and Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church in which he has worked from its beginning. Recently A. F. Marus and J. P. Marus acquired majority stock interests in Atlantic Marble and Tile Company of which A. F. Marus is president and J. P. Marus is vice president.

C. W. KIRKLAND COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

C. W. Kirkland Company, 2401 West Morehead Street, Charlotte, plastering contractors, began operations in lathing and plastering in 1930. C. W. Kirkland, founder of the firm began with one helper and has developed operations in six or eight Southeastern States, fulfilling contracts that average around $1,000,000 a year.

Continuing the firm as individual owner until 1947, Mr. Kirkland incorporated in July of that year. Officers of the corporation are C. W. Kirkland, president and treasurer; F. B. Kirkland and R. S. Clodfelter, vice presidents; and Mrs. Virginia Payne, secretary.

Although most of the work done by the Kirkland firm is in North Carolina, numbers of contracts are taken and filled in several other Southeastern States. Plastering work is done in the four principal classes of building, including industrial, institutional, commercial and residential structures. Employment in the firm averages around 300 and ranges from 250 to 500 workers. In North Carolina employment ranges from 150 to 200, and the annual payroll normally amounts to $600,000, more than half of which is paid to workers in North Carolina. The firm bought, remodeled, and occupied its present, modern building in 1953.

Among important buildings in which the Kirkland firm has, or has recently completed, large contracts are the Wake Forest College buildings at Reynolda (Winston-Salem), $200,000 to $250,000; P. Lorillard Co., Greensboro, Belk Store addition,

Modern office and plant of C. W. Kirkland Company, plastering contractor, Charlotte.



Federal Reserve Bank addition, and the Charlotte Public Library, Charlotte; Monthly Meeting House of Friends, High Point; hospital at Fort Benning, Ga; Tryon Palace Restoration, New Bern; United Fuel Gas Office Building, Charleston, W. Va.; Occidental Life Insurance Building, Raleigh; and School of Design, N. C. State College, Raleigh.

Buildings completed in earlier contracts include Teaching Hospital-Medical College, Charleston, S. C.; Furniture Exposition Buildings, First and Second additions; High Point; Cone Hospital, Greensboro; UNC Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill; Selwyn Avenue Presbyterian Church, Myers Park Baptist Church and Christ Episcopal Church, Charlotte; Eastminster Presbyterian Church, Columbia, S. C.; Trinity Methodist Church, Kannapolis; Auditorium-Coliseum, Charlotte; The State Company, Columbia, S. C.; S. H. Kress Store, Winston-Salem; Jefferson Standard Building and WBTV, Charlotte.

C. W. Kirkland is a native of Bamberg, S. C., and started work for plastering firms in Florida, working on the scaffold for ten years. He came to Charlotte in 1926 and worked for other firms until he decided to start his own business in 1930. He is a member of the Contracting International Plasterers Association, a member of the Board of Stewards of Dilworth Methodist Church, a Civitan, a Mason and Shriner.

Frank B. Kirkland, also a native of Bamberg, joined his brother in 1936, and became vice president of the firm when it was incorporated in 1947. He is a member of the Selwyn Avenue Presbyterian Church and the Dilworth Rotary Club. R. S. Clodfelter, a native of Troutman, joined the firm in 1938 as superintendent. He is also a vice president of the company. C. F. Bivens, a graduate of North Carolina State College, is chief estimator for the company.

ACOUSTICAL WORK, TOO

SHIELDS, INC.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Shields Inc., 301 North Chestnut Street Winston-Salem, contractors in acoustical correction, sound installation, lathing and plastering, was organized and incorporated in 1948 by J. D. Shields as Shields & Hayes. The charter was changed in 1953, changing the name to Shields, Inc. In the seven years of its operation, the firm has developed until its gross annual contracts range around $625,000. When the firm was first organized, James M. Hayes, Jr., Winston-Salem attorney, was one of the incorporators. Later he sold his interest to J. D. Shields. Present officers of the corporation are J. D. Shields, president and treasurer; R. C. Shields, his father, vice-president; and Ralph Shields, his brother, secretary and field supervisor of the operations of the company. This firm is now entirely family owned with J. D. Shields as the principal stockholder. The authorized capital is $100,000.

General office area of Western Electric Co., Winston-Salem, ceiling areas of suspended acoustical type with recessed lighting, installed by Shields, Inc., Winston-Salem.





Reading room of Public Library, Winston-Salem, with acoustical ceiling installed by Shields, Inc.

Practically all of the Shields' contracts are in North Carolina, although some activities are carried on in Virginia and Tennessee. Probably half of the work of the Shields firm is in institutional buildings and another 25 per cent each in commercial and industrial buildings. The average number of workers is around 60, a figure which is doubled on occasions when large numbers of large contracts are being carried out. The annual payroll ranges between $200,000 and $225,000. The firm carries on a full line of acoustical work, using mineral fiber, wood fiber, metal pan and cork tile, and engages in the usual types of lathing and plastering.

Among the important contracts in which the firm is carrying on acoustical or plastering operations, all of these in Winston-Salem, are the Lawrance School, Grey High School, National Cash Register Co., Hennis Freight Lines plant, Thru-Way Shopping Center, N. C. Baptist Hospital, Reynolds Building, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Western Electric plant, Baptist Hospital Wing, Cleveland Avenue Homes Housing Project, First Baptist Church, Woolworth and Kress Stores.

Firms for which Shields has completed contracts for acoustical or plastering work, or both, include Badin High School, Badin; Elkin Baptist Church, Elkin; United Automotive Service Co., Reynolds High School Cafeteria, Woodland Avenue Elementary School, Diggs & Carver Elementary Schools, all in or near Winston-Salem.

J. D. Shields, founder of the company, is a native of Winston-Salem, took business courses, and was in the insurance business for 12 years before starting his own firm. Starting with about six helpers,

Mr. Shields' first work was in insulation; later he added acoustical work and plastering, both of which were new to him and in which he learned the work from the ground up by actually working in all types of jobs. Mr. Shields is a member of the First Baptist Church, the Pinebrook Country Club, and the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce.

Ralph Shields, native of Winston-Salem, is the firm's specialist in acoustical installation. He is a member of the North Winston Baptist Church. R. C. Shields, their father, is also a Winston-Salem native and a former funeral director, later getting into building construction. He is job superintendent for the firm.

JAMES A. SMITH & SON
Durham, N. C.

James A. Smith & Son, plastering contractors, Gulf and Kate Streets, Durham, was started in 1923 by James A. Smith, Sr., who later brought in his son, James A. Smith, Jr., the firm has experienced a sound and steady growth during its 32 years of operation and now handles contracts, the total of which range from $350,00 to $500,000 annually.

James A. Smith, Sr., died in 1949, after which a partnership was formed by James A. Smith, Jr., and his sister, Mrs. Florence Smith Storey, under which the firm continues to operate. James A. Smith, Jr., continues as general manager of the firm; James R. McCallum is estimator and general superintendent. Shepherd D. Storey joined the firm in 1949 as assistant manager and general manager of the office.

Probably 95 percent of the work of the firm is in North Carolina, most of it east of Greensboro, although the firm handles contracts throughout North Carolina and Virginia. Probably 60 per cent of the plastering work is done in institutional buildings, another 20 percent in commercial buildings and about 10 percent each in industrial and governmental buildings. The firm employs an average of around 100 workers, a figure which on occasions reaches around 200. The annual payroll ranges from $220,000 to $275,000.

At present James A. Smith & Son is doing the plastering work in six ward buildings at State Hospital, Butner, costing around $110,000; Duke University Hospital addition, Durham, $135,000; Temple Baptist Church, Durham, $20,000; Immaculate Conception Church and Rectory, Durham, $15,000; new office building, News & Observer, Raleigh, $20,000; Eutaw Shopping Center, Fayetteville, $20,000; new powerhouse at Roanoke Rapids for the Virginia Electric and Power Co., $20,000.

Among the plastering contracts the firm has handled in prior years are the Student Union Building, State College, Raleigh, $70,000; the Josephus Daniels Junior High School, Raleigh, $68,000; New Administration Building, Dix Hill, Raleigh, $90,000; addition to Agriculture Building, Raleigh $40,000; First Presbyterian Church, Goldsboro, $15,000; Presbyterian Church, Burlington, $44,000; Presbyterian Church, Lexington, $42,000; new manufacturing plant for the American Tobacco Co., Durham, $38,000; Reynolds Building, Winston-Salem, $145,000; Cross Creek Housing Project, Fayetteville, $93,000; Lincoln and Fairview Homes Housing Project, Goldsboro, $220,000; powerhouse, John H. Kerr Dam, South Hill, Va., $48,000; Brookside Housing Project, Goldsboro, $65,000; Simon-Bright Homes Housing Project, Kinston, $110,000.

Pitt County Memorial Hospital, Greenville, $74,000; Scotland County Memorial Hospital, Laurinburg, $38,000; Richmond County Memorial Hospital, Rockingham, $58,000; Moore County Memoria Hospital, Pinehurst, $18,000; Franklin County Memorial Hospital and Nurses' Home, Louisburg, $43,000; Wayne County Memorial Hospital, Goldsboro $38,000; Female Patients' Building, Criminally Insane Building, Kitchen and Dining Hall Building Male Patients' Building, and Chapel all at Goldsboro $160,000; Grace Baptist Church, Durham, $22,000 Whitted, Club Boulevard, Holloway Street addition East End and Burton School addition, all at Durham $90,000; Durham High School Gymnasium, $12,000 and Music Building $23,000; Library, Nurses' Home Gravely Building, and Medical School addition, al at Chapel Hill, $165,000.

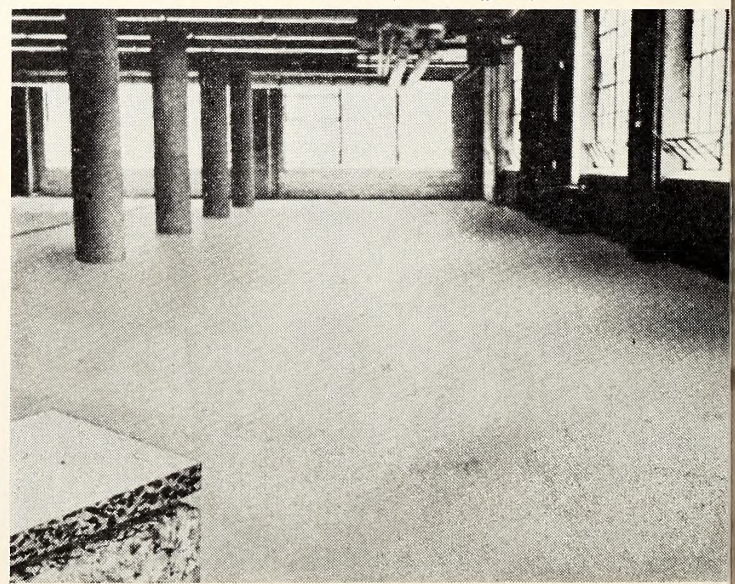
James A. Smith Sr., was a native of Scotland an came to the United States around 1900. He was i plastering work for numbers of firms in severa places in the United States, including New York Chicago, Washington and Baltimore. He wa affiliated with D. S. Schaffer & Son of Baltimore Md. He came to North Carolina in 1923 as superintendent of the plastering job for the Sir Walte Hotel, Raleigh, after which he started his own firm in Durham. James A. Smith, Jr., a native of Balti more, came to Durham with his father in 1923 Shepherd D. Storey, is a native of Winton and prio to joining the firm was for 23 years with Dodg automobile dealers in Raleigh.

GRANOLITIC CONCRETE

KALMAN FLOOR COMPANY, INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

The Kalman Floor Company, Inc., 217 Wilde Building, Charlotte, is a branch of a national organi zation which has headquarters at 110 East 42nd St. New York City. This company, which has been i business for nearly 40 years, has installed more tha 300 million square feet of heavy duty concrete top ping.

Granolitic floor covering with section of floor surfacing (left laid by Kalman Floor Co., area office, Charlotte.



The Charlotte branch was established in 1941. It erves five and a half states and operations are un- ler the direction of M. E. Reilley, district manager. Annual business handled by the Kalman office in his area is substantial. In the first ten months of 955 the Kalman Floor Co. had contracts to install nore than three million square feet of floor space in he five state area, including North and South Caro- ina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and the eastern part f Tennessee.

The Kalman Floor Co. was organized originally in Chicago. The firm has branch offices in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, San Franciso, Philadelphia and Charlotte. C. Fred Ytterberg is president. The Kalman firm mploys about 60 men in this area and on major con- racts employment will occasionally reach 120. The verage payroll in North Carolina ranges from $60,- 00 to $100,000 annually. The company specializes n hard top, heavy duty concrete floors for a wide ange of building requirements. The development nd perfection of its "absorption process" has led a rowing number of textile firms and general manu- acturing concerns to specify this type of floor. Many f the company's installations have been subjected o rugged use for 25 years or more without any sign f failure. In fact, the first Kalman floor put down ver 38 years ago is still giving good service. The ensity and hardness of a Kalman floor is achieved y a unique "absorption" process. Kalman supplies ts own selected materials, which, combined with fine orkmanship, produces a floor that is uniformly mooth, extra hard and of extreme density. Kalman ses coarse hard rock aggregate of basaltic or grani- ic origin and employs its own regular full-time rews on a national basis.

The Kalman Floor Co. is now engaged in a large ontract for the P. Lorillard Tobacco plant in Greens- oro in which more than 470,000 square feet will be aid. The company is also putting down floors in aleigh for the A & P Warehouse (132,000 sq ft), he Colonial Stores Warehouse addition (34,000 sq. t.) as well as other buildings in this area.

Among many other buildings in which Kalman oors have been installed are the following: The merican Enka Corp, Morgan Mills, Shuford Mills, ational Spinning Co., Burlington Industries, Bosong osiery Mill, Imperial Tobacco Co., Chatham Manu- acturing Co., Spring Mills, William Neal Reynolds oliseum, State College, Raleigh, and scores of thers.

Mr. Reilley, Manager of Kalman's Charlotte office, s a Charlotte native. He is the son of the late Mr. & Irs. James Eugene Reilley. He is a graduate civil ngineer from Virginia Military Institute and, prior o joining Kalman, was very active in construction ork in this area for a number of years. He is a ember of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, the yers Park Presbyterian Church, and is a Mason.

OOFING AND SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS

BUDD-PIPER ROOFING COMPANY, INC.
Durham, N. C.

Budd-Piper Roofing Company, Inc., 115 West hapel Hill Street, Durham, had its beginning in 905, organized by J. A. and Robert E. Piper as Piper



Copper gutter renewed on Durham County Court House by Budd-Piper Roofing Co., Durham.

Roofing Co. In 1914 Walter P. Budd, who joined the firm the year before, bought out the Pipers and re-organized the firm under its present name. Throughout the 41 years of Mr. Budd's operation, the company has grown steadily and soundly and now does an annual business of approximately $500,- 000.

In 1914, a year after Mr. Budd joined the firm, the business was incorporated with Mr. Budd as president; J. A. Piper, vice president, and R. E. Piper, secretary and treasurer. Soon afterwards, Mr. Budd purchased the interests of the Pipers. After this purchase J. A. Piper went to Greenville, S. C., and organized the J. A. Piper Roofing Company which is still in operation. Robert Piper went to Richmond, Va., and organized another R. E. Piper Roofing Company, no longer operating.

In 1917 V. J. Harward joined his brother-in-law, Mr. Budd. In 1924 the Budd-Piper Roofing Company was incorporated with V. J. Harward as president; T. G. Redden became vice president and general manager; and W. P. Budd was secretary and treasurer. In 1924 Ralph C. Barker joined the firm, replacing Mr. Redden as vice president and general manager, continuing as such until his death in 1948. Mr. Barker was active in civic affairs particularly in Kiwanis, serving as president of the Durham Club, governor of the Carolinas District and International Trustee.

Present officers of the firm are V. J. Harward, President; W. P. Budd, Jr., vice-president; and W. P. Budd, Sr., secretary and treasurer; with H. E. Wilson as superintendent.

Budd-Piper Roofing Company started out in roofing and sheet metal work, particularly in the textile and tobacco fields in Durham and surrounding area. Waterproofing and ventilating work are also carried on extensively. An estimated 70 per cent of the work done by the firm is repeat work, or work done for former customers, while probably 30 per cent of the business is secured through competitive bids.

About 90 per cent of the Budd-Piper work done is in North Carolina, the remainder in South Carolina and Virginia. At present around 60 per cent of

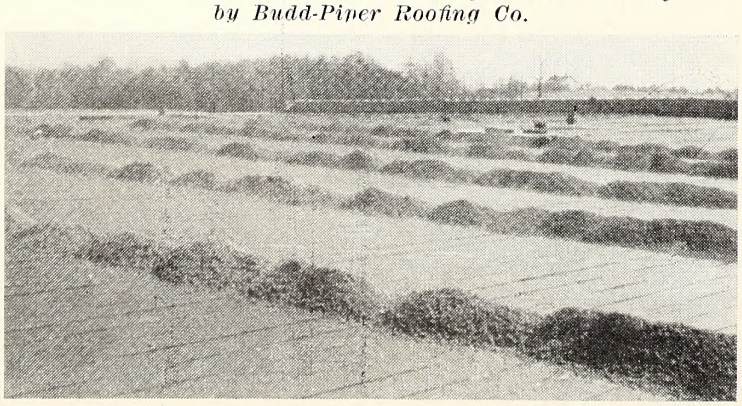
the work is in connection with industrial and commercial buildings; 25 per cent in institutional buildings; and 15 per cent on residences. The firm employs an average of 60 workers, a number which frequently approaches 85. Numbers of the employees of the firm have long records of employment, several of them for more than 20 years.

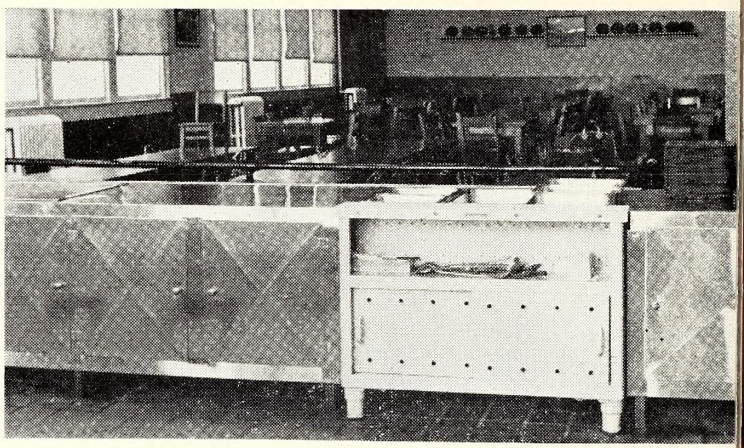
During World War II Budd-Piper Roofing Company had numbers of government contracts. The largest contract the firm ever had was covering 1,100 buildings at Camp Butner, during which employment reached 150 at the camp alone, the total firm employment reaching 350. The contract amounted to approximately $300,000. The firm also filled contracts at Fort Bragg, Camp Lejeune, and the Charleston Navy Yard. One of the novel contracts was recovering Saint Mary's Catholic Church in Wilmington with copper batten roof complete, except for two towers, including inside and top of parapet wells, the contract amounting to $25,000. Another interesting job was covering the bell tower at Chapel Hill. In 15 years, the firm put on about 500 acres of roofing on tobacco storage warehouses in Durham and at other storage points. The new American Tobacco Company Manufacturing and Cafeteria Building in Durham was surfaced with white marble chips. A current contract calls for relaying of the tile roof, installing upper batten roofs on three towers on the largest church in Durham.

Among the prominent buildings on which Budd-Piper Roofing Company has placed the roofs or done extensive sheet metal work, waterproofing, and ventilating are American Aluminum Company, Badin; several hundred mill houses at Erwin Mills, Erwin, in which a record was established of re-roofing a house an hour for several months; Duke University's Chapel, its indoor stadium and both graduate dormitories; several dormitories at Chapel Hill; the Cumberland County Hospital, Fayetteville; Rollins High School, Henderson; and contract for a large duct job for heating and ventilating system at Butner Hospital; also the Forestry and Horticulture Building at N. C. State College where the dust collector system was also installed.

Walter P. Budd, Sr., who has headed the firm for more than 40 years, is a native of Chatham County and came to Durham in 1894. He is a 1904 graduate of Trinity College (Duke University) as class valedictorian. He taught in the Durham High School and then worked as assistant to the president of the Chatham Lumber Company. He worked for the Piper Roofing Company for a year and then bought

Typical section of Barrett 20-year Bonded Slag Roof applied on 18 acres of roof area on storage sheds recently by Budd-Piper Roofing Co.





Stainless Steel cabinets manufactured and installed in Durham School Cafeteria by Budd-Piper Roofing Co.

out the business. He has been a member of the Durham Rotary Club for 35 years and is a past president as well as past president of the Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Board of Adjustment in Durham. Mr. Budd has won two important awards, the Outstanding Citizenship Award in 1925 and the Civic Honor Award in 1955, indicating long civic activities. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Church, the Hope Valley Country Club, and is a Mason, and a Shriner.

W. P. Budd, Jr., is a native of Charlotte, moving to Durham as a baby. He is a 1936 graduate in business adminstration of Duke University, was a member of the Varsity Golf and Swimming Teams and a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity, also of Toombs, the athletic fraternity. He was a representative in air conditioning and oil heating fields for General Electric for a period of five years and in 1941 volunteered as a cadet in the Army Air Force. He was in the service as a troop carrier pilot for about five years, two years in the European Theater. He was awarded the Air Medal with five clusters and the Distinguished Unit Citation with three clusters. He was released as a Major and is now a Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Reserves. Mr. Budd is now Commander of the North Carolina Wing of the Air Force Association, a charter member and former director of the Jaycees, a member of the Rotary Club, a member of the Trinity Methodist Church, has been chairman of the Durham County Chapter of the National Association for Infantile Paralysis for the past three years and a member of the Hope Valley Country Club.

V. J. Harward, president, is a native of Durham and later moved to Richmond, Va., where he worked with several firms until 1916 when he returned to Durham. The next year he joined the Budd-Piper Roofing Company until World War I. He was in the field artillery for about 18 months and attended Officers Training School where he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, and was later promoted to First Lieutenant. He is a member of the Berea Baptist Church near Durham but claims he is not a joiner and has devoted full-time to the firm.

INGOLD COMPANY, INC.
Hickory, N. C.

Ingold Company, Inc., 320 Main Avenue, N. W. Hickory, was established in 1895 by Frank B. Ingold as a retail hardware firm, drifting into roofing and

sheet metal work, then into plumbing and heating operations. Now the firm carries on operations in these activities over North Carolina and in South Carolina and Virginia.

Around 1925 the retail end of the business was discontinued; and Mr. Ingold, as individual owner, devoted his time to plumbing and heating and roofing and sheet metal work. In 1936 Mr. Ingold died and the firm was incorporated under its present name. At that time Mrs. E. S. Ingold became president of the firm and still holds that inactive position. Other present officers are R. Hilton Bowles, vice president-treasurer and general manager; and F. Bernard Ingold, son of the founder, secretary.

The office and plant occupy part of the office building owned by the Ingold estate. The firm owns a nine-acre tract on Route 321 on the northwestern edge of Hickory on which its warehouse is located. Plans are in the making for erecting an office building and plant on this site in the near future.

The Ingold Company has expanded its operations until it now handles close to $1,000,000 in contracts annually. It employs from 60 to 100 workers, and the payroll runs around $250,000 annually. Probably 75 per cent of the firm's operations are in North Carolina; about 20 per cent in South Carolina; and 5 per cent in Virginia. It works closely with general contractors and specializes in industrial and commercial work with some institutional contracts.

Among the important roofing and sheet metal jobs handled by the Ingold Company were the Grace Bleachery of Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; reroofing mill plants for Fieldcrest Mills at Leaksville-Spray; several contracts for Shuford Mills Co., Hickory; First Baptist Church, Elkin; plumbing and heating jobs for Shuford Mills, Hickory; Warlong Glove Mfg. Company, Conover; swimming pools at Mount Airy and Kinston Community Center; Hickory Chair Mfg. Company, Hickory; and numerous others.

Frank B. Ingold, founder of the company, was a native of Catawba County and a son of the pastor of the earliest Reformed Church in Hickory. He was one of the pioneer merchants in Hickory and devoted his time almost exclusively to laying a solid foundation for the business which has since ben developed.

R. Hilton Bowles, who has handled the business for more than a decade, is a native of Elkin and moved to Hickory in his youth and attended Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory. He was in Army service in World War I for several months and later for seven years worked in the Hickory Storage House of the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad Company. He joined the Ingold Company in 1925 as office clerk and then moved up to office manager and to manager of the roofing and sheet metal department. In 1944 he became general manager for the company, succeeding C. T. Bost, now general manager of the Hickory Manufacturing Company, and was also elected vice president and treasurer. Mr. Bowles is a former president of the Carolinas Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors Association, a former vice president and still on the Board of Directors of the National Roofing Contractors Association. He is an active member of the First Baptist Church of Hickory and is serving on its building committee, handling construction of the church building now nearing completion. He is a Mason, a Shriner, and a former Kiwanian.

E. L. SCOTT ROOFING AND HEATING CO.
Kinston, N. C.

E. L. Scott Roofing and Heating Co., 504 East Vernon Avenue, Kinston, was started in 1903 by R. B. Scott as individual owner. Following Mr. Scott's death in 1940, the business was taken over by his son, E. Linwood Scott, who changed the firm name and continues as sole owner of the business. The firm has been and still is engaged in extensive work in repairing damage to sheet metal, roofing, heating and airconditioning systems in Eastern North Carolina, caused by late summer and early fall hurricanes.

When E. L. Scott became head of the firm in 1940, he employed only six or eight workers. Since then the business has expanded until it is probably the largest roofing firm in Eastern North Carolina. Before and during World War II, the E. L. Scott firm filled many government contracts at Camp Davis, Camp Lejeune, Cherry Point, Fort Bragg and now at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro. In addition to the large amount of government work, the firm also does extensive work in institutional and commercial buildings and in some industrial buildings and residences. Probably 90 per cent of the work is done in North Carolina and the remainder in Georgia, South Carolina and other states.

R. B. Scott, native of Jones County, moved to Kinston as a youth. He worked for several roofing and heating firms before he started his own shop and later began contracting. He started with 4 or 5 helpers and his firm employed probably 10 or 12 workers by the time of his death in 1940. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Queen Street Methodist Church.

E. L. Scott, his son, a native of Kinston, attended Campbell College, Buies Creek, working with his father and learning the business as a young man. A few years ago he started the "Man on the Street" program for WFTC, Kinston. He later started and still has an interest in radio stations WLOW, Norfolk, and in WELS, Kinston, of which he is principal owner and head. He is interested in Boy Scout and Girl Scout work and in young people generally. At present he is first vice president of the Carolina Roofing and Sheet Metal Association. Mr. Scott is chairman of the board of Serv-Air Air Base, Kinston, a member of Queen Street Methodist Church, an Elk, and a Moose.

THE YOUNG COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

The Young Company, 1101 West First Street, Charlotte, was incorporated June 30, 1954, by W. P. Young who purchased all the stock of the former Geo. E. Norman Roofing Co., started in 1938 and incorporated in 1949 by Geo. E. Norman Roofing Co. Contracts of this company have developed until they amount to an average of around $500,000 annually.

The Young Company handles all types of roofing, sheet metal work, and waterproofing. The roofing activities include built-up roofs of felt, pitch and gravel, and also of tile and slate. Practically all of the work done is in North Carolina, although the firm handles some contracts in South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia. The firm employs an average of around 50 workers, the number increasing at times with the numbers and sizes of jobs. The an-



Office and shop of The Young Co., Charlotte, roofing and sheet metal work.

nual payroll averages around $130,000.

Numbers of important buildings have been included among those for which The Young Company and its predecessor handled contracts. Among them are the Auditorium-Coliseum, Charlotte; Beaunit Mills, Rockingham; Federal Reserve Bank of Charlotte, two Howard Johnson Restaurants, Charlotte; Duke Power Company office building addition, Charlotte; General Motors Warehouse, Charlotte; Buck Steam Plant of Duke Power Company, Mount Holly; Presbyterian Hospital Nurses' Home, an addition to Mercy Hospital, Charlotte; Chester (S. C.) High School; Standard Oil Conning Plant, Charleston, S. C.; Radio Receiving Building for U. S. Navy at Northwest, Va.; Male Criminal Hospital, Petersburg, Va.; and numbers of others.

The company operates its own sheet metal shop, well equipped and considered one of the best in the Carolinas. In it is fabricated all of the metal work pertaining to roofs and louvers for ventilation and church steeples, such as were installed for the First Methodist Church in Lexington and the Davidson College Church. In addition to regular gravel roofing, this firm also uses white marble chips as required in some of its roofing contracts.

When Mr. Young purchased all of the stock in the former Geo. E. Norman Roofing Co. in 1954, he incorporated as The Young Company with W. P. Young as president and manager; Mrs. Cynthia R. Young as vice president; and Harrell E. Reynolds as secretary and treasurer. J. Fred Williamson is assistant manager.

W. P. Young is a native of Durham and grew up in the Young Roofing Co., Durham, operated by his father, T. W. Young, where he learned the roofing and sheet metal business. During World War II he served in the Navy's Sea Bees. After the war he worked as a roofing representative of the Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, for six years until he bought his own business. He is a Steward in the Providence Methodist Church, Charlotte.

Mr. Reynolds, a native of Bessemer, Ala., attended business college and has been in various types of construction work for 20 years. He joined the Norman (Young) firm in 1950 as office manager and accountant. When the new corporation was formed, he was elected secretary and treasurer. He is a member of the auditing committee of the Allen Street Baptist Church and is a department superintendent in its Sunday School.

Harvey V. Higley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs: "We can't afford to handicap our nation by NOT hiring handicapped workers."

GATE CITY ROOFING CO., INC.
Greensboro, N. C.

Gate City Roofing Co., Inc., 402 Tipton Place, Greensboro, was started in 1921 by R. W. Stanley, Guy Hill and J. H. Griffin as a three-way partnership. Begininng in rented quarters with two or three helpers, this firm has now developed until it has gross contracts reaching approximately $500,000 a year.

This three-way partnership continued for a year or so when one partner dropped out. J. H. Griffin continued as a partner until around 1927. R. W. Stanley took over the business as individual owner and continued operations until his death in 1942. Meanwhile John S. Stanley, his son, had started working with the firm in summer and odd times when he was 14 years old. When his father died he took over the business and operated it for the estate for two years. In 1944 the firm was incorporated with John S. Stanley as president; Mrs. R. W. Stanley, vice president; and Mrs. L. H. Gray, daughter of the founder, secretary and treasurer.

Gate City Roofing Co. operates primarily in North Carolina but also takes some contracts in South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The firm has been engaged in roofing and sheet metal work from the beginning. It uses slate tile and built-up roofing, as well as copper and tin. The firm employs an average of 50 to 60 workers, but sometimes its employment reaches 75 or 80 during work on large projects. The annual payroll ranges around $150,000. Six to eight projects are in progress practically all the time.

Among the projects now in process are those for the P. Lorillard plant, Greensboro; several buildings of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem; a project for Burlington Industries in Burlington, and one in Greensboro; and a project for Cone Mills Corp. in Reidsville.

Among contracts handled in recent years were work on the Western Electric plant, Winston-Salem; J. P. Stevens & Co. plant at Wallace; the largest men's dormitory in the country, A & T College, Greensboro; the two plants of Burlington Industries at Cramerton; the rayon plant of Cone Mills, Greensboro; the Spencer Love and Ralph Price residences in Greensboro; and numerous others.

John S. Stanley, a native of Greensboro, attended Guilford College; and, after part-time work for several years, became a full-time employee in his father's firm in 1935. He is a member and on the board of stewards of Glenwood Methodist Church.



Pagoda, entrance to swimming pool on Jeff Penn estate, Reidsville. Tile brought from China by Mr. Penn and laid in 1926 by Gate City Roofing Co.

Handicapped Workers Add Much to State's Labor Force

By ERNEST C. MCCRACKEN, *Chief, Staff Services, Employment Service Division, ESC*

On January 1, 1943, the North Carolina State Employment Service Division of ESC established a special section for dealing with the problems of the employment of the physically handicapped. To this section was assigned a Supervisor, under the general direction of the Chief of Technical Services, to train and assist the local offices in a technical capacity in the use of tools and techniques for the proper interviewing of handicapped persons and the promotion of their employment with business and industry. This was a large order for the Employment Service because of long established prejudices and traditional methods of hiring which assumed that the handicapped worker was an inferior worker.

At that time some firms retained handicapped workers who had become disabled in their employ but little effort was made to place them at their highest skill. Generally their continued employment by company was regarded as an act of charity and such jobs as night watchman, gateman and similar occupations demanding little of physical or mental abilities were the only ones available to the handicapped worker, regardless of the nature of his disability or of his remaining physical and mental capacities and skills. Since there were few of these jobs available in any one company, many handicapped workers were forced to seek employment elsewhere and with little success.

The Employment Service approach to this problem was based on analysis of workers' capacities and analysis of the physical demands of jobs. The theory that lay behind this approach was a simple one and easily understood; i.e., that there are few jobs in our entire economy that demand everything physically and mentally, of any worker. For example, a worker who sits at a bench all day and does assembly work with his hands obviously requires good vision, good finger and manual dexterity and good eye-hand coordination. There is nothing on the job however, that would demand the use of two good legs.



WORLD WIDE PHOTOS, INC.

Judge Sam H. Cathey, Asheville, blind from youth, receives from President Eisenhower the National Award as the Handicapped Man of the Year.

Lloyd Collier, Whiteville jeweler, seated center (legs useless) receives certificate as State's Handicapped Man of the Year in the Governor's office, l. to r., Governor Hodges, June H. Rose, Greenville, committee chairman, Collier, General Melvin Maas (blind) chairman of the President's Committee on Employ the Physically Handicapped and Dr. Hugh Thompson, Raleigh, who received a certificate as physician of the year, presented by General Maas. Collier was trained in the Spencer School of Watchmaking sponsored by the N. C. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Col. Charles H. Warren, director. Mr. Collier in January received a Presidential Citation as "Outstanding Man of the Year in North Carolina."



As reasonable as this approach seemed to be, it was often not possible to put it into operation during the hectic war years when employers were looking for workers of any sort, and, in their eagerness to hire, were disregarding even those physical disabilities which actually handicapped the worker on the job. The sensible approach of job analysis matched with worker capacities was not given a real chance until after the war when many industries found that they had an opportunity to stabilize their employment. Then the Employment Service was faced with the difficult job of trying to convince employers (many of whom had bitter memories of experiences in hiring the handicapped for jobs for which they weren't suited) that the handicapped worker properly placed made as good a worker, and, sometimes, a better worker than the physically able.

The employment of disabled veterans, however, gave increased meaning and impetus to the program, and the formation of a President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped served to focus attention on the importance of making use of this large and potentially productive segment of our population. Following the President's lead, the governors of the several states also formed committees as did the mayors of communities and cities throughout the Nation.

The first week in October was named as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week and was set aside as a period to devote to intensive efforts through publicity media to educate the public, and

more specifically, the employers in the hiring of the physically handicapped. While intensive efforts are made during this week the program is by no means confined to such a short period of time but is rather a year-round program of placement of the handicapped worker by the use of recognized tools and techniques. Since everyone in a sense is handicapped, and no one is superlative in every endeavor, the problem resolved itself, in the simplest terms, to overcoming pre-conceived ideas and false beliefs and prejudices about the actual abilities of workers, both handicapped and nonhandicapped.

Many employers in business and industry feel that they would be creating for themselves a handicap in a highly competitive economy by hiring any one who has a physical disability. If this were true then the Employment Service would indeed be in an untenable position because the whole strength of the Employment Service rests upon its claim that only qualified workers are referred to job openings.

The heart of the matter rests in the fact that there are many other qualities than those which are physical which determine a worker's qualifications for a job. There is the matter of skill, both developed and latent. Latent skills should be determined by aptitude tests and capacities analyses; certainly not by the casual appraisal of the eye which may often be prejudiced against an obvious limp and which frequently overlooks the hidden ability which may make the worker more productive than the non-handicapped.

A look at the 13-year record serves to prove once more that combating prejudice of any kind is slow in showing results but also that if the methods are sound and logical and the effort determined, the prejudice will eventually disappear.

In January of 1943, Employment Service records show only 47 placements of handicapped workers. In October of 1955 a total of 993 handicapped workers were placed in employment by the offices of the North Carolina State Employment Service. If the present rate of placement is maintained until the end of 1955, this year will be marked as a record year in this State's placement of handicapped workers. In the twelve years and ten months record, a total of 66,899 handicapped workers have been placed in gainful employment by the Employment Service of North Carolina. This remarkable record has been brought about by the interest of many local office personnel and the constant guidance and assistance Mrs. Anne T. Freeman, and James S. Massenburg Supervisors, have provided to these persons.

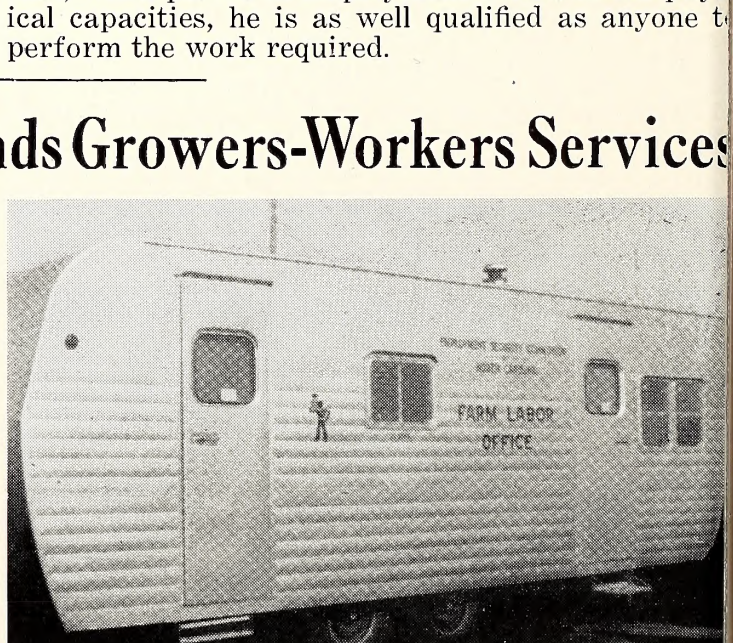
Not all of these placements, of course, were permanent; neither are all of the placements of non-handicapped workers permanent. The Employment Service does not confine itself to taking orders only for jobs of a permanent nature just as certain types of vocations demand frequent changes of the scene of employment. Studies show that the handicapped worker who has received Federal and State funds for rehabilitation has returned in Federal taxes alone $12.00 for every $1.00 spent. Without counting the additional monetary return to the State county and community taxes paid by employed handicapped workers makes the use of the handicapped worker in gainful employment a good business proposition.

Many employers now know too, from studies by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other Federal agencies that it is good business to hire the handicapped. The records of handicapped workers in such vital matters as absenteeism, production, accident rate, and other matters of vital concern in business and industry show indisputably that the handicapped worker can match or better the performance of his non-handicapped brother. The handicapped worker neither asks nor wants charity but merely a chance to prove that, when placed in employment suited to his physical capacities, he is as well qualified as anyone to perform the work required.

'Farm Employment Day' Expands Growers-Workers Services

"Farm Employment Day," started in North Carolina in the fall of 1950 on a trial basis in about six of the local Employment Security offices, has proved successful, not only in its original purposes of getting farmers and farm workers together, but has expanded its aims to provide local office personnel with information needed throughout the year on farmer needs for seasonal workers, needs of workers for seasonal jobs, and how to locate these workers when needed.

The plan has been expanded in its area of operation, as well as in its aims, until it is now in operation in about 40 of the 55 local offices in the State and has resulted in a more serviceable operation of the Farm Placement Service throughout the year. Several states have written to Raymond P. Umstead, farm placement supervisor in North Carolina, who, with his assistant, Curtis B. Gilliam, supervises this and the entire farm program. Inquiries as to how the program operates have probably come because of the reference to its success in the "Farm Labor Newsletter," a weekly publication of the Bureau of Employment Security's Farm Placement Service and



ESC's new mobile farm labor office, a trailer used year-aroun by the farm placement service wherever needed and used e tensively in assigning farm labor for the State's seasonal an perishable crops.

distributed to field and regional farm representative in the United States.

Originally the program was described: "A Farr

Employment Day is a day when applicants for farm jobs and farm employers meet in the local Employment Security office; farm applicants are interviewed and farm employer orders are received by the Employment Security personnel. Then, after matching farm orders with farm applicants, the applicants and the farm employers are given an opportunity to consult each other, preferably in the Employment Security office, and their decisions are made known to the Employment Security interviewer."

This continues as an important part of the program. A definite period, ranging from one to two hours, on the same day of each week, is scheduled for a particular location. A local office representative may have from three to ten of these scheduled sessions each week over a period of five to ten weeks between October 1 and March 31. The beginning and ending dates of these sessions vary according to bargaining customs of each community.

Additional value also comes from the registration of various farm workers, giving the local office personnel a backlog of workers whom they can contact throughout the year, for planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops. Also, it gives this personnel an opportunity to become acquainted with the farm employers and inform them of the services offered in assisting them in obtaining seasonal full-time workers, share croppers and tenant farmers. Through this assistance, a better balance of farm workers, when and where needed, can be provided. Thus the Farm Placement Service is extended each year to more and more farm employers and workers, not only during a period of a special program, but throughout the entire year.

Farm Employment Day is publicized by the local offices by means of newspapers, radios, posters in public places and by informing public and business people in the areas, so they can inform farm employers and farm workers of the dates, hours, places and the day of the week the farm placement representative will meet with them. As a result, many employers and workers gather at most of these meetings to talk over the possibilities of employment.

Twenty people have been designated as fulltime farm placement interviewers who are stationed at specified points and working out of the local office serving the area. Frequently these interviewers, especially in times of heavy seasonal work, are shifted to the heavy work areas and remain as long as the need continues or until their services are needed more elsewhere. In addition, about 50 of the personnel in local offices devote a part of their time to farm program, many of them conducting the Farm Employment Day meetings on schedules.

In some of the predominantly agricultural areas, these Farm Employment Days are not observed, due to the fact that they are not particularly needed. In some of these areas the farm placement interviewers know and keep in constant contact with the farm employers, know them, know their needs and can help fill the labor requirements without the frequent meetings on these specified days. On the other hand, these days are observed from some local offices in highly industrial areas, when they are surrounded by good farming areas.

These special days are discussed with the heads of various county, state, and federal agricultural agencies, as well as public officials and business people in the community of the one-day-a-week service in the off-season period so they in turn can communicate the information to farm employers and farm workers of all types. The result has been a sort of snowballing of the effectiveness of the service year after year and in more and more communities, as the service is extended.

As indicated, North Carolina was a pioneer in the Farm Employment Day program. Results have been so satisfactory that the movement has been discussed and adopted in other states. Mr. Umstead takes pride in the strides made and is happy to pass along an outline of the program to the several states that have learned of it and seek information on how it is operated.

Absenteeism Experience of Selected North Carolina Firms

By HUGH M. RAPER, *Director, ESC Bureau of Research and Statistics*

Job absences can be a serious problem in industry, but little formal study has been given to this subject. An effort was made to obtain data showing absentee rates on either a national or local area level from other States for comparative use; however it soon became apparent that little or no current information is available for absentee rates.

A Department of Labor publication[1] says:

"Estimates of the exact number of hours lost, the national absence rates, vary widely. The figures most frequently quoted are a war-absence rate of 6 to 9% against a peacetime rate of 3.5 to 4%.

"A study reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in July 1948 showed that the absenteeism rate decreased consistently as the age of employees increased. This rate was computed on the basis of the number of days lost per 100 workdays during which workers were scheduled to work. Workers under twenty years of age had the highest rate—5.8 percent. At the point where the 45 year age group is reached the absenteeism rate was down to 3.4 percent. In every age group above fifty years, workers lost fewer scheduled days than in any group under fifty years of age. . . . The rate of 6.5% for women was more than double the 3.2% for men."

Many areas in North Carolina have a substantial labor supply available for staffing new industrial plants, but these areas often have little or no large scale industrial activity. Inevitably, industrialists from highly developed industrial areas in the Northeast raise the question as to the dependability of workers in these non-industrialized portions of our State. They seek some assurance that this underutilized labor supply possesses or can acquire a sense of job responsibility. As we viewed the situation it became evident that the answer to these questions could be derived only by first determining the absentee experience of industries operating in such non-industrialized areas: The experience of both large and small plants in the textile, apparel and electrical goods fields, and whether the lack of industrial concentration influences this experience. We sought to obtain answers to these questions by discussing the

[1] "Turnover and Absenteeism," Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, October 1951

subject of absenteeism with a dozen employers in several locations throughout the State.

In the Piedmont Section, with its established industries, no real problems with absenteeism have been encountered. Therefore this study is concerned with newer firms that have in recent years located in the less developed industrial areas in both eastern and western Carolina. The textile, apparel and electrical manufacturers selected included plants located in the outskirts of sizeable towns and in rural communities. No effort was made to predetermine absentee experience or to establish the availability of data on absenteeism compiled by the firms.

During each visit a brief explanation of our interest in the subject of absenteeism introduced our discussion with company officials. In six of the discussions it developed that concrete data had not yet been developed in terms that would yield rates of absenteeism; however considerable information was supplied on absenteeism experience, company policies influencing absenteeism and related subjects. Conclusions included in this report reflect portions of these discussions. In six of the plants visited absenteeism rates were obtained for varying periods.

The firms visited were as follows: Top Mode Manufacturing Co., Apparel, Warsaw; J. P. Stevens and Co., Inc., Textile, Wallace; E. I. Dupont de Nemours, Inc., Textile Fibers, Kinston; National Spinning Co., Textiles, Washington; Talon, Inc., Slide Fasteners, Woodland; Sidney Blumenthal, Inc., Textiles, Rocky Mount; Hatch Mill Corp., Textiles, Columbus; International Resistance Corp., Electrical Products, Asheville; American Thread, Textile, Sevier; Carolina Glove Co., Gloves, Balls Creek; Shadowline, Inc., Apparel, Morganton; Empire Manufacturing Co., Apparel, Statesville.

The table which follows supplies absentee rates furnished by the six firms which compile such data.

ABSENTEEISM RATES FURNISHED BY FIRMS VISITED

Formula: $\frac{\text{Total Man-days of Scheduled Work}}{\text{Total All Absence Days}} = \text{Absentee Rate}$

Period in Months	Plant A Eastern Carolina Monthly Rate	Plant B Western Carolina Monthly Rate	Plant C Eastern Carolina Quarterly Rate	Plant D Western Carolina Monthly Rate	Plant E Eastern Carolina Monthly Rate	Plant F [4]Eastern Carolina Monthly Rate
Jan.	1.8					
Feb.	1.7					
April	.7					
May	1.2					
June	1.5	1.3				
July	1.5	.6	[3]3.8			
Aug.	1.4	2.0				
Sept.	1.3	1.7				
Oct.	1.6	2.5	[3]3.7			
Nov.	1.2	2.6		2.1		
Dec.	1.2	.9		2.1		
1954						
Jan.	1.6	1.4	1.7	3.8		
March	1.2	3.7		2.1		
April	1.2	2.2	1.6	1.6		
May	1.2	3.1		2.9		
June	1.6	1.7		2.4	3.7	
July	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	4.4	
Aug.	[1]2.4	3.3		3.3	2.8	
Sept.	1.6	2.7		3.2	3.4	
Oct.	1.8	3.4	2.2	1.8	5.9	
Nov.	1.7	2.7		1.8	7.8	
Dec.	1.4	2.6		1.8	[3]11.2	
1955						
Jan.	2.0	4.1	2.1	2.2	6.9	2.8
Feb.	2.0	3.1		2.4	3.9	3.3
March	1.8	3.1		2.1	2.5	2.6
April	1.5	3.0	1.6	3.5	4.6	2.2
May	1.7	3.7		2.2	3.6	2.8
June	1.9	3.5		2.1	4.0	4.0
July		2.2		2.1	4.2	2.3

[1] Employer explains "release of college students, temporary workers" before pay period ending date.
[2] Management felt that methodology used at fault—not high absenteeism.
[3] "Includes some Christmas vacation absenteeism," employer reports.
[4] Excludes influence of 2 workers out on account of industrial accidents. Too, employer reports over half absenteeism results on third shift, particularly in hot weather.

The computed rate represents the relationship between the man-days of work lost (excused and unexcused absences during pay period) to the total man-days of scheduled work during the period.

The only adjustment made involved one report and the change excluded the influence in two months of time lost due to an industrial accident.

Some other adjustments likely should have been made to the data of one firm which indicated by footnote "Christmas Vacation Absentees," but since this involved only a month, the unadjusted rate was used.

In evaluating these absentee rates one should remember that in each of these firms female workers constitute more than fifty percent of the employee group. Generally the absentee rates fall well below absentee experience found in firms whose workers are primarily males.

From an analysis of the data contained in the foregoing tabular presentation of absentee rates for the six plants compiling data, supplemented by information obtained in the contacts with firms not compiling absentee rates, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. These contacts suggest that absenteeism is not a problem. Firms contacted believe that experience in their North Carolina locations was more favorable than experience in similar operations elsewhere. One employer with a third shift operation expressed concern about female workers becoming ill while on the job during the extreme heat of summer nights. This shift was responsible for more than half of the time lost by workers. The fact that the absentee rate for this firm was under 4 percent and only female workers were involved suggests that this situation is not abnormal since the national rate for females is thought to be around 6.5%.
2. Assuming, as suggested in the background statement, that a 4.0 percent absentee rate is a normal expectation, then it is seen from the foregoing table of absentee rates that four of the six firms compiling data had no monthly absentee rate exceeding this average. If a single month of poor experience in Plant B were excluded, then, five of the six firms would surpass the average expectation.
3. An examination of absentee rates in the foregoing table conclusively refutes the generally held belief that industries drawing labor from primarily agricultural areas must anticipate excessive turnover during the harvest season each year. In only one plant during 1954 were August, September and October absentee rates not exceeded at other periods during 1954. In this plant the 2.8% quarterly rate is unusually low.
4. The nature of the industry—textile, apparel or electrical products—seemingly had little influence on absentee rates. Rates were very low in the one industry having a seven-day week operation; and, another textile plant located ten miles from town employing some workers who commuted up to a total of 75 miles daily had no month in 1954 with an absentee rate over 4.0%.
5. The influence of plant size was noticeable. It seems the larger the plant, the lower the absenteeism rate. This is probably explained by the fact that in a large plant excused absenteeism is less likely since personal relationships between the employed and employee are not as influencing as in a smaller plant.
6. Management of plants not compiling absentee rates commented that absentee problems had not been of particular concern since policies established and used in initial staffing either eliminated problem situations, or else the newly trained workers' sense of job responsibility, attitude toward the firm and its management or competition prevented undue absenteeism.

While this report, by its nature, must leave some questions unanswered, the answers to other questions on the absenteeism experience in these plants are obtainable since in each visit the contacted firm representative expressed a willingness to discuss specific situations and problems with interested individuals who might contact them.

Big Gain in New Over Defunct Manufacturing Firms

1950-1954

By E. STANHOPE DUNN, *Supervisor of Reports & Analysis, Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC*

A diversified manufacturing economy can exist in North Carolina in the next few years, assuming a continuation of the recent rapid rise in new firm births covering a wide range of manufacturing ventures. This is the unmistakable conclusion drawn from a recent study made by Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Employment Security Commission of new and defunct manufacturing establishments[1] commencing operations or going out of business during the five-year period 1950-54.

The study included a total of 542 new firms known to have commenced manufacturing operations in the State during the 1950-54 five-year period. Although many of these firms have by no means reached a maturity, a conservative employment estimate during the early stages of their existence is 33,000 workers earning an annual payroll of approximately $80 million. But, unfortunately, this does not represent a net gain; for, even among manufacturing companies, there is a high mortality rate. To be specific, 67 of the 542 new firms also became defunct during the same period, which was one-eighth of all the firms started. Fortunately, however, these were the smaller establishments as they accounted for less than five percent of the new employment and for only three percent of the gross new firm payroll added to the economy.

After deducting the new firms which also became defunct, North Carolina had a net gain of 475 firms, employing about 31,400 workers with annual payrolls of about $77.5 million. This still is not the whole story, because there were older manufacturing establishments operating prior to 1950 which ceased operations during the study period. Then, too, on the brighter side of the picture, considerable expansion has taken place in older firms still in business amounting to approximately eight percent over their 1949 employment which is not reflected in the new and defunct firm study. With respect to the older firms which became defunct during the period, they number 184 with a normal employment of about 8,700 and with approximately $17 million in annual payrolls.

It is interesting to note that after deducting the new firms that became defunct and the older firms going out of business during the period, there still remains a sizeable gain of 291 firms, 22,700 employment and over $60 million more in North Carolina's manufacturing payrolls. In terms of employment this represents a gain of 6.6 percent over the 1949 covered employment in manufacturing excluding Lumber and Wood Products. This 6.6 percent growth represents almost half of the 14.8 percent employment increase from 1949 through 1954 in all covered manufacturing (see text table).

This new firm growth is a very healthy employment gain, particularly when compared with the approximately eight percent rise in employment during the five-year period by the firms in business in 1949 and still operating at the end of the study period. But the most startling revelation of the study is the definite trend towards diversifying North Carolina's industries which has been and still is sorely needed. North Carolina is proud of its dominant position in textiles, but the concentration of its manufacturing employment and economic welfare in one huge industry leaves the State in a very vulnerable position—economically speaking. It is for this reason that the trend towards a greater diversification of industry as revealed by the study is so en-

NET EMPLOYMENT GAIN IN NEW MANUFACTURING FIRMS BY INDUSTRY
(1949 COMPARED WITH 1950-54 NET GAIN)

INDUSTRY	*1949 Covered Employment*	*Net Gain in New Establishments*[1]				*Percentage Distribution of Employment*	
		Number of Firms	*Employment*	*Annual Payroll (in 000's)*	*Percentage Employment Gain over 1949*[2]	*Net New Firms (1950–54)*	*1949 Covered Employment*
Total	341,700	291	22,671	$ 60,483	6.63	100.0	100.0
Food and Kindred Products	17,975	9	1,019	2,186	5.67	4.49	5.26
Tobacco Manufacturers	24,720	1	33	20	0.13	0.15	7.23
Textile Mill Products	212,848	84	6,022	16,757	2.83	26.55	62.29
Apparel	11,945	46	3,770	5,971	31.56	16.63	3.50
Furniture & Fixtures	28,000	12	609	2,138	2.18	2.69	8.19
Paper and Allied Products	7,650	6	729	2,947	9.53	3.22	2.24
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	5,010	10	155	630	3.09	0.68	1.47
Chemicals and Allied Products	9,792	21	2,375	9,607	24.25	10.48	2.87
Products of Petroleum and Coal	75	3	32	86	42.67	0.14	0.02
Rubber Products	615	5	66	164	10.73	0.29	0.18
Leather Products	1,315	4	215	244	16.35	0.95	0.38
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	5,085	17	331	693	6.51	1.46	1.49
Primary Metal Industries	2,485	3	33	82	1.33	0.15	0.73
Fabricated Metal Products	2,110	15	1,326	4,602	62.84	5.85	0.62
Machinery (exc. Electrical)	5,075	18	426	1,255	8.39	1.88	1.49
Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	4,510	18	4,394	10,212	97.43	19.38	1.32
Transportation Equipment	1,230	6	522	1,149	42.44	2.30	0.36
Professional, Scientific, and Controlling Instr.	210	2	148	308	70.48	0.65	0.06
Misc. Mfg. Industries	1,050	11	466	1,432	44.38	2.06	0.30

[1] New firms in 1950–54, 542 less 67 new and 184 old firms becoming defunct during period; net new firms, 291 with employment of 22,671.
[2] The going concerns in 1949, as a group, have also increased their employment during the 1950–54 period which increase is not reflected here.

couraging.

The accompanying Table 1 clearly shows the industries that are experiencing the greatest growth, based on the 1950-54 new firm growth. Whereas, the net gain of all new establishments (less defunct) over the 1949 covered employment was 6.6 percent, a number of industries considerably bettered this mark. Leading the parade is Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies with a new firm gain over its 1949 employment of 97.4 percent; i.e., in five years the employment in new firms alone in this industry practically doubled the 1949 employment (the employment in older firms also doubled during period). Fabricated Metal Products rose 63 percent; Transportation Equipment, 42 percent; Apparel, 32 percent; and Chemicals, 24 percent.

Other industries showed appreciable growth but these gains were from a relatively low employment base. On the other hand, the new firms in the prominently large, older industries in the State experienced relatively negligible employment gains when compared with the 6.6 percent all industry gain; e. g., Textiles, 2.8 percent; Furniture, 2.2 percent; and Tobacco, only 0.1 percent.

Although Fabricated Metal Products and Transportation Equipment are among the fast growing industries in North Carolina, the employment in these industries is still not sizeable in the national picture. In contrast, cognizance should be taken of the fact that Apparel and Electrical Machinery are not only fast growing North Carolina industries, but their employment has reached prominent proportions; in fact, Apparel[2] with its 18,000 employment and Electrical Machinery with 14,500 workers already have risen to sixth and seventh place respectively in the State's manufacturing industries, ranking just behind (1) Textiles, (2) Furniture, (3) Lumber and Wood Products, (4) Tobacco, and (5) Food and Kindred Products; and each is pushing its close rivals hard.

As if diversifying North Carolina's industries were not a sufficient feat in itself—the new manufacturing establishments have made yet another contribution to the State's economy; namely, many of the new industries are higher wage paying industries than the older industries which require lower skills and pay proportionately lower wages. This is borne out by the fact that the average earnings of workers in the new firms (excluding defunct firms) approximates $60 weekly as against a weekly average of only $53.67 per worker for all covered manufacturing establishments (excluding Lumber and Wood Products) in 1954.

It should be recognized, however, that the weekly average earnings for workers in the new establishments is based in part on estimates; whereas, the figure $53.67 is the actual weekly average in 1954. Despite the limitations of the comparison, however, from observation alone, it is apparent that many of the new industries coming to North Carolina *are* higher skilled and better wage paying industries.

For years large numbers of North Carolina's most highly educated youths have left the State in search of jobs requiring higher skills than have been available locally. Thus, in the final analysis, the State has expended huge sums to create valuable human resources for industry, only to lose a good portion to other states. It is obvious, therefore, that the entrance of new industries requiring higher skills is recognized as a good omen to the State's industrial future.

There are several sidelights to the study which may be of interest. The 251 new and old firms becoming defunct during the period operated an average of 7.5 years before ceasing operations. Of course there is a variation among the different manufacturing groups; e. g., defunct Apparel firms operated only 5.5 and Chemical companies 5.6 years, against 8.3 years for Food, 8.1 for Furniture, and 8 years for Textile plants. This variation among industries could be an indication of their relative industrial risk. Nevertheless, the average mortality rate for all of the defunct firms of 7.5 years is somewhat better than the experience in nonmanufacturing, especially in retail trade in which the average number of years operated by defunct firms is lower still. Anyway, with such a low average life for defuncts, it is obvious that the mortality rate is quite high among firms just starting in business.

Another significant sidelight fact is that the typical defunct manufacturing establishment is relatively small since the average employment per defunct firm during the period was only 41.[3] This is about one-third the average size of employment per manufacturer in all manufacturing establishments (except Lumber and Wood Products) covered by Employment Security in 1954. There is also some indication, though not conclusive, that the wage level was somewhat lower among the defunct establishments prior to closing down. This, no doubt, is the result of concerted cost-reducing efforts made by the companies to stay alive; another reason could be that the curtailed working schedules during adversity made for lower than average weekly earnings of workers.

Only in the past few years has there been such a noticeable inflow of new industry to North Carolina. The reason for this is that the State offers such a wide range of advantages to the new manufacturing establishment: there is an abundant supply of labor that is available at attractive, competitive cost; the educational institutions are constantly turning out potentially high skilled workers; labor attitude generally is good with a significant portion having a rural background; the supply and variety of natural resources are tremendous; and the climate is temperate. These are only a few of the more important advantages.

This study of new and defunct establishments in North Carolina during 1950-54 is a SUCCESS STORY. May the next five-year period be equally fruitful. North Carolina beckons new industry and especially those advancing diversification and using workers in higher skill levels.

[1] All manufacturing industries are included in this study except major industry 24—Lumber and Wood Products (except Furniture). This industry is excluded because of its considerable establishment turnover and operating interruption which makes a study of employment growth especially difficult.

[2] For more information on the growth of The Apparel Industry see the Apparel Issue (Summer-Fall, 1954) of *The E.S.C. Quarterly*, published by Employment Security Commission of North Carolina.

[3] The average is low despite the fact that every effort was made to obtain "NORMAL" employment prior to the drastic employment decline which ended with a final termination of operations.

Publications of Employment Security Commission of North Carolina

(FORMERLY "UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA")

Biennial Reports, 1936-1938; 1938-1940; 1940-1942; 1942-1944; 1944-1946; 1946-1948; 1948-1950; 1950-1952; 1952-1954

Employment Security News (mimeographed—weekly), started in 1936 by the North Carolina State Employment Service. Not issued during Calendar year 1945.

North Carolina Employment Security Information, Volume I, Numbers 1-12, 1941. (Discontinued.)

The U. C. C. Quarterly
Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (1942-43)
Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3 (1944) (No. 4 not issued)
Index to Vols. 1 and 2 (1942-44)
Vol. 3, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (1945)
Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2, 3, 4 (1946)
Index to Vols. 3 and 4 (1945-46)
(Included in Vol. 5, No. 2-3)

The E. S. C. Quarterly (Name changed April 1, 1947)
Vol. 5—No. 1, Winter, 1947—Granite, Marble, Stone
No. 2-3, Spring-Summer, 1947—Brick, Tile, Pipe, Pottery
No. 4, Fall, 1947—Rural Industries
Vol. 6—No. 1, Winter, 1948—Pulp, Paper, Paper Products
No. 2-3, Spring-Summer, 1948—Dairy Products
No. 4, Fall, 1948—Insurance
Index to Vols. 5 and 6, 1947-48, in Vol. 7, No. 2
Vol. 7—No. 1, Winter, 1949—Banking
No. 2, Spring, 1949—Fertilizer Manufacturing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1949—Trade, Wholesale-Retail
Vol. 8—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1950—Hotels, Restaurants
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1950—Milling: Flour, Feed, Meal
Index to Vols. 7 and 8, 1949-50, in Vol. 9, No. 1-2
Vol. 9—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1951—Newspapers, Printing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1951—Tobacco Manufacturing
Vol. 10—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1952—Furniture Manufacturing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1952—Textile Manufacturing
Index to Vols. 9 and 10, 1951-52, in Vol. 11, No. 1-2
Vol. 11—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1953—Hosiery Manufacturing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1953—Transportation.
Vol. 12—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1954—Machinery Manufacturing.
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1954—Apparel Manufacturing.
Vol. 13—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1955—Food Processing.
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1955—Building Construction.

Employment Security Law as amended (1955).
Rules and Regulations, amended 1955.

POSTERS:

Employer's Certificate of Coverage and Notice to Workers.
Notice to Workers as to Benefit Rights While on Vacation.

RELEASES OF THE BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Current Series

"Trends"—A monthly mimeographed activity report first issued in June 1943. Data for period 1938-1943 found in other series now out-of-print.

"Employment and Wages in Covered Employment by County"—A quarterly mimeographed release giving employment and wage data in covered employment for each county for five broad industry groups. First release First Quarter of 1948.

"Covered Employment and Total Wages in North Carolina"—An annual report for calendar years, issued in two parts as follows:
1. Summary data for State by two-digit industry and employment and wages by county.
2. County data by three-digit industry. First released in 1943.

"Experience Rating in North Carolina"—An annual study of the experience rating plan and its operation. First release in 1946. (1948 issue out of print.)

"Labor Resources in North Carolina for Industrial Development"—A bimonthly release begun in January 1951 showing recruitable labor by county.

"Labor Supply—Labor Demand"—a labor market digest released in February, June, and October based on sample employment trends in over 800 reporting establishments in 14 selected areas. First release entitled "Employment Trend in Reporting Establishments" first issued in 1946. Out-of-print prior to 1949.

"Labor Market Digests"—An employment security office release showing labor market conditions in office area. Only current releases available. Released as follows:
1. Bi-monthly for Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem, and Fayetteville.
2. In October, February and June for Burlington, Gastonia, Lexington, Morganton, Reidsville-Spray and Wilmington.

"Annual Report of Employment Service Division"—A mimeographed release dealing primarily with activity summary data by office, presenting data graphically for evaluating purposes. A similar graphic presentation is prepared for each January-June period. For limited distribution only.

Special Reports and Studies

"Research in the Employment Security Program" (1948)

"Unemployment Insurance Financing"—a digest of the Cost of Unemployment Insurance in North Carolina, and a Study of Long-Range Unemployment Benefit Financing and Fund Solvency.

"A Study of Claimants Exhausting Benefits Under the Unemployment Insurance Program During May and June 1951."

CIRCULARS AND FOLDERS:

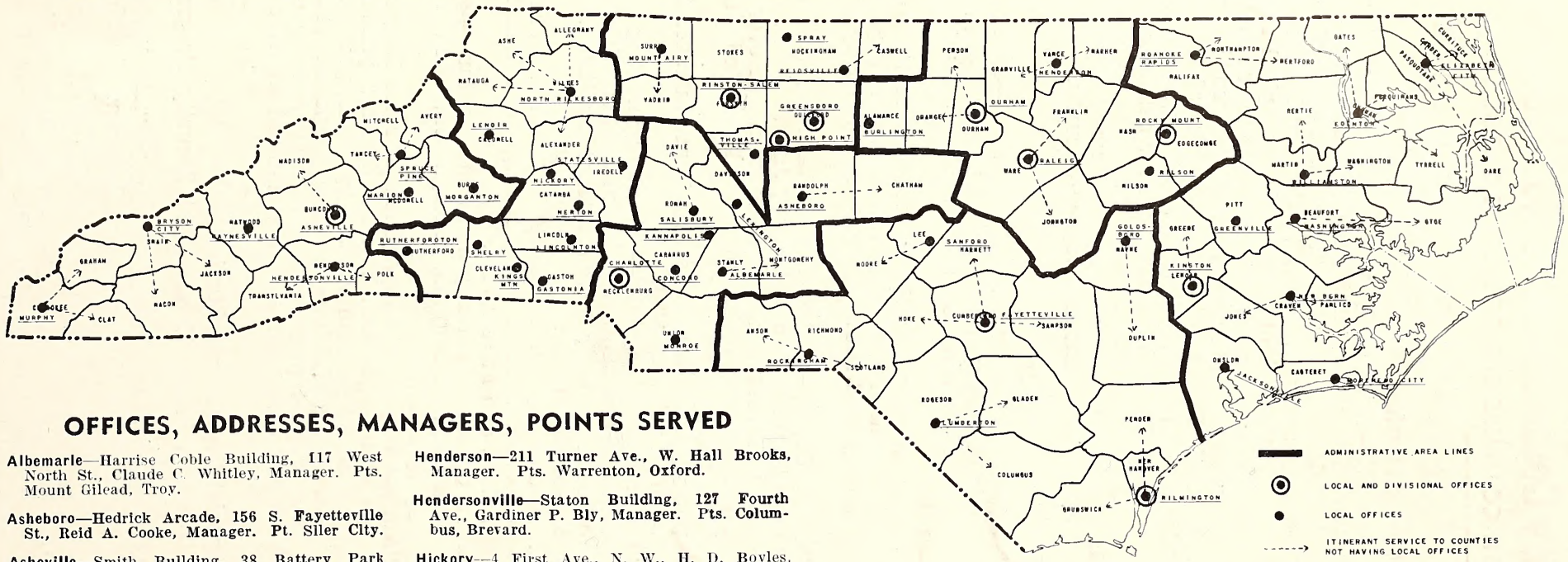
Employer Experience Rating in North Carolina.
Information for Workers and Identification Booklet.
Information for Interstate Claimants.
Unemployment Insurance in North Carolina.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
UNITED STATES POSTAGE ACCOUNTED
FOR UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS
(Sec. 35.4 (P) (1), P. L. & R.)

— TO —
PERIODICAL DIVISION
STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH N.C.

E. S. COMMISSION
OX 589, RALEIGH, N. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

66 LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICES LOCATED IN 55 NORTH CAROLINA TOWNS



OFFICES, ADDRESSES, MANAGERS, POINTS SERVED

Albemarle—Harrise Coble Building, 117 West North St., Claude C. Whitley, Manager. Pts. Mount Gilead, Troy.

Asheboro—Hedrick Arcade, 156 S. Fayetteville St., Reid A. Cooke, Manager. Pt. Siler City.

Asheville—Smith Bullding, 38 Battery Park Ave., Bonny C. Wilson, Manager. Divisional Office, 29 S. Market St. Pts. Black Mountain, Marshall.

Bryson City—Hyatt Building, Everett Street, Simon P. Davis, Manager. Pts. Franklin, Sylva.

Burlington—Piedmont Hotel Building, 134 West Andrews St., Charles R. Stone, Manager.

Charlotte—112 W. First St., George H. Everett, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office, 118 W. First St. Pt. Cornelius.

Concord—45 Market St., Lewis B. Morton, Manager.

Durham—Morehead Building, 304 Morgan St., Mrs. Ethel C. Lipscomb, Manager, Divisional Office, 308 Morgan St. Pts. Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, Roxboro.

Edenton—204 Citizens Bank Building, Milton E. Bass, Manager. Pts. Hertford, Columbia, Gatesville.

Elizabeth City—613 E. Main St., Norman L. Pendleton, Manager. Pts. Manteo, Buxton.

Fayetteville—Calcutt Building, S. Thaddeus Cherry, Manager. Divisional Office, Calcutt Building. Pts. Dunn, Clinton, Raeford.

Gastonia—272-278 E. Main Ave.. Earle W. Brockman, Manager. Pt. Belmont.

Goldsboro—115 E. Mulberry St., Clay B. Rich, Manager. Pts. Mount Olive, Warsaw, Wallace.

Greensboro—231½ North Greene St., Howard W. Winstead, Manager. Divisional Office, Barnes Bldg., 1216 E. Market St.

Henderson—211 Turner Ave., W. Hall Brooks, Manager. Pts. Warrenton, Oxford.

Hendersonville—Staton Building, 127 Fourth Ave., Gardiner P. Bly, Manager. Pts. Columbus, Brevard.

Hickory—4 First Ave., N. W., H. D. Boyles, Manager.

High Point—308 N. Wrenn St., Ralph E. Miller, Manager. Divisional Office, 304 N. Wrenn St.

Jacksonville—819 Court St., Duke Amerson, Manager.

Kannapolis—210 Oak Ave., S. W. Patterson, Manager.

Kings Mountain—Bridges Building, S. Cherokee St., Franklin L. Ware, Jr., Manager.

Kinston—112 N. Independent St., Herman Wellons, Manager. Divisional Office, 114 N. Independent St. Pt. Snow Hill.

Lenoir—Hedrick Building, 133 N. Church St., Augustus H. Jarratt, Jr., Manager. Pt. Granite Falls.

Lexington—30 W. Second Ave., W. Alan Knight, Manager. Pt. Denton.

Lincolnton—Reinhardt Building, 10 W. Main St., Paul H. Lawing, Manager.

Lumberton—Wishart Bldg., 307 E. Third St., Carl D. Brothers, Manager. Pts. Whiteville, Elizabethtown, Fairmont.

Marion—114½ E. Court St., David S. Gray, Jr., Manager.

Monroe—Plyler Building, 209 W. Windsor St., Floyd Harrill, Manager.

Morehead City—103 S. 4th St., Mrs. Julia P. Tenney, Manager. Pts. Atlantic, Davis.

Morganton—Davis Bldg., 306 S. Green St., Ned W. LaFevers, Manager. Pt. Valdese.

Mount Airy—Haynes Bldg., 427 N. Main St., Carl M. Raber, Manager. Pts. Elkin, Yad-

Murphy—2nd Floor A&P Bldg., Peachtree St., ... Pts. Andrews, Hayesville, Robbinsville.

New Bern—Stanly Hall Building, 303 Pollock St., Benjamin F. Gillikin, Manager. Pts. Bayboro, Trenton.

Newton—Abernethy Building. Cephas A. Cloninger, Manager.

North Wilkesboro—Duke Power Building, 309 Ninth St., Troy L. Perry, Manager. Pts. Boone, Sparta, Taylorsville, Jefferson.

Raleigh—313½ Fayetteville St., Lee J. Craven, Manager. Divisional Office, 113 East Davie St. Pts. Franklinton, Fuquay, Louisburg, Wake Forest, Wendell, Clayton, Smithfield.

Reidsville—Amos Building, 220 Gilmer St., W. Maurice Allen, Manager. Pt. Yanceyville.

Roanoke Rapids—308 Roanoke Ave., John B. Fleming, Manager. Pts. Enfield, Scotland Neck, Ahoskie, Jackson, Rich Square, Murfreesboro.

Rockingham—221 E. Washington St., Richard E. Smith, Jr., Manager. Pts. Laurinburg, Wadesboro.

Rocky Mount—143 N. E. Main St., Wm. J. Ecklar, Manager. Divisional Office, 136 N. Washington St. Pt. Tarboro.

Rutherfordton—115 W. Court St., Earle W. Justice, Manager. Pt. Forest City.

Salisbury—Professional Building, 127 W. Innes St., J. S. J. Horton, Manager. Pt. Mocksville.

Sanford—234 Carthage St., L. Garland Scott, Manager. Pts. Carthage, Robbins, Southern

Shelby—Royster Building, 210 S. Washington St. John H. Wilson, Jr., Manager.

Spray—County Adm. Building, Boone Road. Wade W. Lemons, Manager. Pt. Mayodan.

Spruce Pine—Ellis Bldg., 46½ Oak St., Davis M. Nichols, Manager—Pts. Bakersville, Burnsville, Newland.

Statesville—Stearns Building, 147 E. Broad St., Wade H. Wilson, Manager. Pt. Mooresville.

Thomasville—Hill Building, 7 East Main St., Marion H. Randolph, Manager.

Washington—Daniel & Warren Building, 149 N. Market St., Guy W. Churchill, Manager. Pts. Belhaven, Swan Quarter.

Waynesville—Stretcher Building, 120 Church Street, Miss DeBrayda Fisher, Manager. Pt. Canton.

Williamston—Tar Heel Bldg., 154 E. Main St., J. Kelly Gay, Manager. Pts. Windsor, Plymouth.

Wilmington—Employment Security Bldg., 304-306 Chestnut St., William H. Powell, Manager. Divisional Office, Employment Security Bldg., 308 Chestnut St. Pts. Burgaw, Southport, Supply.

Wilson—Wiggins & Graves Building, 133 W. Barnes Street, Mrs. Jeannette M. Grainger, Manager.

Winston-Salem—805 N. Liberty St., William H. Stevenson, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office,

THE E. S. C. QUARTERLY

VOLUME 14, NO. 1-2 WINTER-SPRING, 1956

Heavy Construction, in Roads, Bridges, Power Dams and Plants, Electric and Pipe Lines, Cost $200 Million in 1955



PHOTO BY STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

overleaf near Lexington on US 70 with old US 29 crossing under. Shows controlled access road and right turns from one highway to another. Arrows indicate direction of travel.

PUBLISHED BY

Employment Security Commission of North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C.

WITHDRAWN FROM EMORY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The E. S. C. Quarterly

(Formerly The U.C.C. Quarterly)

VOL. 14, No. 1-2 WINTER-SPRING, 1956

Issued at Raleigh, N. C. by the

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA

Commissioners: Mrs. Quentin Gregory, Halifax; Dr. Harry D. Wolf, Chapel Hill; R. Dave Hall, Belmont; W. Benton Pipkin, Reidsville; Bruce E. Davis, Charlotte; Crayon C. Efird, Albemarle.

State Advisory Council: Public representatives: James A. Bridger, Bladenboro, Chairman; Sherwood Roberson, Robersonville; W. B. Horton, Yanceyville; Mrs. R. C. Lewellyn, Dobson, and Dr. J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville; Employer representatives: A. L. Tait, Lincolnton, and W. A. Egerton, Enka; Employee representatives: Melvin Ward, Spencer, AFL, and H. D. Lisk, Charlotte, CIO.

HENRY E. KENDALL . . . . . *Chairman*
R. FULLER MARTIN . . . . . *Director*
Unemployment Insurance Division
JOSEPH W. BEACH . . . . . *Director*
North Carolina State Employment Service Division
M. R. DUNNAGAN . . . . . *Editor*
Public Information Officer

Sent free upon request to responsible individuals, agencies, organizations and libraries. Address: E. S. C. Informational Service. P. O. Box 589. Raleigh. N. C.

CONTENTS

Page

N. C. Heavy Construction 2
Functions of ESC and Two Principal Coordinate Divisions 3
Unemployment Insurance Division—By R. Fuller Martin
Employment Service Division—By Joseph W. Beach
Old Age and Survivors Insurance Completes Two Decades 6
By M. D. Dewberry
N. C. Social Security Offices
US 70, Old Fort-Ridgecrest, One of Most Modern and Scenic Roads 7
Employer Experience with Unemployment Insurance in 1956 8
By Robert G. Kellogg
Heavy Construction Continues Advance in North Carolina 9
Highway Costs in State in 1955 Exceeded $110 Million 11
In Process At End Of 1955—Projects Planned for 1956—Contracts in 1956 to April 24—Other Projects Planned For 1956
By J. S. Burch
State Has Many Large Highway Construction Contractors 18
Nello L. Teer Co., Blythe Bros., Dickerson, Inc., W. E. Graham & Sons, Rea Construction Co., Grannis & Sloan, Barrus Construction Co., Sanford Construction Co., Bowers Construction Co., Wilson Construction Co., F. D. Cline Paving Co., Thompson-Arthur Paving Co., Blankenship Bros., Macon Construction Co., H. F. Ramsey Co., Asheville Contracting Co.
Firms Handling Heavy as Well as Building Construction 33
J. A. Jones Construction Co., Wm. Muirhead Construction Co., T.A. Loving & Co.
Large Electric Power Plants Completed and to be Built 35
Virginia Electric & Power Co., Carolina Power & Light Co., Duke Power Co., Carolina Aluminum Co., Nantahala Power & Light Co.
Organization of North Carolina Welding Society 40
Some Firms Omitted 41
Many Firms Build High-Voltage Power-Telephone Lines 42
L. W. Routh Construction Co., Bryant Electric Repair Co., Inc., Weeks & Andrews Construction Co.
Large Firms Engage in Constructing Municipal Utilities 44
Lee Construction Co., Gilbert Engineering Co., C. M. Allen & Co., N. E. Brewer Co.
Large Ready-Mixed and In-Transit Concrete Firms in State 46
Concrete Materials, Inc., W. E. Linthicum & Son, Piedmont Construction Co., Contractors Supply Co., Cumberland Concrete Products Co.
Building, Special Trades, Piping, Fire Control Air Firms 49
Grinnell Company, Inc., Piping & Equipment Co., American Moistening Co., R. K. Stewart & Son.
Sunny Point Large Defense Construction Project in State 53
Extensive Construction, Army and Air Bases, Civil Works 55
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Army-Fort Bragg, Pope Air Force Base, Charlotte Ordnance Missile Plant, Miscellaneous Construction, Civil Works Projects
SAL, Hamlet, Charlotte By-Pass, Defense Railroad Building 56
Seaboard Air Line, Southern Railroad By-Pass, Atlantic Coast Line, Defense Railroad Building
Natural Gas Pipe Lines to Expand Over Eastern Carolina 59
Eastern N. C. Pipe Lines, La.-Miss. Pipe Line Constr. Co. of N. C., Inc., Rosson-Richards Co.
Engineering and Constructing Firms Handle Large Projects 60
B. O. Vannort Engineers, William C. Olsen & Associates
Well Drilling in State Has Developed Into Big Business 62
Heater Well Co., Inc., McCall Bros. Pump & Well Co., Inc.
Highlights of Fayetteville's Industry and Employment 64
By Elizabeth DeKay Johnson
INDEX TO VOLS. 11 & 12, 1953-1954 ..... 66 & 71

N. C. HEAVY CONSTRUCTION

Heavy Construction is moving apace in North Carolina in many of its numerous branches. Rough estimates are that close to $200,000,000 were spent last year in this State in the contract construction of the so-called heavy installations. Building Construction is a different classification, in which industrial, commercial, institutional, residential, some governmental and much of the Special Trades construction is included.

Heavy Construction, generally, includes highway surfacing, grading and structures, streets and municipal or industrial sewers and water lines; railroad and tunnels; hydroelectric dams and steam electrical power installations; natural gas and petroleum pipe lines and distribution systems; power and telephone lines; harbor and waterway construction, docks, marine dredging and pile driving; municipal, irrigation and fish dams; well drilling, and such miscellaneous projects as airports, radio towers, golf courses, swimming pools and fences.

Highway construction and electric power development are two of the largest items in Heavy Construction. Contract highway construction last year amounted to approximately $50,000,000, while the Highway Department spent $60,000,000 in highway betterment, improvement and maintenance. Prospects are that these figures will be exceeded this year with probably greater Federal fund matching.

In electric power development, probably close to $100,000,000 was spent last year in plants, transportation and distribution of electric power. Included were construction costs on parts of the plants of Carolina Power & Light, Duke Power and Virginia Electric & Power, all completing or starting important projects during the year. The Duke plant at Belmont, several plants of CP&L and the projected Carolina Aluminum plant on the Yadkin River, along with increased expansion of all power companies should push the 1956 figures well above $100,000,000.

Natural gas pipeline expenditures, not particularly large last year, may reach close to $25,000,000 this year, probably extending into next year, with a parallel feeder line and the planned expansion all over Eastern North Carolina. Railroads, not expanding much, caused expenditures of a few millions of dollars last year, part the year before, in the Seaboard Hamlet added facilities, inside and access lines for the Sunny Point Army Terminal, on which some $2[illegible] 000,000 has been spent, and the railroad by-pass of Charlotte, now under construction.

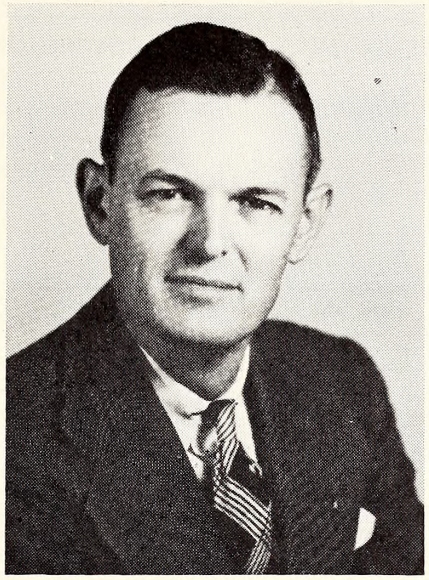
Construction of irrigation and fish dams, usually small items but constantly increasing, airports, television transmission and receiving stations, radio towers and other miscellaneous items continue to add to the expenditures in Heavy Construction.

Records of ESC indicate that about 200 Heavy Construction Contractors were operating in North Carolina last year, employing close to 8,000 workers. Wages for last year paid by these firms to their employees were estimated at close to $27,000,000. Heavy Construction workers received a higher rate of pay than the average for the State, about $70 a week due to higher skills required in many of the operations and probably quite a bit of overtime.

[illegible] UNIVERSITY [illegible] JUL 6 1956

Functions of ESC and Two Principal Coordinate Divisions

Employment Security operations are directed toward economic stabilization. Employment opportunities are developed in order to utilize the available labor force. Workers are recruited for expanding North Carolina firms, or for industrial groups initially locating within the State. All persons employed by firms hiring four or more workers receive unemployment insurance coverage, and benefits are paid to qualified workers who experience involuntary unemployment. This financial assistance to covered workers bolsters the general economy of communities experiencing adverse business conditions, and helps prevent dispersion of the labor force; thereby enabling employers to resume normal production schedules without delays caused by labor shortages.



HENRY E. KENDALL, *Chairman*
Employment Security Commission

The trust fund balance at the end of fiscal year 1955 was $169.3 million. This balance indicates a highly favorable solvency factor as the percent of reserve to taxable payrolls was 10.2% for the 12 months period ending July 31, 1955, as compared with a national average of 8.3 percent.

During 1956 it is estimated the average employer will contribute about 1.17% of his taxable payroll (first $3,000 of each worker's earnings). In 1955 the average contribution rate for North Carolina employers was lower than the national average. This rate, when compared with the standard contribution rate of 2.7%, will result in a tax reduction of over $1,900 for the average employer. Of those accounts qualifying for reduced rates, 91.5% were assigned rates lower than 2.7%—over 20% of these accounts qualifying for the lowest (.1%) rate. The average rate applicable to accounts earning a reduction in 1956 is estimated to be about .97%.

The weekly benefit payment to an unemployed worker is based on earnings in the first four of the last six calendar quarters preceding his new claim. Payments range from a $7 weekly minimum for the worker with base period earnings of $250 to a maximum weekly benefit amount of $30 for the worker with $3,000 in base period earnings. All eligible claimants have a uniform duration of 26 weeks, and no waiting period is required. Benefit charges are prorated to all base period employers. During 1955 the amount of benefits paid per dollar of contributions was $1.11 as compared with a $1.12 national average. Using estimated average employer rate and the full $3,000 taxable wage, the unemployment insurance cost per worker in North Carolina in 1956 is likely to be about $35.10.

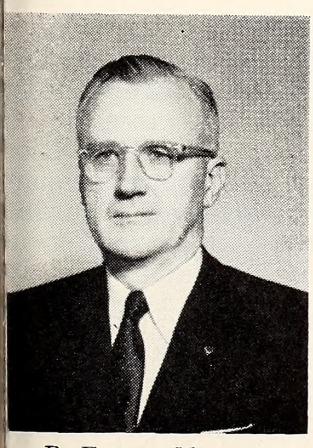
The Commission through 55 employment security offices makes special efforts to provide assistance in staffing new and expanding industries by:

1. Screening applicants
2. Recruitment of workers in all skill levels
3. Aptitude testing and counseling services
4. Providing labor market information

Special labor market surveys can be obtained on request. These surveys provide an analysis of current employment and labor force composition. Recruitable worker estimates are prepared for specified areas, indicating significant characteristics of the supply.—By Robert G. Kellogg, R&S.

Unemployment Insurance Division

By R. FULLER MARTIN, *Director*



R. FULLER MARTIN

The Unemployment Insurance Division is one of the two coordinate divisions of the Employment Security Commission in North Carolina, which was created by a special session of the General Assembly of North Carolina in December 1936. In enacting this law the legislature set out as a part of its Declaration of State Public Policy the following:

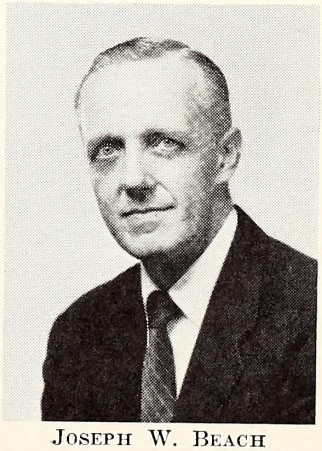
"Economic insecurity due to unemployment is a serious menace to the health, morals, and welfare of the people of the State. Involuntary unemployment is therefore a subject of general

(Continued on page 4)

Employment Service Division

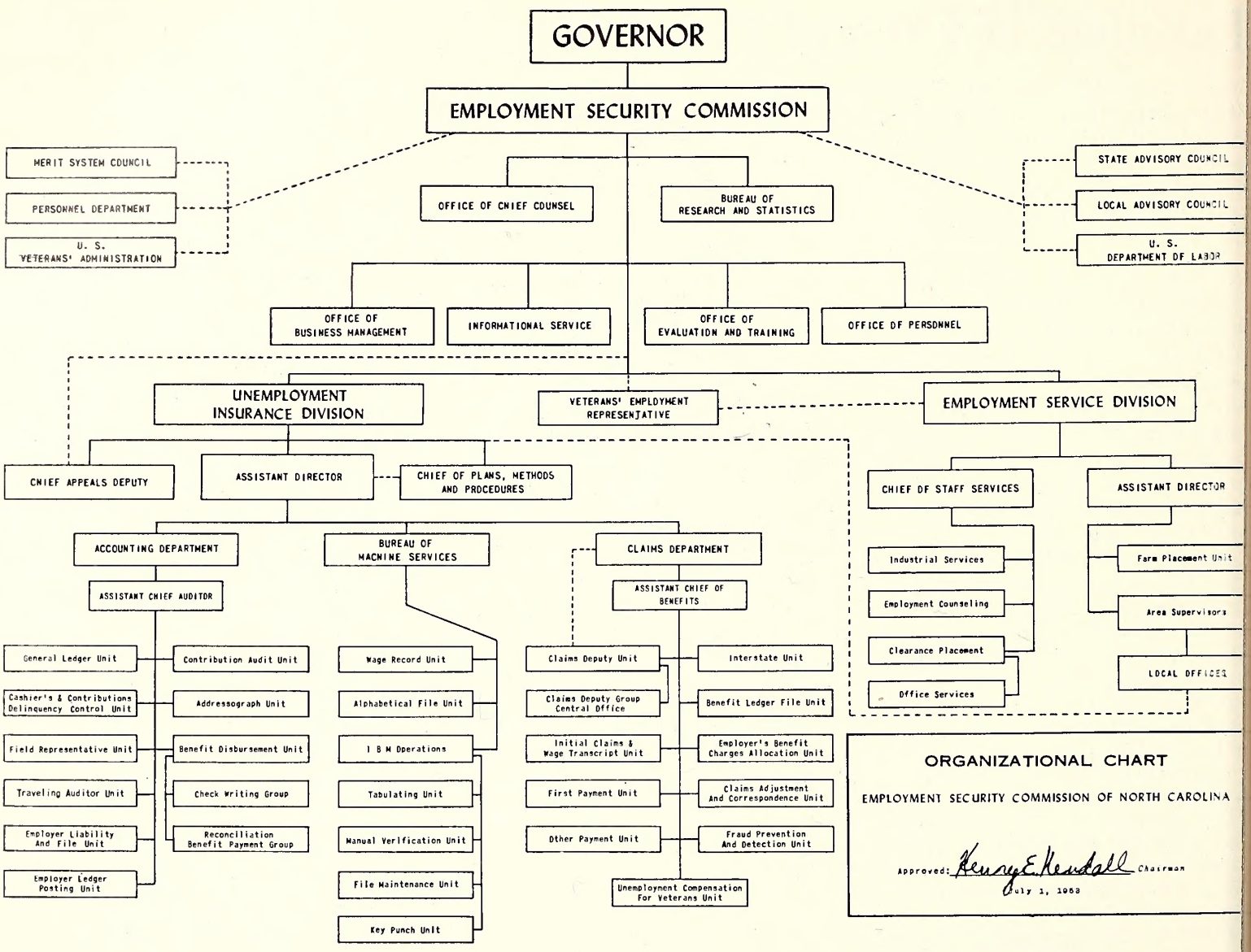
By JOSEPH W. BEACH, *Director*

The Employment Service Division is an outgrowth of Federal legislation — The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 —setting up a nation-wide system of public employment offices. Legislative action by the North Carolina General Assembly in December 1936 established the Unemployment Compensation Commission, accepted the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act insofar as the public employment service was concerned, and designated the Commission as the agency within the State to administer the program. Under this system of Federal-State cooperation, the Employment Service Division is affiliated



JOSEPH W. BEACH

(Continued on page 5)



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DIVISION

(Continued from page 3)

interest and concern which requires appropriate action by the legislature to prevent its spread and to lighten its burden which now so often falls with crushing force upon the unemployed worker and his family. . . . The legislature, therefore, declares that in its considered judgment the public good and general welfare of the citizens of this State require the enactment of this measure, . . ."

The primary function of the Unemployment Insurance Division is to administer the State unemployment insurance program, which is financed solely by employers, thus providing benefits to the involuntarily unemployed worker who is physically able to work, seeking work and meets all of the eligibility conditions of the law, but for whom suitable employment is not available.

In carrying out the responsibilities of the Unemployment Insurance Division there are five major groups of personnel involved, having specific functions which, in most instances, are performed by a number of minor units within each grouping. These groups are (1) Offices of Director, Assistant Director, and Plans, Methods and Procedures (2) Accounting Department (3) Bureau of Machine Services (4) Claims Department, and (5) Benefit Appeals Deputies.

Future issues of this publication will carry articles with respect to a number of the individual functions of the groupings set out above. Therefore, the following will only touch upon these functions:

1. *Offices of Director, Assistant Director, and Plans, Methods and Procedures*

Direct the administration of the division through office and department heads. Develop regulations, policies, plans, methods and procedures to carry out the functions and responsibilities of the division. Responsible for initiating and developing adequate procedures for taking unemployment insurance claims by the local offices of the Commission.

2. *Accounting Department*

Determines employer liability for the payment of contributions. Collects contributions from approximately 18,000 liable employers (28,000 by the end of 1956). Maintains an employer experience rating account and computes annual contribution rate for each employer. Audits employers' records to obtain accurate reporting and payment of contributions. Maintains Unemployment Insurance Fund Accounts and Administrative Fund Accounts for entire agency. Issues benefit checks to claimants upon authorization of Claims Department.

3. *Bureau of Machine Services*

Establishes from employer wage reports and maintains separate wage record accounts for more than 1,000,000 workers. When claim for benefit is received selects proper wages and tabulates wage transcript to establish benefit entitlement. Punches and maintains tabulating cards and prepares employer (1) benefit charges (2) non-charging of benefits (3) Trust Fund interest allocation, and statistical tabulation.

4. *Claims Department*

Receives from local offices all claims taken for benefits. Determines eligibility and disqualification with respect to each questionable claim by holding a formal hearing and taking and recording testimony under oath, resulting in a written determination. Determines entitlement and establishes benefit ledger account for each claimant. Writes pay order authorizes each benefit payment for eligible claims. Authorizes all charging of benefit payments to individual employer experience rating accounts. Determines non-charging of benefits. Operates a vigorous fraud prevention and detection program, which resulted in fraud convictions of approximately 1200 claimants in past twelve months.

5. *Benefit Appeals Deputies*

Holds formal hearings recording testimony under oath and renders written determinatians on appeals from Claims Department (Claims Deputies) decisions on questionable claims.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION

(Continued from page 3)

with the United States Employment Service and its Veterans' Employment Service, and becomes part of a chain of approximately 1800 local employment service offices throughout the United States.

At the State level, the Division maintains a relatively small staff of administrative, supervisory and technical personnel for the purpose of establishing policy and procedure, furnishing line and functional supervision, and giving guidance and technical assistance to full time offices located in 55 communities and furnishing part-time service to 84 other communities.

The primary function and responsibility of the Employment Service Division is to furnish an efficient and effective job placement service to the public-job-seeker and employer. For those job applicants meeting certain requirements who are unable to find employment either through our efforts or on their own initiative, the Division has the responsibility through the Commission's local offices for taking their claims for unemployment insurance.

Other than claims taking, the program of the Employment Service may be classified broadly under the following headings:

1. Placement of the job-seeker. This important function is directed toward placing the applicant in a job for which he is best qualified, which in turn means referring to the employer the best available workers to fill his job openings. Each person applying for work and each employer placing an order has a right to expect the best efforts of the local office staff in furnishing this type of service. The local offices have facilities for job placement and recruitment not only in the local area but in all other areas within the State and even in other states. In addition to its non-agricultural placement service, the Division maintains a farm placement service for recruiting and placing agricultural workers on a year-around and seasonal basis. Its staff works with local, State and National migratory labor committees in furnishing needed farm labor and cooperates with other states in developing plans and procedures for the orderly flow of this labor into harvest areas as needed.

The services listed below are not separate programs but are rather further specialized efforts directed toward furnishing more complete and comprehensive placement service.

2. Special Services to Veterans. With the cooperation and assistance of the State Veterans' Employment Representative and his staff, the Division furnishes specialized informational and placement service to veterans.

3. Employment Counseling and Services to the Physically Handicapped. Applicants with special employment problems are given assistance in making an occupational choice and developing a sound vocational plan. New entrants into the labor market, the physically handicapped, and workers who are forced to change their occupation, find this Service particularly valuable. The General Aptitude Test Battery and Interest Inventory are often used to help these applicants in determining their best occupational potentialities. In addition to other selection techniques, applicants with physical handicaps, both veterans and non-veterans, are given special attention in matching their physical capacities with the physical demands of the job, thus assuring that the applicant can satisfactorily and safely perform on the job. Local and State office personnel work with community groups, The Governor's Committee, The President's Committee on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped and rehabilitation agencies in promoting the gainful employment of these applicants.

4. Labor Market and Available Labor Supply Information. Through day-to-day operations, regular reporting procedures, and special surveys, local offices collect information valuable to them in their own counseling and placement programs, and helpful to employers planning expansion and recruiting programs. Both local and State offices work closely with community organizations and the Department of Conservation and Development in promoting the industrial development of the community and State.

5. Industrial Services. Local office staff and State office analysts are available to assist employers in personnel problems of many kinds. Performance tests for typists and stenographers, and aptitude tests for many jobs are available to improve selection. North Carolina is one of the few states having staff specially

(Continued on page 17)

Old Age and Survivors Insurance Completes Two Decades

By M. D. DEWBERRY, Regional Representative, Region III, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, Charlottesville, Virginia

In February of this year the eight millionth beneficiary began receiving his monthly Old-Age and Survivors insurance benefit check. Since that time, additional thousands of retired individuals, young children and their mothers have started receiving benefit payments. This is indeed a remarkable growth for a program which started on January 1, 1937, under the provisions of the original Social Security Act which was approved on August 14, 1935.

The Act has been revised and improved many times since 1935. The most significant improvement since survivors insurance was added in 1939, was the adoption of the Social Security Amendments of 1950 and 1954, which became effective on January 1, 1951, and September 1, 1954, respectively.

The major changes in the old-age and survivors insurance program brought about by the 1954 amendments are as follows:

Extension of Coverage: Coverage was extended to some ten million additional persons all or part of whose income had not been previously covered. The largest groups covered were self-employed farm operators, farm hands who earn at least $100 in cash wages with one farm operator and State and local government employees who are members of a retirement system. In addition, ministers and members of religious orders may obtain coverage on a voluntary basis. The amendments covered for the first time a number of professional self-employed individuals. Included in this group are engineers, architects, funeral directors and accountants. The exclusion in the earlier law of self-employed lawyers, physicians, dentists and members of other medically related professions is continued. The amendments continued the exclusion of members of the armed forces, most Federal civilian employees and policemen and firemen covered under a State or local government retirement system.

Amount of Benefits: The method of computing benefit amounts was changed. All benefits are based on the primary insurance amount, which in turn is a percentage of the average monthly wage. In computing this average, up to 5 years of low or no earnings may be ignored. This "drop-out" of years of low earnings will benefit those who are newly covered under the program as well as those who were covered in the past. Without this provision those who were first covered on January 1, 1955, would be under a serious handicap, since all the months in the years 1951-54, when they had no covered earnings, would be included as divisor months in figuring their average monthly wage. After computing the average monthly wage, the primary insurance amount is derived by taking 55% of the first $110 of it plus 20% of the next $240. Some typical benefit amounts based on average earnings are:

Average Monthly Earnings	Worker	Worker & Wife	Widow Child or Parent	Widow and 1 Child	Widow and 2Children
$100	55.00	82.50	41.30	82.60	82.60
150	68.50	102.80	51.40	102.80	120.00
200	78.50	117.80	58.90	117.80	157.10
250	88.50	132.80	66.40	132.80	177.20
300	98.50	147.80	73.90	147.80	197.10
350	108.50	162.80	81.40	162.80	200.00

Increase in Earnings Base: The 1954 amendments raised the earnings base for both tax and benefit purposes from $3600 a year to $4200 effective with January 1955. This increase has the effect of raising the maximum primary insurance amount from $98.50 to $108.50 a month. It is estimated that as a result some 20 million persons received credit at the maximum in 1955.

Improvement of the Retirement Test: Monthly benefit payments are made upon the retirement or death of insured workers. In all years up to the present time there has been in the law a measure or test of whether or not the beneficiary is retired. The 1939 amendments provided that if a beneficiary earned more than $14.99 a month, his benefits would be suspended. This maximum earnings test, after benefits are payable, has been gradually raised and extended. The 1954 amendments now provide that a beneficiary, under age 72, may earn as much as $1200 from any source during a year and still receive benefit payments for twelve full months. (If he is 72 or more, there is no limitation on the amount he can earn and receive benefits for twelve full months.) For each $80 earned above this base or for any month in which substantial services in self-employment are rendered, benefits are suspended for the corresponding number of months. If work is performed in all months of the year or substantial services in self-employment are rendered each month, the number of benefit checks payable to the worker and his family is as follows:

Annual Earnings	Number of Monthly Benefits Payable
$1200.00 or less	12
1200.01 - $1280	11
1280.01 - 1360	10
1360.01 - 1440	9
1440.01 - 1520	8
1520.01 - 1600	7
1600.01 - 1680	6
1680.01 - 1760	5
1760.01 - 1840	4
1840.01 - 1920	3
1920.01 - 2000	2
2000.01 - 2080	1
2080.01 or more	None

Eligibility Conditions: To qualify for benefits at age 65 or older, the worker must have social security credit for a certain number of calendar quarters. The number he must have will depend on how old he was on January 1, 1951. Benefits will be payable if he has credit for half as many calendar quarters as there are from this date up to, but not including the quarter he attains age 65. The minimum requirement is that he have credit for at least 6 calendar quarters; while the most anyone is required to have is 40 calendar quarters.

A special rule added by the 1954 amendments makes it easier for workers who will be 65 before October 1958 to qualify for benefits. This rule provides that if the worker has credit for every calendar quarter after 1954 and up to the time of attainment of age 65 he will be eligible for benefits. If the

N. C. SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICES

The Social Security Administration district offices servicing counties in North Carolina, with district managers, local addresses and counties served follow:

Asheville—Glenn H. Pittenger, Flatiron Bldg., 20 Battery Park Ave.—Avery, Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania and Yancey.

Charlotte—Lone T. Proctor, Neal Bldg., 122 E. Third St.—Anson, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Scotland, Stanly and Union.

Durham—Nina H. Matthews, Post Office Bldg.—Chatham, Durham, Granville, Lee, Orange and Person.

Fayetteville—Charlie Burke, Security Bldg., 605 German St.—Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Robeson and Sampson.

Gastonia—Joseph P. Walsh, 212 W. Second Ave.—Cleveland, Gaston and Lincoln.

Greensboro—William L. O'Brien, 222 S. Greene St.—Alamance and Guilford (Post Offices: all except High Point and Jamestown), Caswell and Rockingham.

Hickory—Don W. Marsh, Cline Bldg., 260 First Ave., NW—Burke, Caldwell, Catawba and Watauga.

High Point—Ruth G. Duffy, Post Office Bldg.—Davidson (all not serviced by Salisbury), Guilford (Post Offices: High Point and Jamestown) and Randolph.

New Bern—Woodrow W. Thomas, 305 Pollock St.—Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow, Pamlico, Tyrrell and Washington.

Raleigh—John H. Ingle, Brown-Rogers Bldg., 114 W. Morgan St.—Franklin, Johnston, Vance, Wake, Warren and Wayne.

Rocky Mount—Marco Rudd (acting manager), 116 S. Franklin St.—Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Martin, Nash, Northampton, Pitt and Wilson.

Salisbury—Louis H. Clement, 300-05 Post Office Bldg.—Alexander, Davidson (Denton, Erlanger, High Rock, Jackson Hill, Lexington, Linwood, Southmost), Davie, Iredell and Rowan.

Wilmington—Nicholas A. Avera, 129-30 Custom House—Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Duplin, New Hanover and Pender.

Winston-Salem—Wardell K. White, 200 N. Main St.—Alleghany, Ashe, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes and Yadkin.

**Norfolk, Va.*—Joseph A. Morrison, 220 W. Brambleton St.—Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans.

*Norfolk, Va., services those counties in North Carolina as listed.

worker is already 65 or will be that age before October 1956, he will need credit for the four quarters in 1955 and the first two quarters in 1956 to qualify under this special provision.

In the table below the required quarters are shown under both the regular and special rules.

Date became 65	Quarters of Credit Needed	
	Regular Rule	Special Rule
Before July 1954	6	6
July – Dec. 1954	7	6
Jan. – June 1955	8	6
July – Dec. 1955	9	6
Jan. – June 1956	10	6
July – Sept. 1956	11	6
Oct. – Dec. 1956	11	7
Jan. – Mar. 1957	12	8
April – June 1957	12	9
July – Sept. 1957	13	10
Oct. – Dec. 1957	13	11
Jan. – March 1958	14	12
April – June 1958	14	13
July – Sept. 1958	15	14
Oct. – Dec. 1958	15	15

In case of death, benefits are paid to eligible survivors of workers who had the necessary credits under either the regular or special rules. An additional provision permits monthly benefit payments to mothers with young children in their care and to children under 18, if the worker had credit for any 6 calendar quarters out of the last 13 calendar quarters ending with his death. In this situation it is not necessary that the worker meet the requirements of either the regular or special rules. However, if he does not, all benefits end when the youngest child is 18. The widow could not begin receiving a widow's benefit at age 65 unless the worker had met the requirements of either the regular or special rules.

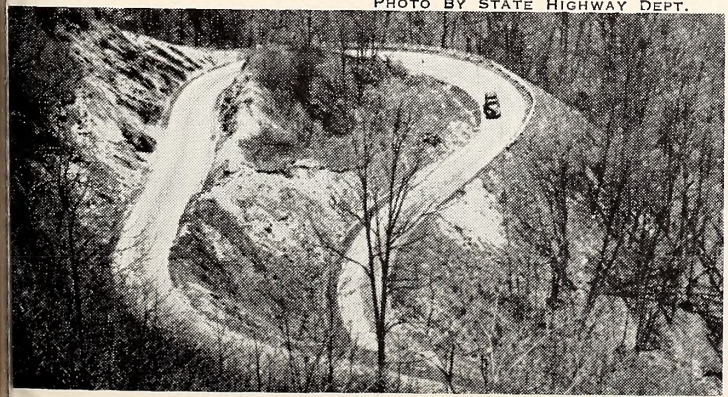
Preservation of Benefit Rights for Those Who are Disabled: Old-Age and Survivors Insurance payments are figured from the worker's average monthly wage. The method used in making this computation was explained above in "Amount of Benefits". Under the old law, any period of no earnings due to disability was counted in the divisor which reduced the average monthly wage. The 1954 amendments introduced for the first time a new concept in figuring the average monthly wage so that now periods of no earnings due to total and permanent disability may be disregarded. This means that when the worker applies to have his earnings record "frozen", the period of disability is not counted in arriving at average earnings or in figuring the length of time he needs to work to be eligible for benefits. It will be easier to qualify for benefits and the benefit will be higher.

To qualify for this "freeze" of the earnings record, the disability must have begun more than six months before the worker became 65 and the disability must be expected to last indefinitely. In addition, it must be severe enough to keep him from doing any substantial gainful work. His work history must also show that he had credit under Social Security for five years of work out of the last ten before the disability began and one and a half years of work out of the three years immediately before he became disabled.

A Look Into the Future: In 1975, there will be more than 20 million Americans 65 and over. Four out of five of them will be eligible for old-age and survivors insurance payments as retired workers, widows or dependent widowers, or parents. Nearly 90 million people may be in work covered by the law, and 93 million people will be insured. A total of 16½ million people will be receiving monthly benefits. All of this means greater family security for more people than ever before.

Right US 70 recently completed between Old Fort and Ridgecrest, a six mile stretch of modern road construction through beautiful scenic area. Below hairpin curve similar to several eliminated by opening new route.

PHOTO BY STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.



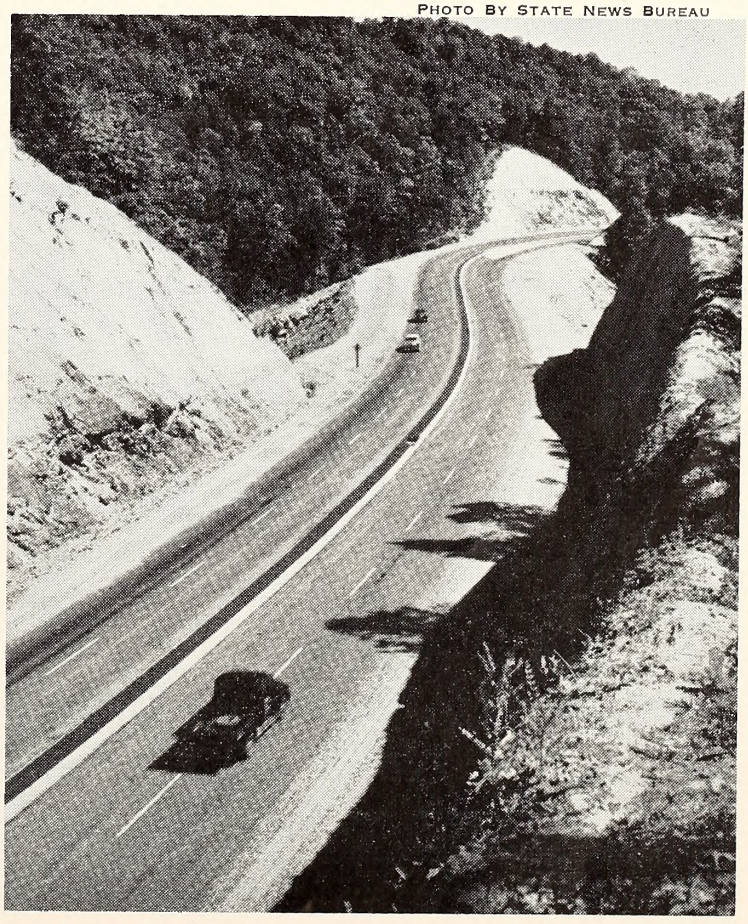
US 70, OLD FORT-RIDGECREST, ONE OF MOST MODERN AND SCENIC ROADS

Grading on US 70 between Old Fort and Ridgecrest, a distance of 6.15 miles by way of high fingers and deep ravines up the Blue Ridge Mountains, has been described as one of the biggest earth moving jobs ever done in the Eastern United States and resulted in what is further described as one of the most modern and scenic stretches of roadway in the Western North Carolina mountains.

The new roadway replaces another eight or nine miles long, built in the early 1920s and noted for its sharp curves, hair pin turns, switch-backs and steep grades. The new cleared right-of-way is 150 feet wide and contains 110 acres of land. The new road has no grade greater than 6% or 6½% and can be covered, up and down, in about seven minutes legally. The grading and drainage work required moving 3,000,000 cubic yards of material, including 1,000,000 cubic yards of stone which had to be blasted out. The work was accomplished in a time limit of 480 working days and the grading and drainage cost was approximately $2,680,000. This feat was accomplished by W. E. Graham Construction Co., a corporation formed especially to handle this job by W. E. Graham & Sons of Cleveland. John H. Graham, one of the sons, was project manager; Wilson B. Hollen was superintendent; Harry B. Morris, project engineer; and G. Barney Teague, drilling and blasting foreman.

This project had to be handled by special arrangements, different from the usual grading procedure. The Graham forces began at both ends and worked toward the middle. Clearing the forest had to be started with small portable handsaws and axes. This portion of the job was sublet. Heavy machinery

PHOTO BY STATE NEWS BUREAU



had to make its own road as it began the grading. Heavy ridges were blasted out and the earth and stone were pushed into the next ravine. The largest fill was 220 feet high and required 725,000 cubic yards of earth and stone to complete it. The largest cut required the excavation of 300,000 cubic yards of rock and earth in 500 linear feet.

After the grading it did not take long to do the paving. This was done by A. R. Thompson, Inc., at a cost of $241,000. Wilson Construction Co., Salisbury, provided the structures, two bridges, costing $129,000. These bridges were a Southern Railway bridge at Old Fort and a pedestrian underpass at Ridgecrest.

A smaller job was the grading and paving for a continuation of this four-lane highway from Ridgecrest to Black Mountain. The grading and paving was handled by the Kerr Sand Co., Asheville, costing $249,000, and structures were erected by Wilson Construction Co., $50,000.

Employer Experience with Employment Insurance in 1956

By ROBERT G. KELLOGG, *Research and Methods Specialist, Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC*

The average employer in this State during 1956 who has been in operation for the two-plus years necessary to qualify for a reduction in unemployment insurance contribution rates will benefit by more than $1,900 in reduced contribution costs.

North Carolina's unemployment insurance law provides that the financing of unemployment benefits shall be effected by an experience-rating system whereby each employer contributes to the program in accordance with his own employment experience. Rates may vary from the standard 2.7 per cent of taxable pay roll (all worker earnings of $3,000 or less) to a minimum contribution rate of 0.1 per cent. The maintenance of employment stability progressively results in a more favorable rate since an employer's contributions must over a period of years exceed the amount paid to his unemployed workers.

Employers are eligible for reduced rate consideration after two-plus years of contribution experience. Of the 15,099 active accounts entering into the 1956 computation, 13,749 accounts were eligible for reduced rates. Only 1,170, or 8.5 per cent, of these eligible accounts failed to meet the reserve-balance qualifications, while 91.5 per cent qualified for rates lower than the standard 2.7 per cent, and will contribute at rates ranging from 0.1 to 2.5 per cent of their taxable pay rolls.

PERCENT OF RATED ACCOUNTS BY RATE

Rate	No of Accts.	Percent of Accounts	
		Actual	Cumulated
Total	13,749	100.0	
0.1	2,712	19.7	19.7
0.2	652	4.7	24.4
0.3	801	5.8	30.2
0.4	1,013	7.4	37.6
0.5	1,083	7.9	45.5
0.7	1,091	7.9	53.4
0.9	961	7.0	60.4
1.1	833	6.1	66.5
1.3	780	5.7	72.2
1.5	1,048	7.6	79.8
1.7	563	4.1	83.9
1.9	388	2.8	86.7
2.1	283	2.1	88.8
2.3	222	1.6	90.4
2.5	149	1.1	91.5
2.7	1,170	8.5	100.0

If the newly assigned 1956 rate patterns are applied to the taxable pay roll of approximately $1.7 billion used in the 1956 computation, it is estimated the contribution yield will be slightly in excess of $20 million. This yield will represent an average effective contribution rate of 1.17 per cent, and, when compared with the standard 2.7 rate, will result in employer savings of almost $26.2 million.

The apportionment of taxable pay rolls is important from a standpoint of income since the numerical distribution of employer accounts by rates does not necessarily reflect income accurately. In the 1956 computation the total taxable pay roll for all active accounts amounted to $1,710,713,000. Of this amount $1,675,999,000, or 98 per cent of pay rolls is attributed to the rated accounts.

AMOUNT OF TAXABLE PAY ROLL BY RATE

Contribution Rate	Taxable Pay Roll 1956 Computation (000's)	Percentage of Tax Base	
		Actual	Cumulated
All Accounts	1,710,713	100.0	
Rated Accounts	1,675,999	98.0	
With 0.1 rate	94,170	5.5	5.5
With 0.2 rate	35,150	2.1	7.6
With 0.3 rate	64,525	3.8	11.4
With 0.4 rate	85,912	5.0	16.4
With 0.5 rate	210,430	12.3	28.7
With 0.7 rate	230,255	13.4	42.1
With 0.9 rate	149,831	8.8	50.9
With 1.1 rate	203,748	11.9	62.8
With 1.3 rate	91,597	5.4	68.2
With 1.5 rate	95,987	5.6	73.8
With 1.7 rate	63,591	3.7	77.5
With 1.9 rate	77,528	4.5	82.0
With 2.1 rate	40,236	2.4	84.4
With 2.3 rate	32,870	1.9	86.3
With 2.5 rate	39,369	2.3	88.6
With 2.7 rate	160,800	9.4	98.0
Unrated (ineligible)	34,714	2.0	100.0

Naturally variance will exist between major industry groups in the number of accounts receiving reduced rates and in pay roll distribution, depending on the degree of unemployment in the industry.

Industry	Per Cent of Rated Accounts		Percent of Pay Rolls	
	Reduced Rate	0.5 or Lesser Rate	Reduced Rate	0.5 or Lesser Rate
Agric. Forestry, Fish	81	40	84	42
Mining	72	22	95	15
Construction	91	38	92	30
Manufacturing	79	31	86	21
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	98	47	99	55
Wholesale & Retail Trade	97	54	98	40
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	99	50	99	43
Service Industries	96	56	98	44

Although in 1956 only 79 per cent of manufacturing accounts are assigned reduced rates, 86 per cent of this industry's taxable pay rolls was distributed at reduced rates. A close percentage relationship between accounts and pay rolls exists in the agricultural, construction, transportation, trade, finance and service industries. The remaining group, mining, showed the greatest differential: 72 per cent accounts as against 95 per cent of pay rolls receiving reduced rates. General economic conditions affect individual contribution rates and pay roll distributions; the experience of one employer might not be as favorable in 1956 as in 1955, but, over-all, each year the majority of employers benefit by substantial reductions in contribution rates.

Heavy Construction Continues Advance in North Carolina

ROBERT G. KELLOGG, *Research and Methods Specialist, Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC*

Construction activity usually suggests the erection of buildings. The creation of homes, stores, office buildings and factories are typical outgrowths. This study, however, is concerned with a different type builder who may precede or follow the more common building contractor. The heavy construction industry will be discussed in relation to the types and number of contractors engaged in this activity; the number of workers needed by the industry; payrolls and individual earnings; and the industry's experience with unemployment.

Heavy construction includes contractors engaged in the construction of heavy engineering projects, such as highways and streets, railroads, electric power plants and dams, bridges and sewers; marine construction (except shipbuilding); water-well drilling; and other miscellaneous types of heavy construction, e.g., golf courses, swimming pools, airports, sports stadiums, communication lines, radio towers, land reclamation and others.

In the past ten years heavy construction has shown appreciable growth in number of firms and average monthly covered employment. In 1946 a total of 121 firms were in operation; by 1955 this number had increased to 193 establishments. However, this is a decline from 1953, when 201 firms were reported. Employment has increased in the past ten years from 4,958 workers in 1946 to 7,747 in 1955. Rapid growth was experienced until 1953 when the peak was reached; thereafter decreases have been experienced.

Regardless of employment fluctuations, the average weekly earnings per worker has steadily advanced. In 1946 the average worker received $40.97 weekly, from a payroll of $10.5 million. By 1955 the total payroll had grown to $26.4 million, enabling the worker to earn an average of $65.62 each week. Although employment has declined since 1953, wages have continued to rise; this fact might indicate a more extensive program of mechanization by the industry, curtailed operations since 1953, or the necessity of keeping personnel requirements at a minimum as a result of increasing pay rate demands.

The normal result of industrial complexity is diversification, and this has been true in recent years. Heavy construction has become more specialized, being classified into five broad specialties. The largest single group of contractors engage in highway and street construction. The 95 firms employ 4,677 workers, paying them an average of $63.10 weekly from a yearly payroll of about $15.3 million. Employment and wages in this group represents over 50 percent of the over-all industry. Nearly 50 firms build bridges and tunnels, and pay their 1,754 workers $70.72 a week. General heavy contractors, 30 in number, employ 984 persons with an average weekly earning of $70.00. Water-well drillers employ 282 individuals for their 17 firms. Marine construction, the smaller of the five groups, affords employment to fifty workers, or an average of 25 workers for each of the two firms. Average earnings in this group exceed those of other activities; an average of $73.88 being earned weekly during 1955.



Independence Boulevard in Charlotte carrying east-west traffic on US 74 and NC 27 showing juncture with Morehead street and South Boulevard. Contractor was Blythe Brothers. Charlotte Observer air photo.

The 193 firms operating in 1955 averaged about 40 employees. Normally only about 16 firms employ over 100 workers, five of these hiring more than 200 persons. Employment is influenced by seasonal factors. Peak levels are reached during June when weather conditions are most favorable; however, curtailments result during the inclement winter months.

Several factors should be considered when evaluating the industry's experience with unem-

US 15-A five miles south of Raleigh toward Fayetteville. US 70 left goes southeast to Goldsboro.

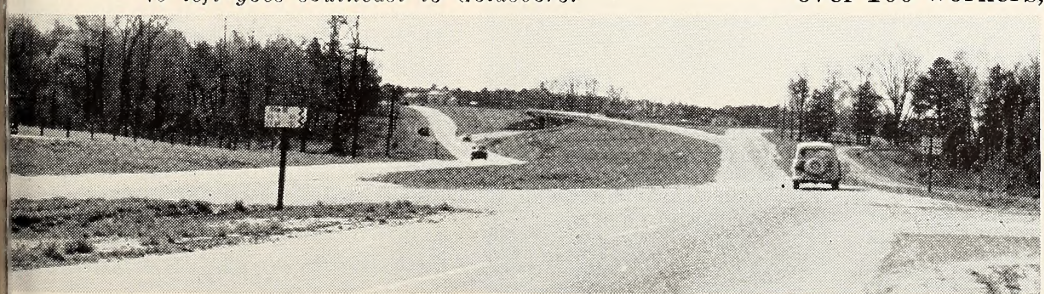


PHOTO BY MARGARET BURK—STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

ployment and the financial cost to the individual firms. Of importance are: (1) the amount of taxable payrolls (first $3,000 of each worker's earnings); (2) benefits charged against employer accounts to compensate unemployed workers; (3) employer contributions to the unemployment insurance fund; (4) cost factors; and, (5) average yearly contribution rates.



PHOTO BY MARGARET BURK—STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

Dual-laned US 301 near Fayetteville with 30-foot grassed median strip showing parallel service or access local traffic roads.

During the six year period, 1950-55, heavy construction had a total taxable payroll of about $112.2 million, or 1.27 percent of the state total. In this same period the industry was charged with only .93 percent of all benefit costs. This indicates a favorable cost factor in relation to the taxable payroll for the period; however, variance was evidenced between the years.

For example, in 1955 the industry did not experience conditions as favorable as in some prior years. The taxable payroll amounted to $20.7 million, or 1.21 percent of the state total. The industry contributed 1.32 percent of total contributions, $295,468. Benefits in the amount of $555,177 were paid to the industry's unemployed—1.84 percent of the state total. Therefore, in 1955, more benefits were paid than contributions collected; that is, a deficit was realized—since the ratio of benefits to contributions was 1.87 to 1: $1.87 paid in unemployment insurance compensation for every $1.00 collected.

A total of 205 accounts entered into the computation of contribution rates applicable for 1956 (the percent rate of taxable payroll to be contributed based on previous experience with unemployment.) Of these accounts, 169, or 82.4 percent, were deemed eligible for a rate reduction from the standard 2.7 percent. Over 17 percent will contribute at the minimum 0.1 percent rate; 35.5 percent at a 1.5 or lower percent rate; and only 15.4 percent will contribute at the maximum or standard 2.7 rate.

The 82.4 percent of accounts qualifying for reduced rates compares favorably with the manufacturing group, in which 79% of accounts received reduced rates, but when compared with the entire construction industry, heavy construction does not rank favorably—since the division as a whole qualified 9 percent of accounts for reduced rating. It is expected that heavy construction will contribute at an average rate of about 1.42 percent during 1956. This rate is fairly consistent with the previous six years except in 1951 when the rate was 1.98 percent, and in 1953 when a low of 1.32 percent was contributed. Until employment within the industry becomes more stable, and seasonal factors are alleviated, it will probably be difficult to stabilize these unemployment costs.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES, HEAVY CONSTRUCTION
1946-1955

Year	No. Of Firms	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages (Millions)	Average Weekly Earnings
1946	121	4,958	$ 10.5	$ 40.97
1947	142	6,748	$ 14.4	$ 41.01
1948	159	6,985	$ 16.4	$ 45.14
1949	157	6,770	$ 16.1	$ 45.65
1950	157	7,667	$ 20.4	$ 51.22
1951	175	8,380	$ 23.8	$ 54.57
1952	184	8,188	$ 25.6	$ 60.03
1953	201	8,808	$ 29.2	$ 63.81
1954	195	7,894	$ 26.6	$ 64.91
1955*	193	7,747	$ 26.4	$ 65.62

* Estimated.

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS, HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, 1955

Specialty	No. of Firms	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages	Average Weekly Earnings
Highway & Street Contractors	95	4,677	$ 15,345,225	$ 63.10
Railways, Bridge, Tunnel, etc. Construction	49	1,754	$ 6,450,555	$ 70.72
Marine Construction (other than shipbuilding)	2	50	$ 192,092	$ 73.88
Water-Well Drilling	17	282	$ 865,861	$ 59.05
General Heavy Contractors	30	984	$ 3,581,634	$ 70.00
TOTAL	193	7,747	$ 26,435,367	

Section of US 74 between Charlotte and Monroe, showing straight with broad grass-covered median center strip.

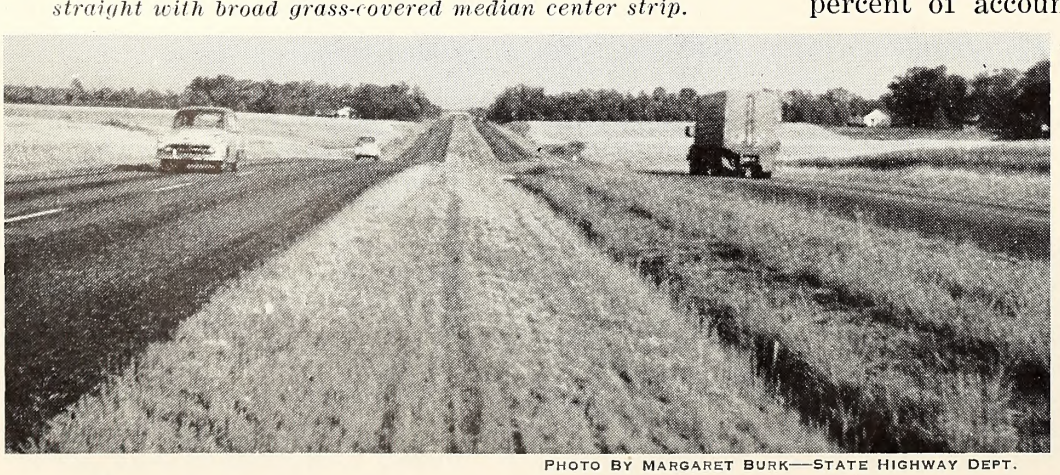


PHOTO BY MARGARET BURK—STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

Highway Costs in State in 1955 Exceeded $110 Million

By JAMES S. BURCH, *Engineer of Statistics and Planning, State Highway and Public Works Commission*

Note: Mr. Burch completed this summary of contracts completed in 1955 and prospects for 1956 at the end of the year. Contracts let through April 24 have been added. Some contracts for grading, structures or paving are on projects partially completed or to be let on later contracts. Names and addresses of contractors and contract amounts have been added to this release through assistance from T. C. Hartman of the Construction Engineers office. Full names and addresses of contractors are given when first used and merely identified in later uses. In this context abbreviations are used: P means paving or surfacing contractors; S means structures contractors; and G means grading contractors. House moving and re-locating houses on right-of-way are not listed.

During the year 1955, the State Highway Commission has set a new record in primary Highway modernization in North Carolina, in its efforts to keep pace with the demands of ever-mounting traffic volumes and highway obsolescence.

Construction Projects let to contract during the year on the Primary and Secondary Systems amount to more than $50,000,000, including right-of-way and Engineering costs. More than 1,600 miles of Primary Contract Construction has been active during the year, equivalent to a single road from Raleigh to Western Oklahoma. Major progress has been made on Interstate system construction and other modernization of primary State Highways. Over 215 miles of 4-lane highways have been completed in recent years, and another 100 miles are in the construction stage.

In terms of continuous length, the outstanding group of projects opened to traffic during 1955 made available a new expressway section of US 70-29 between Hillsboro and Salisbury, through the heart of North Carolina, by-passing Efland, Mebane, Haw River, Graham, Burlington, Whitsett, Greensboro, Jamestown, High Point, Thomasville, and Lexington.

This 80-mile continuous expressway section, toll-free and without a single town, intersection, traffic signal or delay point, is the longest such section in any of the Southern States, including Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. With the opening of the new section of the Durham By-pass in early January, (completed) this length of highway will be extended East of Raleigh, a continuous length of 118 miles, with no delay except that caused by abnormal traffic.

Many other delay free sections of shorter length are now available for safe and comfortable driving, and others are in the schedules for 1956. Their contribution to accident reduction should be significant.

During 1955 contracts valued at over $28 million, exclusive of property costs, were brought to completion, involving 804 miles of construction or major reconstruction. A partial list of some of the more important of these projects is shown below. Each of them involved a cost of over quarter of a million dollars, and substantially all of them involved some Federal Aid.

Beginning at the Atlantic coast, a 13 mile narrow section of U. S. 158 in Currituck County, a major route for summer vacationists, was widened and modernized, this being a section of the route between Elizabeth City and Nags Head. P, F. D. Cline Paving Co., Raleigh, $223,000.

US 258 between Fountain and Cobbs Crossroads in Pitt and Edgecombe counties was widened, straightened, remodeled and resurfaced; with new bridges having been added on a 7½ mile length. P&G, Wayne Engineering Co., Mt. Olive, $157,000; S, E. P. Brinkley, Raleigh, $13,000.

In Halifax County, a long obsolete section of US 158 between Roanoke Rapids and Littleton was widened and repaved, this serving also as a by-pass for Roanoke Rapids. G&P, F. D. Cline, $290,000; S, E. P. Brinkley, $15,000.

In Kinston, the major widening of South Queen Street with new bridges over the Neuse River, has substantially removed one of the worst traffic "bottle-necks" in the Eastern part of the State. This is now an excellent boulevard type street. P&G, Barrus Const. Co., Kinston, $326,000; S, Sanford Constr. Co., Sanford, $424,000.

A new by-pass around Snow Hill was completed, and this has facilitated travel both in and near this County Seat town in Greene County. P&G, C. C. Mangum, Raleigh, $77,000; S, Columbus Contractors, Whiteville, $16,000.

One of the most important improvements in Eastern North Carolina was the nine mile by-pass built for US 301 around Rocky Mount. Already this project is serving some 4,000 vehicles daily, and has materially relieved traffic congestion in Rocky Mount. G, Brown Paving Co., Lexington, $235,000; S, F. A. Triplett, Inc., Chester, S. C., $313,000; Nello L. Teer Co., Durham, $627,000.

The grading for a new 4-lane section of US 301 was completed in Wilson County just North of Wilson. This is one of many sections of Interstate Route 301 which are being modernized. Paving is to follow under a current contract. G, Grannis & Sloan, Inc., Fayetteville, $90,000; S, Ballenger Paving Co., Greenville, S. C., $94,000; P, Rea Constr. Co., Charlotte, $370,000.

CONTRAST—Modern bridge over French Broad River built 1951-52 by Bowers Constr. Co., Raleigh with Asheville in distance. Insert shows one of two or three remaining covered wooden bridges in the state, located in Randolph County and no longer used—a study in contrasts.

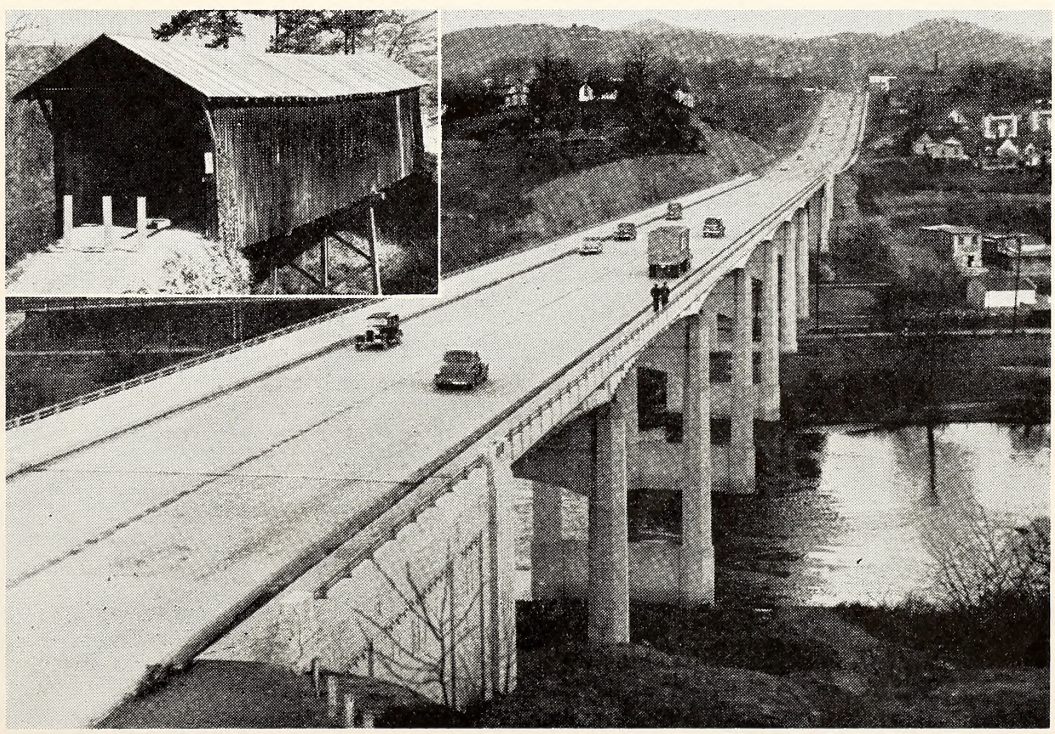


PHOTO BY STATE NEWS BUREAU

US 301 both North and South of Fayetteville in Cumberland County was completed in the form of a 4-lane expressway with control of access for construction lengths totalling over 8 miles, including major bridges over the Cape Fear River. This Cumberland County section of US 301 ranks with the finest highways in the Nation. (Three projects) G&P, Suber and Co., $438,000; S, Columbus Contr., $117,000; G, J. K. Cecil, $82,000; S, Bowers Constr., $865,000; P, F. D. Cline, $137,000.

Further South on US 301, a new 5½ mile section by-passing Lumberton has been graded, new bridges and traffic structures have been completed in anticipation of early paving of this section. G, Charles R. Shepherd, Inc., Atlanta, $345,000; S, Bowers Constr. Co., Raleigh, $530,000; P, J. F. Cleckley & Co., Orangeburg, S. C., $308,000.

Many other segments of US 301 are under construction, as noted in later sections of this listing.

A new bridge was completed over the Inland Waterway near Surf City in December 1955 at a cost of about $400,000 by Contractor Dickerson.

Down in Columbus County, US 701 was completely modernized both North and South of Whiteville, involving many new bridges. G, Dickerson, Inc., Monroe, $219,000; P, C. G. Pate Constr. Co., Concord, $219,000.

The double-tracking of US 70 between Raleigh and Durham to a 4-lane expressway was completed early in 1955 and represents a traffic improvement of first magnitude in this area. P Wright Contr. Co., Columbus, Ga., $1,224,000.

Downtown Boulevard in Raleigh, one of the State's finest and most modern urban expressways was opened in the fall, is carrying over 11,000 vehicles per day, and is relieving many nearby streets of their traffic burdens. G&S, F. A. Triplett, $568,000; G&S, Bowers, $339,000.

In Person County, US 501 from near Longhurst to the Virginia State line was modernized and repaved for a length of over 9 miles. G&P, W. E. Graham & Sons, Cleveland, $359,000; S, Burkholder & Burkholder, Lynchburg, Va., $23,000.

US 64 near Highlands passing under Bridal Veil Falls under which highway passes showing heavy rock excavation.



PHOTO BY STATE NEWS BUREAU

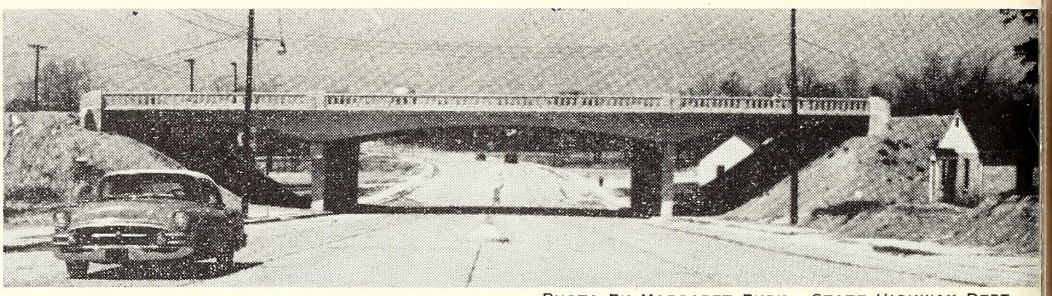


PHOTO BY MARGARET BURK—STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

New overhead bridge carrying O. Henry Boulevard over Le street in Greensboro.

In Greensboro, the extension of Lee Street, an importan urban expressway, was completed as a 4-lane boulevard t connect with the new US 29 East of the city's center. G&S Inland Bridge Co., Inc., Chester, S. C., $380,000.

US 220 from Madison, North Carolina, toward Greensbor for a length of 6 miles was completed as a modern highwa section. G&P, Thompson-Arthur Paving Co., Greensboro, $227 000; S, Jesse M. Coble, Greensboro, $20,000.

In the "sand-hill" country a new 10-mile length was graded with new structures, to carry US 15-501 between Carthage an the Pinehurst area. G, Taylor Constr. Co., Inc., Johnson City Tenn., (Asheville Contr. Co.,) $152,000; S, E. P. Brinkley $81,000.

US 1 from Aberdeen south for about six miles to Lumbe River was modernized and repaved, being completed durin the year to a 4-lane expressway design. GP&S, Blythe Bros Co., Charlotte, $235,000.

Down in Anson County, a seven mile section of US 52 be tween Wadesboro and Morven was graded and paved on remodeled location. G&P, Blythe Bros, $358,000; S, Magil Contr. Co., Whitmire, S. C., $92,000.

Also in Anson, a major paving project on US 74 in Wades boro has just been completed, offering important traffic relie on this route. G&P, Sloan Constr. Co., Greenville, S. C., $348 000.

A new 10 mile section of US 21 between Charlotte an Mooresville was graded and paved. P, Thompson-Arthu $314,000.

An old and obsolete section of US 70 from Salisbury nin miles long toward Statesville was completely straightened, mod ernized, repaved, and opened to traffic. P, Blankenship Bros Charlotte, $258,000.

In the heart of Charlotte, Independence Boulevard, built b the State several years ago, was extended from Morehea Street directly west across the city to connect with Wilkinso Boulevard. This is one of the most spectacular projects i the State, handles enormous traffic volumes, and provides through-Charlotte route for US 74 traffic including, perhaps the heaviest traffic intersection in the State. This sectio now involves negligible delay. GP&S, H. R. Stewart & Co Charlotte, $1,341,000.

On US 158 from Reidsville to Stokesdale, an entire 20 mil section, was resurfaced and widened to better handle its traffi burden. P, Rea Constr., $424,000.

A major section of US 421, 4½ miles long between Winstor Salem and Kernersville was relocated, regraded, paved an opened for traffic service. G, Asheville Contr. Co., $124,000 S, A. R. Thompson, Rutherfordton, $141,000; P, W. E. Graha & Sons, $180,000.

Up in Surry County a 7 mile length of US 52 between Mour Airy and Pilot Mountain, N. C., was completely rebuilt on ne location and modern alignment, was paved and opened durin 1955. P, W. E. Graham, $257,000.

A twelve mile section of US 321 between Lenoir and Hickor was rebuilt, paved and completed during the year, as well a a by-pass around Lenoir on this route. P, Clement Bros. Co Lenoir, $363,000.

East-West travellers passing through Morganton will ha the recent completion of a new by-pass on US 70, saving muc travel time and downtown traffic congestion in Morganto G&P, W. E. Graham, $215,000; S. Wilson Constr. Co., Sali bury, $159,000.

A new section of Interstate US 29 has been graded from th South Carolina State Line 7 miles long to near Kings Mou tain, N. C., during the year, providing for later paving as 4-lane divided design. A part of this improvement has alread been opened to traffic. G, Gilbert Engineering Co., Statesvill $195,000; S, Crowder Constr. Co., Charlotte, $164,000.

The well-known 4-lane mountain expressway from Old Fort to Ridgecrest was extended to Black Mountain, involving new location, major grading, new structures and a 4-lane divided design. G&P, Kerr Sand Co., Hickory, $249,000; S, Wilson Constr., $50,000.

Out in Haywood County, a new highway was cut through the mountain wilderness from the Tennessee State Line for 7 miles of heavy grading between Waterville and Cold Spring. When paved, this will represent a new, low level, direct and easily traveled entrance to Western North Carolina in the Pigeon River area. G, A. B. Burton & Co., Lynchburg, Va., $1,465,000 (includes tunnel).

US 23 between Franklin and Dillsboro was rebuilt on new location for nine miles through heavy mountainous terrain, eliminated scores of sharp curves and resulting in an excellent mountain highway. G&P, Macon Constr. Co., Franklin, $533,000; S, Magill Constr., $237,000.

The above paragraphs have dealt with major projects completed during the calendar year 1955. Scores of minor projects and betterment jobs have been omitted in the interest of brevity.

IN PROCESS AT END OF 1955

In addition, there were underway, at the end of 1955, a great number of contract projects involving an aggregate contract value of over $36 million. Some of these current major projects, each involving over a quarter of a million dollars, are listed as follows:

The bridging of wide Croatan Sound in Dare County is in full swing. This long bridge between Manteo and Mann's Harbor will replace the ferry service between these points and will be of great benefit to this section of the State, as well as to thousands of summer vacationers and sport fishermen. S, T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro, $2,530,000.

Down in Hyde County, old and narrow US 264 between Leechville and Swanquarter is being rebuilt and widened for length of almost 20 miles. GP&S, Nello Teer, $465,000.

In Pamlico County, from Bayboro to Vandemere, routes NC 304 and NC 307 are being regraded, widened and resurfaced for a length of 6½ miles. G&P, J. S. Hill Constr. Co., Washington, D. C., $155,000; S, James T. Triplett, Inc., Chester, S. C., $49,000.

In Martin County NC 125 is being rebuilt and widened for length of 14 miles between Hamilton and Williamston. G&P, Brown Paving, $310,000; S, James T. Triplett, $67,000.

In the Elizabeth City area, a new by-pass southwest of the city is under construction, including modernization of NC 170

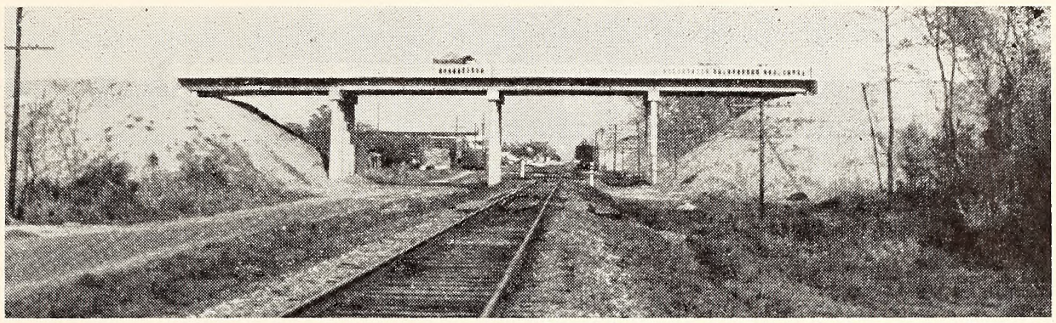


PHOTO BY MARGARET BURK—STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

Bridge on US 701 by-pass around Whiteville over-passes Atlantic Coast Line Railroad tracks and a local road. Grading and bridge by Dickerson, Inc., Monroe.

to Weeksville and the Navy Blimp base. GP&S, Dickerson, $354,000.

At Greenville, a by-pass is under construction for NC 11 on the West side, offering some potential relief for this traffic burdened city. G, Robert E. Lee, Inc., Manning, S. C., $153,000; S, Rea Constr., $218,000.

From New Bern to Havelock US 70 is being rebuilt on a 4-lane divided expressway design to serve traffic to and from Cherry Point, Morehead City, and Beaufort. Several alignment improvements are involved. G, Grannis & Sloan, $579,000; S, Dickerson, $106,000.

A by-pass for US 70 is being built at Kinston to relieve major traffic congestion on that section of this major east-west route. G, Bowers, $133,000; S, James T. Triplett, $169,000.

Also at Goldsboro, a major by-pass project underway will carry US 70 completely around that city, offering non-stop service and major traffic relief. Major structures at the US 117 interchange and ACL Railroad are also involved. G, Wayne Engineering, $202,000; S, Bowers, $239,000.

In Wilmington several major Highway-Streets are being widened by the State Highway Commission; i.e., North 3rd, North 2nd, and Cowan Streets. P, E. B. Towles Constr. Co., Wilmington, $162,000; S, C. Y. Thomason Co., Greenwood, S. C., $141,000.

Below Wilmington, a new section of NC 130 is being built from Southport to Orton Plantation, in connection with the new Sunny Point Ammunition Terminal. GP&S, Grannis & Sloan, $411,000.

A new bridge is being built over Banks Channel at Wrightsville Beach, with pumped-in sand fill approaches. G, Atkinson Dredging Co., Norfolk, Va., $147,000; S, Wilson Constr., $169,000.

US 17 from Jacksonville to Folkstone is being regraded, remodeled and widened for a length of over 13 miles including a new re-tread surface throughout. G&P, Barrus Constr., $365,000; S, Columbus Contractors, Whiteville, $33,000.

Also from Jacksonville to the Main Gate at Camp Lejeune, route NC 24 is being rebuilt as a wide divided expressway to handle the heavy daily commuting Marine traffic load between

78 1 dual-laned road through pine trees between Pinehurst and Southern Pines.



PHOTO BY STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

Big pile-driving barge used by T. A. Loving, Goldsboro in building new Croatan Sound bridge nearly three miles long and costing over $2,500,000.

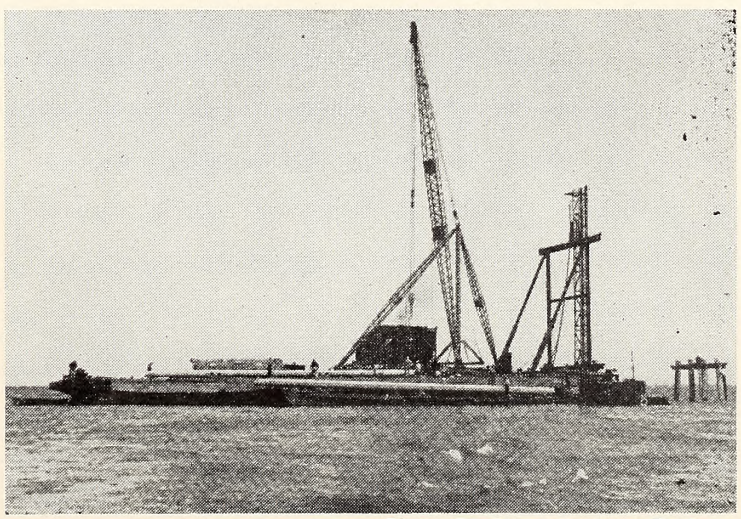


PHOTO BY STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

these points. G&P, Barrus Constr., $407,000; S, Dickerson, $98,000.

A 14-mile section of US 701 is being built in Columbus County getween Tabor City and Whiteville. G&P, Johnson & Geddes, Fayetteville, $360,000; S, E. P. Brinkley, $35,000.

Several sections of Interstate US 301 are under construction on new location as limited access expressway designs. These sections are almost continuous from North of Wilson to South of Dunn. Another section of this same route involves a major by-pass at Lumberton. These projects combined represent a large portion of the State's 1955 construction expenditures. (Five projects) G, J. C. Critcher, $220,000; Dunn's, Inc., $116,000, Barnhill & Long, Inc., Tarboro, $395,000; S John H. Brinkley, $200,000, Kitchin Constr., $276.000 and E. P. Brinkley, $690,000; G, Grannis & Sloan, $183,000; S, Columbus Constr., $171,000; P, J. F. Cleckley, $308,000.

The first bridge ever built over the Cape Fear River in northern Bladen County is under construction near Tar Heel, N. C., at a cost of about $514,000 by Bowers Construction Co., making possible direct travel between Mount Olive-Clinton and the Lumberton area.

NC 87 in Harnett and Cumberland Counties is being rebuilt between Manchester and Spout Springs, involving new paving throughout. G&P, Johnson & Geddes, $263,000; S, Crowell Constructors, Fayetteville, $60,000.

Route NC 71 is being widened and remodeled between Red Springs and Parkton. G&P, Johnson & Geddes, $277,000; S, Kitchin Constr. Co., Fayetteville, $43,000.

A five mile by-pass on US 15-A to the West of Laurinburg has been completed except for the bituminous pavement wearing surface. This paving will be started as soon as weather permits. P, Johnson & Geddes, $166,000.

Section of Blue Ridge Parkway over the Yonahlassee Trail (US 221) between Blowing Rock and Grandfather Mt. showing extensive rock blasting for base.

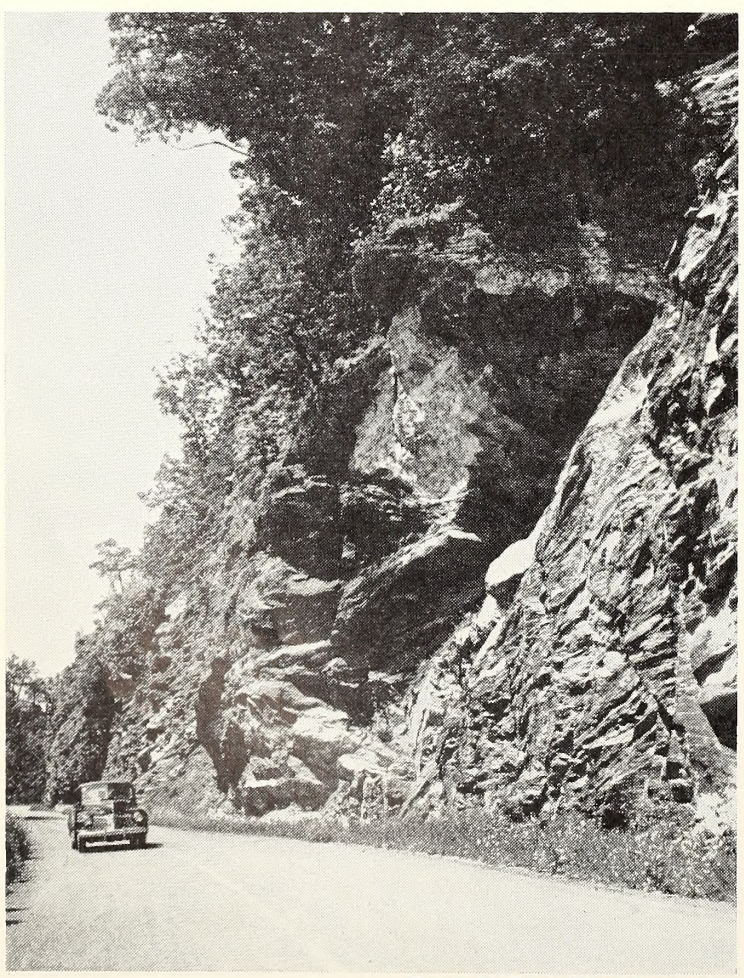


PHOTO BY STATE NEWS BUREAU



PHOTO BY MARGARET BURK—STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

Bridge on the Raeford by-pass on US 15-A passing over NC 211 and the Aberdeen and Rockfish railroad track as they enter Raeford.

A long section of US 1 is being built on a new location to by-pass Henderson, North Carolina, eliminating much travel delay on this major route in that city. G, J. C. Critcher, Inc., Asheville, $289,000; S, Claude C. Wheeler, Inc., Oxford, $435,000.

On the same route, a new by-pass is being built completely around Sanford on its West side to relieve US 1 traffic congestion. G&P, Asheville Contr., $359,000; S, Roy M. Homewood, Chapel Hill, and Gibbs Constr. Co., Oxford, $173,000.

A new internal 4-lane divided expressway by-pass is being built on US 1 through Southern Pines, for a length of five miles. This will offer major traffic relief to through and local traffic in this quiet resort town. G, Dickerson, $339,000; S, Blythe Bros., $389,000.

New US 15-501 is being paved between Carthage and Pinehurst on the new location recently graded. P, Brown Paving, $220,000.

Old route NC 27 between Troy and Carthage is being rebuilt and widened for a length of over 12 miles. G&P, Dickerson, $362,000; S, Kitchin Constr., $79,000.

Within a few days after January 1, 1956, it is expected that traffic will be turned onto the new North Durham by-pass expressway section, (completed), connecting US 70 at Durham with the Raleigh boulevard. This will relieve considerable traffic congestion and delay in this area Northeast of Durham. P, W. H. Scott, Inc., Franklin, Va., $473,000.

To the North from this by-pass a new section of US 15 is being built to the Neuse River. Grading work is underway and structures are being built. G, H. F. Ramsey Co., Asheville, $156,000; S, Wm. Muirhead Constr. Co., Durham, $134,000.

The newly opened Downtown Boulevard in Raleigh is being extended North to connect with and carry US 1. The grading of this big project, involving wide 4-lane paving and many expensive structures has been let to contract. G&S, Wilson Constr., $943,000.

In Greensboro, a new expressway section for US 29 is being built around the Southern and Eastern parts of the city. Work underway involves grading, structures and paving. This design is for a 4-lane divided expressway. G&P, J. K. Cecil & Son, Lexington, $202,000; S, John H. Brinkley, Thomasville, $203,000.

A new location route for US 421 is being graded from Kernersville to near Greensboro to join the new US 70-29 expressway Southwest of Greensboro, and eliminating all traffic delays on this interstate section. (Two projects) G, J. K. Cecil, $485,000, and W. E. Graham, $265,000; S, John H. Brinkley, $602,000, and Jesse M. Coble, $249,000.

A by-pass is being graded around the West side of Reidsville to handle through traffic on US 158 and US 29 involving also an extension south to US 29. This 5.3 mile improvement will offer great relief to traffic congestion in Reidsville. G, H. F. Ramsey, $183,000; S, Jesse M. Coble, $150,000.

Perhaps the most expensive and ambitious project ever attempted by the Commission is the current expressway through the very heart of Winston-Salem. This big job is well advanced and will represent a very significant traffic improvement. Its eventual cost will exceed $10 million. G&S, Sanford Constr. and J. K. Cecil, $2,694,000.

On US 70 in Iredell County a heavy grading project is underway from the Catawba River, 8.3 miles east to join with the recently completed Statesville by-pass. This interstate expressway design, with limited access, will eliminate a very crooked old section of US 70 which has been serving for over 27 years

G, Spotts & Co., Newberry, S. C., $329,-000; S, W. F. Brinkley and Son Constr., Granite Quarry, $285,000.

A contract has been let for building by-pass for US 321 within the Western section of Hickory and connecting with US 70 on the South. The length s almost 3 miles and the property complications represent a difficult problem. GP&S. Clement Bros., $503,000.

A major by-pass expressway at Salsbury on US 29, involving a 4-lane ontrolled access design 6½ miles long s under construction on this Interstate oute. At present, Salisbury is one of the worst traffic delay oints on the Interstate system in North Carolina. An adoining project now underway extends South for 8 miles to ear China Grove, North Carolina; the design being the same s on the by-pass at Salisbury. (Two projects) G, Mt. Airy rading Co., $312,000, and Blankenship Bros., $393,000; S, oster & Creighton Co., Nashville, Tenn., $985,000 and Jesse . Coble. and Clinchfield Concrete Co., Greensboro, $459,000.

US 21 North of Charlotte is to be paved on new location for length of 10 miles, the contract already having been let. , Blankenship Bros., $161,000; S, Crowder Constr., $107,000.

NC 16 South of Charlotte is being widened, remodeled and epaved for 3 miles along Providence Road. G&P, H. R. Stewrt, $524,000; S, A. M. Tuck, Greenwood, S. C., $35,000.

A new bridge on NC 16 is being built to replace the obsolete nd inadequate structure over the Catawba River near Mount olly, North Carolina. G&S, F. A. Triplett, $622,000.

From Lincolnton south for about 4 miles, NC 150 is being ebuilt on new location, involving grading and several new ridges. G, Macon Constr., $108,000; S, Crowder Constr., $232,-00.

Up in Ashe County, NC 16 is being rebuilt for 5 miles beween Crumpler and Jefferson, involving heavy mountain grad-ig. G&P, H. R. Stewart, $318,000.

Six miles of US 421 from near North Wilkesboro toward adkin County are being rebuilt on modern alignment. Anher section of the same route, 5 miles long near Lewis Fork hurch is being built. G&P, W. E. Graham $280,000; S, Wilson onstr., $38,000.

West of North Wilkesboro, major changes are being made the location of US 421 for a length of over 11 miles. Heavy rading and several major structures are involved in the imination of many sharp curves and steep grades. (Two rojects) G, Gilbert Engineering, $278,000, and $200,000; S, ohn H. Brinkley, $147,000 and Bowers Constr., $148,000.

Heavily travelled US 70 between Valdese and Morganton ill get traffic relief due to the construction, now underway,

S 74 passes under Chimney Rock Mt. and beside Lake Lure rough Hickory Nut Gorge 26 miles southeast of Asheville. Extensive rock blasting for this road base.



PHOTO BY STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

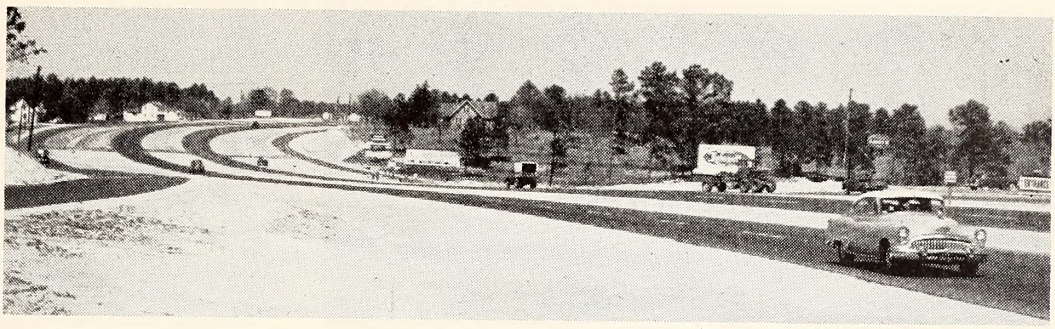


PHOTO BY STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

US 301 dual-laned or almost six miles south of Fayetteville flanked by paved service or access roads for local traffic.

of a new expressway to the South on new location, avoiding all towns and delay points. G, Asheville Contr., $438,000; S, Wilson Constr., $280,000.

In Rutherford County, US 221 is being rebuilt toward Marion, North Carolina, for a length of 6 miles. Heavy grading and structure costs are involved. G&P, A. R. Thompson, $283,000; S, Gibbs Constr., $36,000.

Also in Rutherford and in McDowell Counties, NC 26 is being rebuilt and paved from Dysortville southeast for a length of over 8 miles. G&P, H. R. Stewart, $389,000; S, A. R. Thompson, $135,000.

A new section of Interstate route US 29 is being built for a length of 10 miles in Gaston-Cleveland Counties, this section running from near Grover, North Carolina. into Gaston County. Interstate expressway standards, including access control, are being followed. G&P, Blythe Bros., $474,000.

Up in Henderson County, US 64 is being built on new location to modern standards from Horse Shoe, N. C., to the Transylvania County line. G&P, Macon Constr., $227,000; S, Inland Bridge, $94,000.

In Transylvania, NC 276 is being rebuilt from NC 280 to near Blantyre for a length of 6½ miles. G&P, J. P. Critcher, $304,000; S, T. F. Houser, Asheville, $62,000.

In Jackson County, NC 281 is being completely rebuilt to modern standards for a length of 4 miles southeast from Tuckasegee River. G&P, H. R. Stewart, $391,000.

Major route US 19 is being widened and rebuilt for 2.7 miles between Bryson City and Lauada. G&P, Asheville Contr., $243,-000; S, Magill Contr., $40,000.

The above listings omit all minor projects. Also omitted are betterment work and the vast maintenance operations of the Commission, which involved about $60 million during the last fiscal year.

PROJECTS PLANNED FOR 1956

The following projects represent some of the major current Primary Highway needs, the fulfillment of which will probably be undertaken during 1956. Many questions are involved on a great number of these projects—such as project costs, the action of The Congress in increasing the level of Federal Aid, the cost of right-of-way, and the availability of engineering talent and materials—such as structural steel and Portland cement.

One of the most colorful improvements expected to be started during 1956 is the construction of 11 miles of asphaltic pavement on Ocracoke Island. Except for a few short lengths of narrow 10′ pavement, this will be the first hard surfaced road ever built on the Island. Major problems involve the absence of paving stone or gravel, the isolation of the Island, shifting wind-blown sand, and frequent high tidal storm waters.

CONTRACTS IN 1956 TO APRIL 24

Contracts let January 1 through April 24, 1956, include the following:

Grading and widening of US 264 in Beaufort County between Bunyan and Yeatsville. G&P, J. S. Hill, $335,000.



PHOTO BY STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

Aerial view of beginning of structures on Winston-Salem East-West Expressway now under construction by Sanford Constr. Co. and J. K. Cecil & Son, Lexington.

Grading and widening US 264 in Beaufort County between Belhaven and Leechville for a length of almost 8 miles. G&P, J. S. Hill, $323,000; S, Dickerson, $40,000.

Major construction in the City of New Bern to carry US 17 and 70 for a length of 1.6 miles, including grading, draining and new pavement. G&P, Barrus Constr., $271,000; S, Dickerson, $19,000.

Grading, draining and surfacing on 12.6 miles of secondary highway from Hollyridge toward the Pender County line in Onslow County. GP&S, Dickerson, $365,000.

US 17 in Brunswick County, 6½ miles widening and resurfacing between Shallotte and Supply. GP&S, E. B. Towles, $165,000.

A new major bridge on US 74 and 76 over the Inland Waterway in New Hanover County, S, McMeekin Constr. Co., Cheraw, S. C., $918,000.

Remodeling, widening and paving a section of US 1 in Richmond County from Rockingham South, for a length of 1.5 miles. GP&S, E. F. Blankenship Co., Salem, Va., $227,000.

Remodeling, widening and resurfacing of US 15-501 for a length of almost 23 miles from Aberdeen to the by-pass at Laurinburg. P, F. D. Cline, $224,000.

Modernization, widening and resurfacing a 8.1 mile section of US 15 in Scotland County from the South end of the Laurinburg by-pass to the South Carolina State line. P, F. D. Cline, $99,000.

Regrading and widening a 9 mile section of NC 49 in Davidson County between Yadkin River and the Randolph County line. G&P, W. E. Graham, $322,000; S, Jesse M. Coble, $51,000.

Grading remodeled section of NC 150 from Winston-Salem South, 7 miles to near the Davidson County line. G, Spotts & Co., $279,000; S, John H. Brinkley, $397,000.

By-pass on US 29 West of Charlotte, 11½ miles of grading, drainage and structures. G, Suber & Co., Whitmire, S. C., $962,000; S, Wannamaker & Wells, Inc., Orangeburg, S. C., $1,243,000.

Grading and paving two-mile section of US 52 in Stanly County between Rocky River and Norwood. G&P, Blankenship Bros., $183,000; S, W. F. Brinkley, $52,000.

New grading and paving a section of NC 63 in Buncombe County for 3.4 miles west of Leicester. G&P, Perry M. Alexander Constr. Co., Asheville, $153,000; S, Asheville Contr. Co., $21,000.

The paving on US 264 in Beaufort County between Washington, N. C. and Bunyan on a recently graded new section. P, Rea Construction Co., $160,000.

Paving two additional lanes on US 15-501 from Durham to Chapel Hill in Durham-Orange Counties for a length of 5.7 miles on existing wide graded expressway. P, Thompson-Arthur, $293,000.

Paving of 4.6 miles on US 29 by-pass at Reidsville in Rockingham County. P, Jesse M. Coble, $243,000.

Remodeling, grading and paving 5.4 miles of NC 87 in Rockingham County between Reidsville and Thompsonville. Jesse M. Coble, $270,000.

Grading, paving, and structures a 5.5 mile section of NC 87 in Lee County, from the Harnett County line North to US 421 G&P, Asheville Contracting Co., $210,000; S, Columbus Contractors, $53,000.

Building 4-lane pavement on US 159 in Forsyth County from US 421 east of Winston-Salem to present US 158, a length of 1.3 miles. G&P, Reynolds & Tutterow Contracting Co. Mocksville, $210,000; S, Sanford Construction Co., $53,000.

Paving new section of US 21 in Mecklenburg County from Brockenboro Airport North for 9.6 miles. Propst Construction Co., Concord, $315,000.

Paving new section US 421 in Wilkes County for 11 miles from near North Wilkesboro to near Maple Springs. Clemen Brothers, $283,000.

Paving by-pass on NC 150 at Lincolnton for 5.2 miles. Propst Construction Co., $209,000.

OTHER PROJECTS PLANNED FOR 1956

Additional major projects suggested for action in 1956 by Mr. Burch include the following:

A by-pass on US 17 around Windsor in Bertie County, involving a length of over 5 miles.

It is hoped to remodel and widen NC 350 between Aulander and Ahoskie for a length of almost eight miles in Hertford and Bertie Counties.

A new bridge is badly needed over Scuppernong River at Columbia, N. C. on US 64 in Tyrrell County.

In Martin County, widening and resurfacing of US 17 for a length of 10 miles between Williamston and the Beaufort County line is needed.

A major new bridge is needed over Gallants Channel on US 70 in Carteret County between Beaufort and Morehead City.

US 17 in Brunswick County from Shallotte 8½ miles toward Grissettown, grading, draining and widening.

NC 87 in Brunswick County from NC 130 north, 8.9 miles of grading, draining, widening and structures.

The major improvement of a secondary road 14½ miles long between Supply and the Columbus County line.

A new 8-mile by-pass on the east side of Wilmington from present US 421 to US 17, involving grading, drainage and paving.

Also in New Hanover County, the grading, draining and surfacing of 7.6 miles from US 17 to US 117 at Castle Hayne.

A major improvement on US 64 in Nash County, involving relocation and conversion to 4-lane design of over nine miles between Nashville and Rocky Mount.

In Nash and Wilson Counties, the conversion to 4-lanes of a 10 mile section of US 301 between the Wilson by-pass and the Rocky Mount by-pass.

Major improvement of a 12 mile length of NC 50 in Johnston County between Benson and the Sampson County line.

Converting US 301 in Wilson County to 4-lane expressway between Lucama and the 4-lane pavement South of Wilson for a length of 6.1 miles.

Major improvement of 13 miles of US 701 in Johnston County from US 301 to the Sampson County line.

A by-pass on NC 55 around Mount Olive in Wayne County for a length of six miles.

Paving on US 301 in Johnston County from the Harnett County line to US 701.

A new by-pass around the west side of Durham for a length of four miles to carry US 15-501, including new grading, drainage and structures.

On US 70 in Durham County, 4-lane expressway from the Orange County line to US 15 and US 70 for a length of 6 miles.

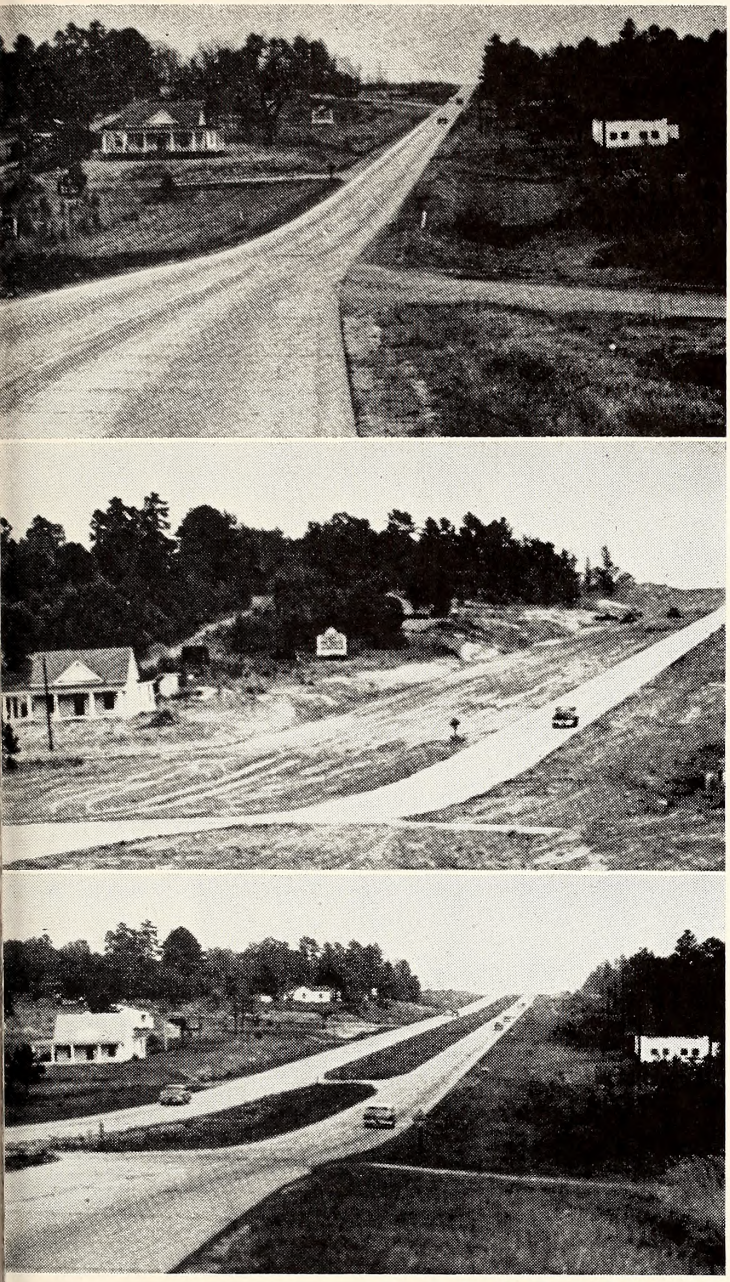


PHOTO BY STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

Three views from same point on US 70 Raleigh to Durham before, during and after construction of second parallel lane.

New paving on the Henderson by-pass US 1 for a length of ver 10 miles.

A new bridge over the Cape Fear River on US 701 at Elizaethtown in Bladen County.

Remodeling and widening US 701 in Bladen County from lizabethtown for 12 miles toward Clarkton.

Major improvements in Fayetteville to convert Rowan Street ıto an expressway to carry NC 210.

Grading and pavement on seven miles of NC 87 in Harnett ounty from near Spout Springs, N. C. to the Lee County line.

Remodeling and widening a section of US 421 in Harnett ounty from Dunn to Erwin, a distance of 5.6 miles.

New section of US 301 in Cumberland County for a length of ½ miles in the vicinity of Wade, N. C.

Conversion to 4-lanes of an 8-mile section of US 70 in Orange ounty from the Eno River to a point near the Durham County ne.

Major relocation of 10.6 miles of NC 86 in Caswell County etween Yanceyville and the Virginia State line.

Major improvement of a secondary highway in Greensboro etween US 29 and Buffalo Creek.

Paving of US 29 in Greensboro from North of Market Street) Summit Avenue.

The paving of 4-lane expressway by-pass on US 1 in Southern ines for a length of 5.2 miles in Moore County.

Grading and 4-lane pavement in Winston-Salem from the present expressway to the west city limits, a length of 1.5 miles.

Complete remodeling and resurfacing of 15 mile section of US 601 Union County from Monroe to the South Carolina State line.

Major new bridge over Yadkin River on US 421 in Forsyth and Yadkin Counties.

Grading and drainage on 1.7 mile section of US 421 from Yadkin County line West, in Wilkes County.

Grading and drainage on 6.2 mile section of US 421 in Yadkin County from Wilkes County line East to US 21, and 7.9 miles further to US 601.

Remodeling, rebuilding and paving seven mile section of NC 16 in Ashe County from near Crumpler to the Virginia State line.

Grading and structures on a new by-pass for US 21 at Statesville in Iredell County for a length of 8½ miles.

Paving a 4 mile section of NC 150 from Lincolnton South.

Grading, remodeling and paving section of US 221 in McDowell County from NC 26 South of Marion, North Carolina, South for 5½ miles.

Major urban expressway in Asheville to carry US 19-23-70-74 from Smoky Mountain Bridge over the French Broad River to Beaucatcher Tunnel; involving heavy grading, major structures and wide paving.

In Burke County, major relocation of a section of US 70 from NC 18 South of Morganton, West for 6 miles; grading and structures.

In Graham County, grading and paving a section of NC 28 from Johnson's Gap to the East for 4 miles.

New grading and paving in Jackson County on US 19A-23 for 6.4 miles between Sylva and Willets.

Grading and 4-lane pavement on NC 280 in Transylvania County from Brevard northeast for 2.5 miles.

New grading and pavement on NC 28 in Swain County for 4.6 miles between Almond, North Carolina, and the Graham County line.

Grading and paving on NC 28 in Graham County for 5.8 miles from Swain County line toward Johnson's Gap.

Major urban expressway grading, structures and paving in Canton on US 19 in Haywood County for 1.7 miles.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION

(Continued from page 5)

trained and available for the development of specific aptitude test batteries.

6. Cooperation With Community Groups. The local employment office is basically a community organization, and as such becomes an integral part of the community life. The services mentioned briefly above are available not only to the individual job applicant and employer, but the staff cooperates with other agencies and organizations in the community—the schools, civic clubs, veterans organizations, Chambers of Commerce, religious groups, employer and labor organizations—any and all segments of the community which are striving toward community betterment.

Through experience, development of technical aids, and expansion of services, the program of the Employment Service Division has been greatly improved since the middle 1930's. The public is urged to make full use of the facilities available through our State and local offices.

CUT CREDITS—In the prior issue, devoted to Building Construction, about half a dozen borrowed cuts were used to illustrate articles for which proper credit was not given. These cuts were loaned by The State Magazine. Bill Sharpe, publisher, and "We The People", published by the Citizens Association of North Carolina.

State Has Many Large Highway Construction Contractors

Highway construction reached a high point in North Carolina last year, with indications that even greater heights may be reached during this year. Last year, as shown in the article by James S. Burch, the State Highway Department's engineer of statistics and planning, the department let contracts for highway construction amounting to more than $50,000,000, in addition to betterment and maintenance work, handled by the commission itself, which cost about $60,000,000, and that more than $28,000,000 in contracts, exclusive of property costs, were completed last year.

For this year, the State Highway Department has about the same funds for construction as were provided last year. It is possible, however, that the greatly enlarged Federal Highway Program will be adopted by Congress before it adjourns, probably in July. If this is done, it is likely that some of the highways designated may reach the stage of letting contracts and starting construction before the year ends. To that extent, if any, contracts let this year should exceed the lettings of last year.

North Carolina has a number of large high-rated construction contractors, who handle projects, not only in this State, but also in many other states. Conversely, some out-of-state contractors bid and secure contracts for construction in North Carolina. Numbers of the State's contractors handle grading, drainage, surfacing and structures, as well as clearing right-of-way.

Special articles are handled below on several construction firms which do one, two or all of these divisions of work, all under the heading of highway construction contractors. Help in selecting those to be handled was given by highway and organization officials, based largely on average employment. It is likely that others should have been included, even with the limitation of space. Those selected are included below, less a few for which copies of articles were not returned approved for use before press time.

NELLO L. TEER CO.
Durham, N. C.

Nello L. Teer Co., Durham, was organized in 1909 by Nello L. Teer as individual owner and started moving dirt with rented teams, wagons and scrapers. Business of this firm has expanded over the United States and into several foreign countries and gross annual contracts now reach approximately $30,000,000.

When Mr. Teer, as a young man, wanted to start business without capital, he rented teams, wagons and scrapers from his father, and eventually accumulated enough to own his own teams. In 1929 when he shifted from 500 mules worth about $25,000 to mechanized earthmoving equipment, he was one of the first contractors in the southeast to do so. Nello L. Teer Co. and Central Engineering and Contracting Corp., an affiliate, now control or own equipment of a value in excess of $6,000,000.

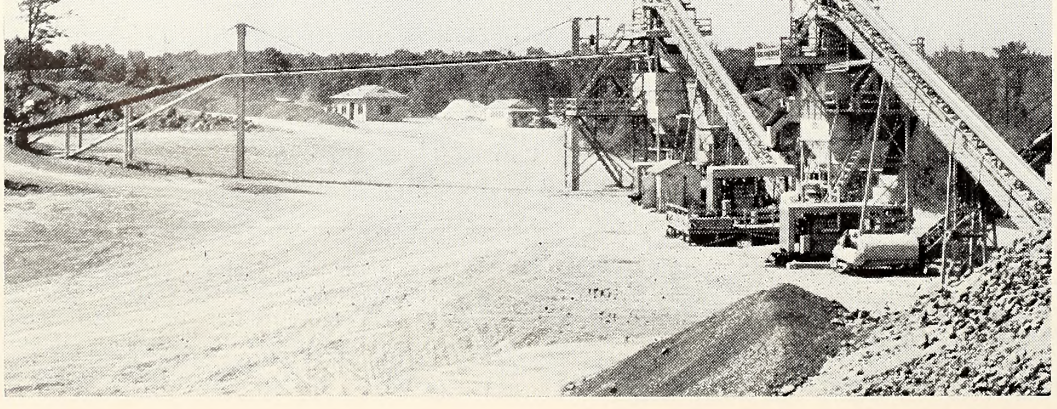
The operations of Nello L. Teer Co. are carried on largely in North Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania and two foreign countries, Nicaragua and Guatemala. The Teer firm has recently organized a Pan American corporation known as Nello L. Teer Company of Central America, Inc., with offices in Managua, Nicaragua, and Guatemala City, Guatemala.

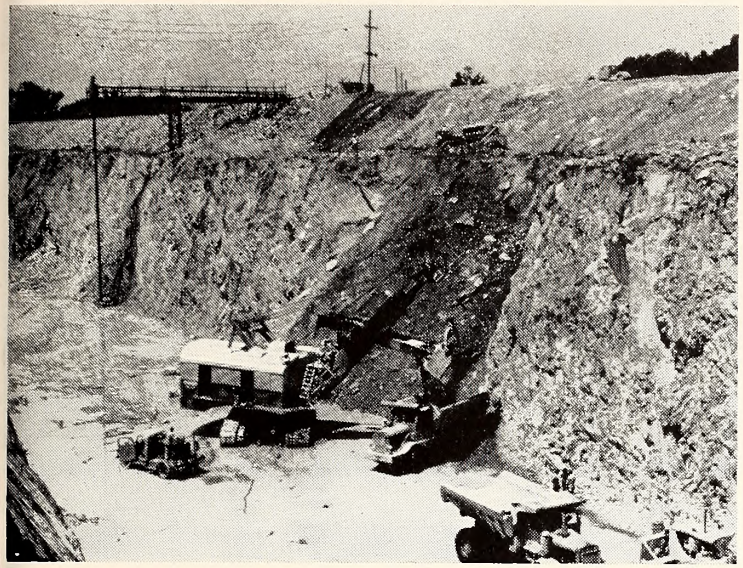
One of Mr. Teer's first jobs with his first team of mules was the grading and landscaping for the area around Ben Duke's home, known now and then as Four Acres. Later he cleared and landscaped the homesite for J. E. Stagg. Mr. Teer worked as an individual owner from 1909 to 1935 when his firm was incorporated as a North Carolina corporation. Later on, in 1946, the firm was changed to Nello L. Teer Co. and operated as such until 1955 when it was changed to a Delaware corporation. The firm now has authorized capital of $2,500,000.

In the 47 years of operation the Teer firm has graded and built more than 7000 miles of highway construction, built numerous airfields and dams, and has expanded to the point where the company now operates two quarries, one in Durham and one at Laurel, Md. The firm also operates four asphalt plants, one in Durham, one in eastern Carolina, one in Salisbury, Md., and one in Rochdale, Mass. Immediately after World War II when the great push was on for secondary roads the Teer firm organized a cement stabilization outfit and in the next six years graded and stabilized over 5,000,000 sq. yds. covering hundreds of miles of secondary roads throughout North Carolina and Virginia.

One of the most important joint venture projects the Teer firm participated in was the construction of the U S. Marine Air Corps Station, Cherry Point. This joint venture was known as T. A. Loving and Associates, and comprised of T. A. Loving and Co., Nello L. Teer Co., Central Engineering and Contracting Corp., Mecklenburg Construction Co., Albemarle Plumbing and Heating, A. E. Barrus and A. H. Guion Co. The air base is one of the largest in the world, and under the joint venture approximately $50,000,000.00 was spent on the origin-

Nello L. Teer quarry near Durham capable of producing 2,500 tons of crushed stone daily.





Excavating through solid stone of 1½-mile tailrace of Virginia Electric and Power Co. below Roanoke Rapids dam.

work. Since that time under other contracts handled not only by the Teer firms but others, the base has been expanded many times.

Another of the larger joint ventures undertaken by the Teer firm was the construction of air bases in French Morocco. This project has been under construction since March 1951 and will cost approximately $500,000,000.00. Other contractors in this joint venture are Blythe Brothers, Charlotte; Ralph Mills, Roanoke, Va.; Bates & Rogers, Chicago, and the sponsoring firm Morrison-Knudsen Co., Boise, Idaho. The name of this joint venture is the Atlas Constructors, with main offices at 42 Broadway, New York.

In 1953 Mr. Nello L. Teer, Sr., moved up to chairman of the board of the Nello L. Teer Co. and his oldest son, Nello L. Teer, Jr., became president of the firm, along with his other son, Dillard Teer, who became vice president, secretary and treasurer. Hubert Teer, brother of Nello Teer, Sr., who has been with the firm 37 years, is general comptroller, office manager and assistant secretary and treasurer. The Nello L. Teer Co. normally employs around 900 workers on their stateside work. Annual payroll of the firm, including their Central American operations, runs about $1,500,000.

The Nello L. Teer Co. in the last few years has become somewhat diversified in its holdings, having secured joint control of the Durham and Southern Railroad Co. with the First Securities Corp. of Durham. Mr. Teer, Sr. has recently been elected executive vice president of the Durham and Southern Railroad. Mr. Teer, Sr. is past director of the Carolinas Branch of the Associated General Contractors of America, and served two terms as president of the American Road Builders Association. He has been a member of the Duke Memorial Church for over 40 years and now serves on the Board of Stewards.

Nello L. Teer, Jr., 42 years of age, attended the University of North Carolina where he took both Engineering and Commerce. After college, Mr. Teer, Jr. was in the gasoline business for a year before he went to work for his father's firm full-time. In 1940, he became vice president and general manager of the Teer firm, which position he held until named president in 1953. Mr. Teer, Jr. is a former director of the Carolinas Branch of the Associated General Contractors of America, is now National Director of the Associated General Contractors of America, has served two terms of the Highway Division of the American Road Builders Association, of which he is also a National Director. He is a member of quite a few engineering clubs among which is the Engineers Club of New York City. He is also an official of his church. He spends a large part of his time on foreign work and is the chief estimator and bidder along with Homer L. Riley, another vice president of the Teer firm.

Dillard Teer, age 36, vice president, secretary and treasurer, joined the firm in 1940 full-time as a superintendent and has served in about all capacities in the firm. He attended Woodberry Forest School, Baylor School and University of Virginia. Before joining the Teer firm full-time Dillard Teer worked one year with the J. P. McGuire Construction Co. as foreman and office man.

The Teer firm has constantly developed men and now has the following top key personnel: C. P. Waller, vice president, 25 years with the firm; James T. Love, vice president and construction manager, 20 years with the firm; Homer L. Riley, vice president, chief estimator, nine years with the firm; W. R. Burton, General Superintendent, 25 years with the firm; John T. Wilkinson, general superintendent, 30 years with the firm; John L. Carrickhoff, general superintendent, 30 years with the firm; H. H. Byrd, Asphalt Division manager, 11 years with the firm; James Allen, chief engineer, 22 years with the firm; John H. Critcher, superintendent, 20 years with the firm, John Hanner, engineer, 18 years with the firm; Robert Shook, superintendent, 20 years with the firm. These men make up the nucleus and backbone of the Teer firm which stands ready to tackle any and all types of construction work anywhere in the world.—(Revised by firm.)

Railroads, Tunnels, Power Dams—

BLYTHE BROTHERS CO., INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

Blythe Bros. Co., 2911 Hutchinson Avenue, Charlotte, was organized in 1920 by Franklin Jackson

Blythe Bros. Co., Charlotte, installing 48-in. welded steel pipe line Winston-Salem's water supply.



(Jack) Blythe and Joe L. Blythe, brothers. Beginning with water and sewer line construction and street and road building in which the annual business was less than $1,000,000, this firm in recent years has extended its operations into many states and several foreign countries and with its several subsidiary firms and in important joint ventures the volume of business has evceeded $20,000,000 for several years.

When Blythe Bros. was first incorporated, F. J. Blythe was president and J. L. Blythe was secretary-treasurer. After Joe L. Blythe died in 1949 at the inauguration of President Harry S. Truman, Jack Blythe purchased the interest of his brother and continued to head the operations.

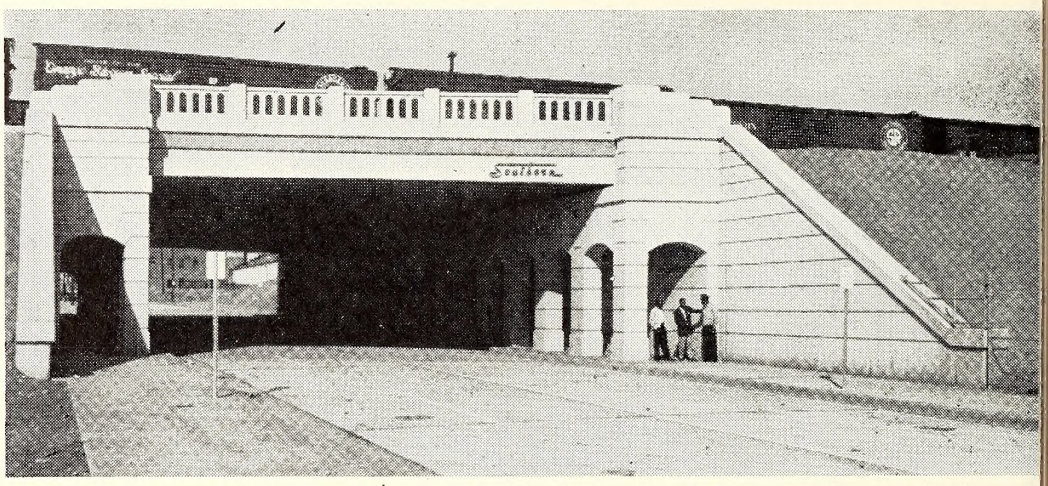
In a recent re-organization Jack Blythe was made chairman of the board and his son, F. J. Blythe, Jr., became president. Other present officers include C. N. Whilden, executive vice president; W. S. McClelland, C. H. Cotter, R. N. Blythe, C. W. Ramsey, W. J. Stribling and W. D. Fairfax, vice presidents; R. C. Powell, secretary-treasurer; and R. L. Rockett and W. V. Williamson, Jr., assistant secretary-treasurers.

Blythe Brothers engages in practically all types of heavy construction, including highways, bridges, railroads, power dams and installations, landing fields, reclamation projects, grading, paving, water and sewer plants and systems and numbers of other related construction activities. In recent years probably more than half of the work done has been for the Federal Government and much of it has been on foreign soil, particularly the Caribbean and North African areas. The firm employs an average of around 1,000 workers on all of its projects, approximately 20 to 25 per cent or about 250 of them in projects handled in North Carolina.

Blythe Brothers is sole owner of four subsidiary firms, Atando Industries, Inc., Concrete Supply Co.,



Section of Camp Lejeune-Cherry Point Railroad at Silverdale crossing near Havelock, built by Blythe Bros.



Stonewall Street, Charlotte, underpass of Southern Railway constructed by Blythe Bros.

H. R. Stewart & Co., all of Charlotte; and Twin Castles Apartments, Inc., in Winston-Salem. The firm also owns substantial interests in numbers of other firms all handling operations supporting the work of the parent firm or performing functions for the parent firms in other areas.

Blythe Brothers in recent years has followed the policy of joining numbers of other firms in big construction contracts, operating as joint ventures. Among the large firms included in these joint ventures are J. A. Jones Construction Co., Goode Construction Corp., Harrison & Wright, Inc., all of Charlotte; Nello L. Teer Co., Durham; Ralph E. Mills Co. Salem, Va.; and other large northern firms.

Camp Lejeune Marine Base was completed from the base up by a joint venture including Goode and Harrison & Wright in 1941. This project, with an initial cost of $65,000,000, involved grading and preparing a 100,000-acre tract with 150 miles of paving roads, 15 miles of railroad, complete water distribution, water treatment plant, sewers and sewage disposal plant, a $7,000,000 hospital, a $2,000,000 heating plant, a 1,000-unit low-cost housing project, several hundred quarters for officers and numerous other steel, brick and concrete block buildings. Later this group handled another $10,000,000 contract in building brick and concrete warehouses on pile foundations. Jack Blythe was project manager for the entire project.

Another joint project costing $26,000,000 was handled by the Allstates Constructures. This project was in connection with the Clark Hill Dam on the Savannah River in Georgia. The Jones and Mills firms and three others were in this joint venture. Another was the navigation lock and fixed crest spillway for Jim Woodruff Dam at Chattahoochee, Fla.

One of the largest projects undertaken by Blythe with Nello Teer and three other construction firms is the building of a series of airfields and supporting facilities in French Morocco, North Africa, for the U. S. Government. This project has been in process for three or four years and work is still continuing.

An unusual and interesting contract now being handled by Blythe Brothers is the five-mile railroad by-pass around Charlotte. Grading is in process and later the firm will construct the tracks, which will remove from the City of Charlotte the through freight trains on the Southern Railway main line.

from Washington to Atlanta. This project is being paid for by the City of Charlotte, the Southern Railway and the State Highway Department, and will cost in excess of $1,500,000.

Blythe Brothers built the 27-mile railroad connecting Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point. Other projects completed recently include between two and three miles of Independence Boulevard in Charlotte, costing around $2,000,000; an outfall sewer system, Winston-Salem, $800,000; a large sewer system for Miami, Fla., costing more than $7,000,000; The Homestead (Florida) Air Base for Army engineers, costing around $7,000,000; the Alvin Callender Field near New Orleans, $6,000,000; an airfield expansion at the same site, $4,000,000, both joint ventures.

The Blythe firm has built plants to manufacture cement building blocks, concrete pipe and ready mixed concrete. It owns and operates several modern plants and also several asphalt plants.

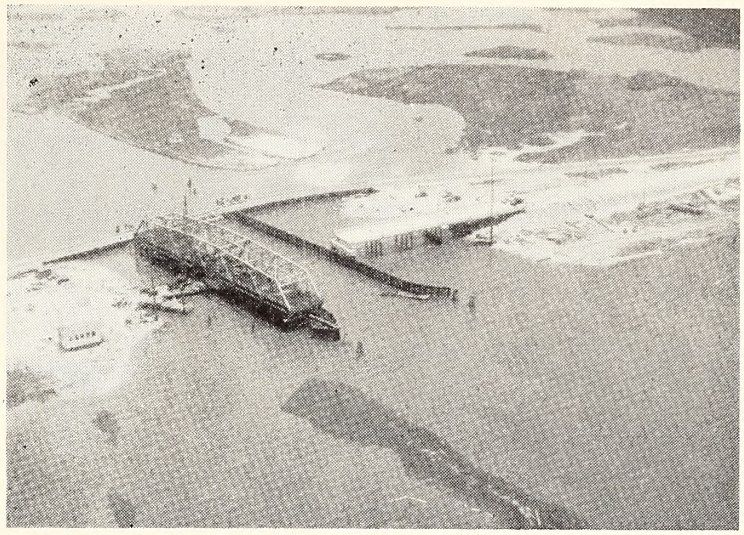
The chief man behind the development and expansion of Blythe Brothers has been Jack Blythe. He and his brother, Joe L. Blythe, operated jointly until Joe's death in 1949. Jack Blythe is now easing up in his work, leaving it largely to his organization and in recent years has given more attention to public life, formerly engaged in largely by Joe Blythe. Both were born in Mecklenburg County near Huntersville. Jack Blythe took engineering work at the State University for two years and worked for Gilbert C. White, consultant engineer, Durham, for seven years. He is a member and president several years ago of the Carolina Branch, AGC, and was made a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers about a year ago. He is a member of the Charlotte Country Club, the Red Fez Club, a member of Trinity Presbyterian Church, a Mason and a Shriner.

Joe Blythe was also interested in local, civic, fraternal, church and other organizations, a Mason and a Shriner. He also became interested in politics and represented Mecklenburg County in the State Senate for several terms. He was treasurer of the State Democratic Executive Committee and then won distinction as treasurer of the National Democratic Executive Committee. It was in this capacity that he was attending President Truman's inauguration when he died suddenly. He was also serving then in the State Senate. His brother, Jack, was named to complete his term in 1949 and also served in the 1955 session. F. J. Blythe, Jr., is a graduate in business administration of the State University. He has been in the firm for 17 years and served in an engineering battalion for the Marine Corps in World War II as a Major. He is a member of the Myers Park Presbyterian Church, a Mason and a Shriner.

Paving, Grading, Base Work—

DICKERSON, INC.
Monroe, N. C.

Dickerson, Inc., Monroe, had its beginning as a partnership, formed in 1942 as N. K. Dickerson, Jr. & Co., by N. K. Dickerson, Jr. and his wife, Mrs. Sara C. Dickerson. The firm was formed and operated for a few years to purchase trucks used in highway construction and supply them to highway contractors on a rental basis. Through successive steps, this



Swing-Span Bridge at Surf City built by Dickerson, Inc., Monroe

firm has developed highway and other heavy construction as well as building construction until its gross annual contracts now range between $7,000,000 and $10,000,000.

N. K. Dickerson, Jr., then southeastern manager for R. B. Tyler Co., Louisville, Ky. and his wife, with small capital, largely borrowed, began buying and renting trucks. By the end of 1944, the firm had 26 trucks and other equipment and had increased net assets. During that year, several employees of the Tyler firm agreed to combine assets and begin bidding on highway contracts. On January 1, 1945, a partnership was formed and the name changed to Dickerson Company, General Contractors, and made plans for general highway contracting.

In the first year the Dickerson Company handled more than $1,000,000 in highway contracts and by the end of the second year had completed $3,202,000 in contracts. On April 1, 1947, the firm was incorporated under its present name, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, taking over the assets of the former Dickerson Company. The firm now owns 21 acres on which is located headquarters building and other required buildings; has 65 acres for development purposes and owns the 207 acres of the Monroe Airport, which it used extensively for its two airplanes for business purposes. The firm also has complete and modern shops and storage buildings, owns about 25 cars, pick-up trucks and jeeps, about 100 trucks, 35 trailers, 12 asphalt distributor units, 20 motor graders, 3 asphalt plants, 19 scraper pans, 14 dozers, and hundreds of other pieces of equipment for road building and related projects.

A breakdown of the Dickerson activities shows that about 30 percent is in grading and drainage, 40 per cent in asphalt paving, 20 per cent in base work, and about 5 per cent each in bridges and culverts and in building construction. Probably 40 per cent of the work handled is in North Carolina and the remainder in several southeastern states from Maryland to Florida. Since heavy construction work started, the firm has handled in excess of $50,000,000 in contracts. In 1955 it was awarded 67 highway projects and eight building jobs. The company employs an average of around 500 workers and has an annual payroll of about $2,000,000. It handles contracts ranging from only a few hundred dollars to

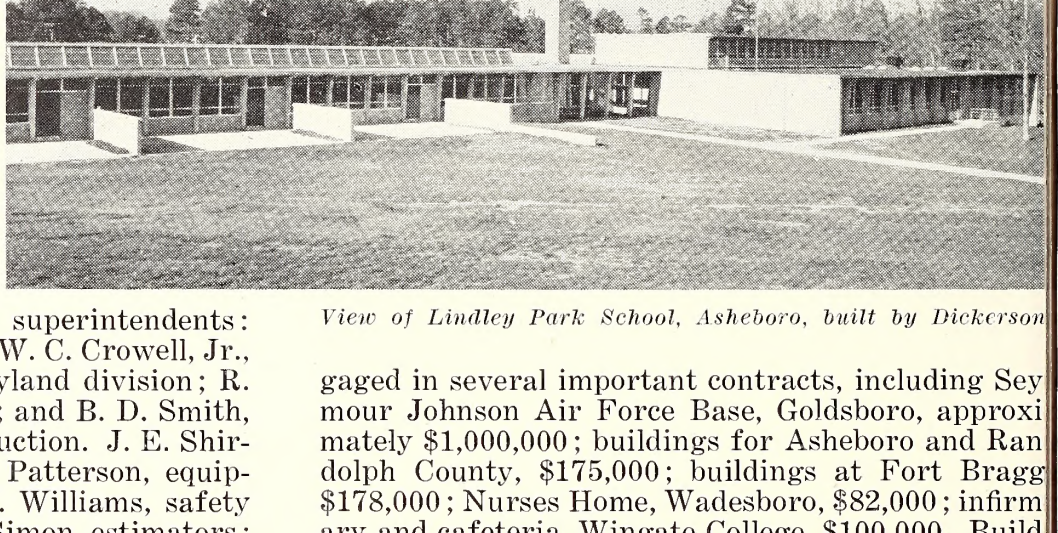
more than $2,000,000. Recent annual volume of construction varies from $8,000,000 to $11,000,000.

N. K. Dickerson, Jr., is president of the firm; H. C. Shirley, vice president and general manager; R. W. Parks, Sr., vice president; Allan D. Nanney, secretary and treasurer; H. B. Mangum, assistant secretary and treasurer. Key personnel in the organization include five general superintendents: W. L. Howerton, grading division; W. C. Crowell, Jr., asphalt division; J. R. Cook, Maryland division; R. W. Parks, Jr., bridge construction; and B. D. Smith, with D. E. Preslar, building construction. J. E. Shirley is equipment manager; F. M. Patterson, equipment maintenance manager; J. H. Williams, safety engineer; C. B. Durham and L. R. Simon, estimators; R. J. Morrison, engineer and plane pilot.

Indicating the type of highway project handled, the Dickerson firm now has in process the US 1 bypass around Southern Pines in Moore County—about $338,000; Route 27, Montgomery-Moore Counties, $362,000; roadway and structure near Hollyridge in Onslow County, $319,000; a ten mile section of roadway on Ocracoke Island, $151,000; US 29A in Cabarrus County, ten structures and other road work; a ten mile section of the Florida Turnpike, $700,000; road and bridge construction on eastern shore of Maryland, including steel beam bridge over Pennsylvania Railroad in Somerset County, $1,750,000; Route 21 out of Rock Hill, S. C., $456,000; three projects in Charleston County, S. C., totaling $625,000.

A few of the important highway construction jobs, completed in the past two or three years, include installation of new moorings, Wilmington Reserve Fleet Maritime Administration on Brunswick River, south of Wilmington; bridge over Inland Waterway at Sears Landing; 17 mile canal for International Paper Co., Georgetown, S. C.; Highway US 17 in Bertie County, $376,000; Greensboro-High Point Airport, $137,000; airport work included Hunter Field, $3,000,000; Greenville Airbase, $2,250,000, and numerous other projects.

In the building department, Dickerson is now engaged in several important contracts, including Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, approximately $1,000,000; buildings for Asheboro and Randolph County, $175,000; buildings at Fort Bragg $178,000; Nurses Home, Wadesboro, $82,000; infirmary and cafeteria, Wingate College, $100,000. Buildings erected previously, included School of Design State College, Raleigh, $325,000; Lindley Park School, Asheboro, $288,000; Coulter High School Cheraw, S. C., $320,000; Center section N. C. Sanatorium, $133,000; three buildings and railroad track scale, Seaboard Air Line Railway, Hamlet.



View of Lindley Park School, Asheboro, built by Dickerson

A 10-span I-beam bridge at Jacksonville, Dickerson Constr.

N. K. Dickerson, Jr., native of Louisville, Ky. attended school in three states, including North Carolina, and joined R. B. Tyler Co., Louisville, Ky. in 1932 as a truck driver. He moved up the line until he became southeastern manager during World War II in which he supervised many important defense contracts for Army and Navy, and also handled highway construction. He is a past director and past president of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, and has served for several years as a member of the joint AASHO and AGC communities. He is a member of the AGC Advisory Board and president of the Carolina Asphalt Association. Mr. Dickerson is a member of the executive board of Central N. C. Council Boy Scouts of America, a past junior warden of St Paul's Episcopal Church, and a Mason.

H. C. Shirley, native of Bowling Green, Ky., joined the Tyler firm in 1921 as water boy. He moved on up the line to become and served for several years as general superintendent of Tyler. He joined the Dickerson group in 1945 as vice-president and assistant general manager. He is a director of the Monroe Executive Club and a member of the Methodist Church and the Methodist Fellowship Club.

Ralph W. Parks, Sr., native of Iredell County, is a B.S. graduate in civil engineering from Carolina and served as Second Lieutenant with the engineers in World War I. He joined the N. C. Highway Department and held several positions, including bridge construction, and maintenance engineer for several years. He was engineer with Koppers Company for 13 years, joined Tyler in 1942 and Dickerson in 1945. He is a former member of the board of directors of AGC and is chairman of the N. C. Highway Coordinating Committee of AGC, a member of the N. C. Society of Engineers, and a Methodist.

N. K. Dickerson, Sr., a Kentucky native, was in building construction work for many years and was with the Tyler firm for 20 years, serving as vice president from 1938 to 1945. He was in charge of the southeastern area for this firm until joining the Dick

erson firm as a partner in 1945, and was elected chairman of the board in 1947, holding that position until his death in mid-1954. He lived in Monroe for many years and was an important figure in many local and sectional activities.

W. E. GRAHAM & SONS
W. E. GRAHAM CONSTR. CO.
Cleveland, N. C.

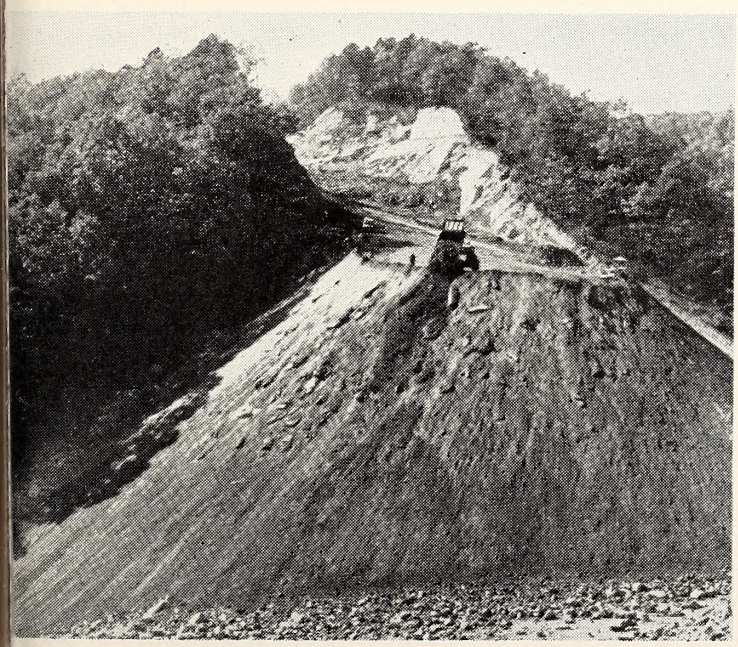
W. E. Graham & Sons, Cleveland, N. C., heavy grading contractor, organized in 1941 by W. E. Graham and three of the four sons now in the organization, and the firm's newer corporation, W. E. Graham Construction Co., formed for the purpose in recent years, handled one of the biggest earth-moving jobs in the eastern United States to form one of the most modern and scenic structures of roadway in the western North Carolina mountains—U. S. Highway 70 from Old Fort to Ridgecrest.

This is one of the most spectacular projects ever handled by the Graham organization; but this firm, in its 15 years of operation, has been engaged in many heavy grading projects, not only in North Carolina but in several Southeastern States. This key project was such an achievement as to merit special treatment in another article in this issue.

Fifty per cent of the Graham operations have been in North Carolina. Important projects have also been handled in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. In recent years, Graham operations have been expanded until gross annual contracts range from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000.

The Graham organization has had an intensely interesting development. W. E. Graham started his sub-contracting grading in 1909 with two mules and a "wheeler." He had assets of about $500.00 and a weekly payroll of about $18.00. By 1920 Mr. Graham owned 175 mules and many "wheelers."

After about 20 years of such operation, Mr. Graham formed a partnership with E. W. Grannis of Fayetteville as the E. W. Grannis Co., which developed into an important grading firm. After ten years this partnership was ended; and in 1941 Mr. Graham formed his present firm with three of his sons, W. E. Graham, Jr., John H. Graham and Lewis S. Graham. These sons all had experience in work with their father in the Grannis organization. S. Page Graham became a partner in the business in 1944 after college days.



Heavy grading, excavating cut and filling valley in preparation for new US 70 between Old Fort and Ridgecrest, grading by W. E. Graham Constr. Co., Cleveland.



Preparing wide base US 70 Old Fort to Ridgecrest by W. E. Graham firm.

In October, 1950, W. E. Graham Construction Co. was incorporated specifically to handle the heavy Old Fort to Ridgecrest grading job. In this corporation W. E. Graham is president; W. E. Graham, Jr., Lewis S. Graham and S. Page Graham are vice presidents; John H. Graham, treasurer; and William N. Rumple, Jr., secretary.

The W. E. Graham firm is engaged primarily in grading and drainage for highways, city streets, railroads, airports and other heavy grading projects. Also it handles some highway and airport paving projects. The firm has four rock-crushing operations, two permanent sites, near Winston-Salem and near Mt. Airy, one portable stone-crushing plant on the Pennsylvania Turnpike near Scranton and another at Occoquan, Va. It owns and has operated for nine years a granite quarry near Winston-Salem, both for its own operations and for extensive commercial use.

The Graham firm is handling some important heavy grading and paving jobs at present. Among them are grading and surfacing 3½ miles on the Pennsylvania Turnpike between Wilkes Barre and Scranton, amounting to $1,700,000; another is on Highway 240, the Washington National Pike, four sections, two completed and two near completion, between Washington and Frederick, Md., $5,000,000; grading and paving six miles west of Boone in Tennessee, over $1,200,000; grading and paving 12 miles in Macon County, south of Franklin to the Georgia State line, over $500,000; grading and paving six miles on Route 221 near Rutherfordton, $250,000; grading and draining two sections of the Colonial Parkway near Williamsburg, Va., $350,000; grading and paving seven miles of the Blue Ridge Parkway, one section by Blowing Rock and another toward

Linville, $500,000; grading and paving six miles of Route 421 east of Wilkesboro toward Yadkin County, $300,000; grading and draining seven miles of Route 421 between Winston-Salem and Greensboro, $275,000.

Some of the important projects completed in recent years by the Graham organization have been a four-mile section of the West Virginia Turnpike, over $1,000,000; grading and draining in Wythe-Carroll Counties, Va., $250,000; grading and surfacing in Pittsylvania County, Va., $230,000; grading, draining and structures in Pulaski-Montgomery Counties, Va., $277,000; grading, draining and surfacing at the New River Ordnance Works, Dublin, Va., $484,000; grading and drainage, Norfolk (Va.) Airport, $512,000; grading, draining and surfacing Russell County, Va., $288,000, and in Grayson County, Va., $364,000; two sections of Blue Ridge Parkway in Botetourt County, Va., $421,000 and $320,000. In recent years the firm has handled grading, draining and surfacing projects in 15 or 20 North Carolina counties, costing considerably more than $5,000,000 and now has similar projects in process in this State, amounting to about $1,325,000.

The Graham family offers an interesting study in father and sons cooperation and development. W. E. Graham, native of Rowan County, was born between Mt. Ulla and Cleveland, N. C. As noted, he entered the grading field in the mule and wheel drag era. By dint of hard work he came through and later was successful in the Grannis firm. In 1941 he gathered his sons around him and started a very successful operation. The firm is a member of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, and Mr. Graham is a member of the Back Creek Presbyterian Church, an Elk, a Mason and a Shriner.

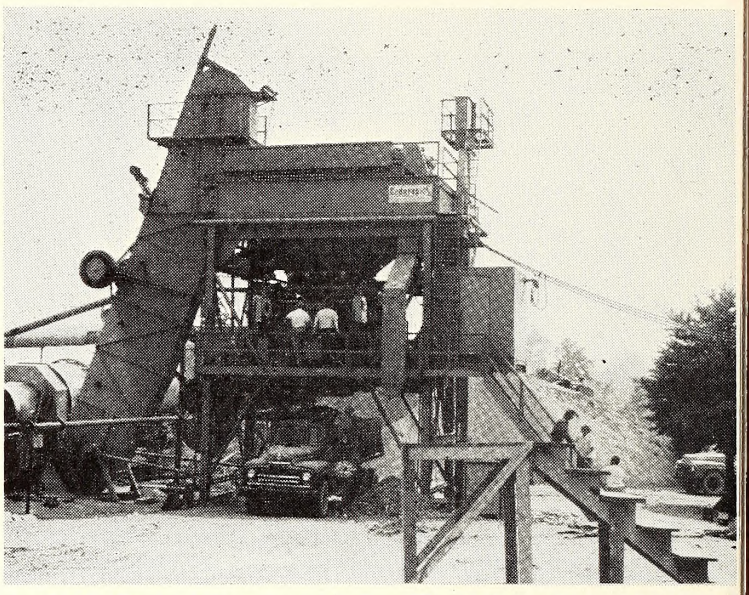
Three of the Graham sons attended Davidson College; two of them, John H. and Lewis S. Graham, are Davidson graduates. William E. Graham, Jr., attended Davidson and Appalachian State Teachers College at Boone. S. Page Graham is a graduate of the State University in 1943. W. E. Graham, Jr., with the Grannis firm nine years, and John H. Graham with the same firm six and one-half years, both started as timekeepers and became foremen and field superintendents. Lewis S. Graham was also timekeeper and foreman for Grannis. He was with the U. S. Army Engineers in the 1943-45 period, serving overseas in Africa and Italy and was released as a Captain. Page Graham became a partner in the firm in 1944.

W. N. Rumple, Jr., native of Iredell County, joined the Graham firm in 1941 and serves as accountant, controller and secretary of the W. E. Graham Construction Co.

Bridges and Public Works—

REA CONSTRUCTION CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

Rea Construction Co., Pineville Road, Charlotte, was organized in 1937 by Marvin Rea as individual owner and later was incorporated under its present name. In its nearly 20 years of operation with complete re-organization and new ownership in 1954, this firm has developed into one of the largest road builders in North Carolina and handles construction work in this and four other states.



Asphalt plant of Rea Constr. Co., Charlotte, which established a new record of production at Stokesdale in 1955.

In 1950 Mr. Rea died and his widow, Mrs. Edna Rea, became president and operated the firm until March, 1954. At that time C. B. Wuertenberger became president, chairman of the board and general manager, with Robert L. Smith, vice president and chief engineer; Joe P. Burris, vice president in charge of heavy structures; C. E. Exum, Jr., vice president in charge of bituminous paving; John Stafford, treasurer; and Edwin L. Jones, Jr., secretary. Ralph Ferguson and Carl Lowe are general superintendents and Brooks Hinson is in charge of the Maryland office at College Park. Herbert Barksdale, vice president, in charge of concrete paving.

The Rea firm is engaged in road building, usually state and municipal contracts, highway bridges, public works, including sewage plants and systems, water plants and water pipes and airfield runways. Probably half of the construction work done is in North Carolina and large contracts are now being handled in Maryland. Construction work is also done in Virginia, South Carolina and Florida.

Rea Construction Co. owns and operates two 200-ton per hour fully automatic asphalt plants; one now located at Stokesdale in Guilford County and another in Pensacola, Fla. The Stokesdale plant set an entirely new record in 1955, according to state highway officials on a Guilford County highway project in production of asphalt. The record was the production of 96,000 tons of asphalt in nine weeks, operating at an average of 51 hours a week.

Indicating the magnitude of the Rea firm's operations, it has now in process the Erwin Creek sewage treatment plant for the City of Charlotte, costing around $1,800,000; the Roanoke viaduct project, carrying Jefferson Street over the Norfolk and Western railroad tracks in downtown Roanoke—one of the largest projects ever undertaken by the Virginia Highway System—costing about $1,600,000; six bridges on the Colonial Highway near Williamsburg, Va., about $1,000,000; three sections of the Washington-Annapolis Expressway in the Maryland Highway Sytem, $3,000,000; two or three other highway projects in Maryland, $3,000,000; rehabilitation of the



Foundations for new bridge over Dan River at Draper built by Rea Constr. Co. Old bridge at left.

U. S. Marine Corps auxiliary landing field, Beaufort, S. C., and re-surfacing Corry Field, Pensacola, Fla., $1,500,000.

Two important contracts, which will require two years to finish, have been secured and were to start this spring. One of these is the Seven Corners intersection at Falls Church, Va., costing around $1,600,000; the other is work on the Vier Mills Road near Rockville, Md., costing around $1,400,000.

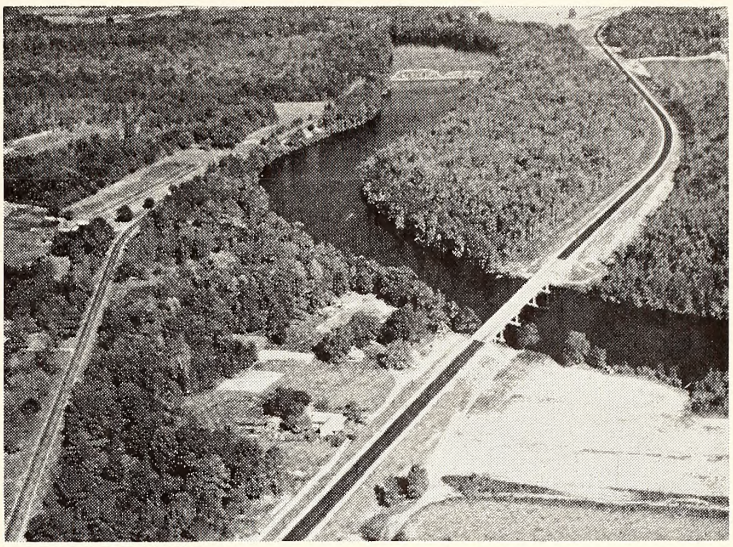
C. B. Wuertenberger, head of the firm, is a native of Pittsburgh, Penna., and an A.B. graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, later taking engineering courses by correspondence. During World War II, Mr. Wuertenberger was in an Engineering Battalion of the U. S. Marine Corps and was released as a Lieutenant Colonel. Soon afterwards he was engaged in airport construction work for a year for Harrison Construction Co., Charleston, W. Va., then he moved to Charlotte and joined Blythe Brothers as a superintendent of construction. He remained with this firm for seven years, including work on contracts it was handling in French Morocco, North Africa. In 1952 he returned to Charlotte and organized and operated the Towhee Construction Co. Two years later, in 1954, he sold his firm to the Rea Construction Co. and took over its operations.

Airports and Public Works—

GRANNIS & SLOAN, INC.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Grannis & Sloan, Inc., was formed in 1949 by C. K. Grannis, M. G. McLeod and K. Sloan, who were originally partners with E. W. Grannis in the E. W. Grannis Company.

From 1932 to 1948 the former company in its own effort handled millions of dollars worth of road and other construction work. In joint ventures, the firm took part in the construction of Camp Davis, Camp Pickett, and the Goldsboro installation, and various airports totalling near $100,000,000 in work from 1942 to 1945.



Air view of bridge and straightened highway routes 421 and 117 over Northeast Cape Fear River toward Wilmington. Bridge built by Harvey H. Stewart, Charlotte, grading by Grannis & Sloan, Fayetteville.

After the death of E. W. Grannis, the survivors began operations under the new charter, doing general contracting in roads, airports, public utilities, general heavy constructions and buildings. The firm operates in several states but most of the work has centered in North Carolina.

To date Grannis & Sloan has done such jobs as the Fayetteville Airport, grading and drainage at Pope Field, grading and drainage, Hunter Field, and various highway projects. In joint ventures, the firm has done with others $12,000,000 in warehouses, and other projects at Albany, Ga., and radio stations at Driver, Va., and Pig Point, Va. At Fort Bragg, with Loving and Cline, the company did the new Division Area grading, utilities and steam lines, handling 4,000,000 yards of excavation in a year. On some days, 35,000 yards of earth were moved.

Presently, the firm is doing a power house and canal at Belmont, involving 3,500,000 yards of excavation; and is carrying on considerable highway work.

This company owns the Contractors Machinery Co., dealing in machinery rentals to Grannis and Sloan and others. C. K. Grannis is president of the two firms and has charge of field operations. K. Sloan is secretary and treasurer and handles the engineering and estimating phases of the work.—Revised by firm.

Also Airport Construction—

BARRUS CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
Kinston, N. C.

Barrus Construction Co., Inc., Kinston, was organized and incorporated in 1946 by A. K. (Bob) Barrus and associates, as a successor to the liquidated West Construction Company of N. C., which has been operating in the Kinston area since 1914. The Barrus firm operates extensively over eastern North Carolina and has expanded its activities until the gross annual contracts range around $4,000,000.

The Barrus firm specializes in highway grading and paving and in municipal and airport construction. The earlier West firm was engaged heavily in construction at the two large Marine bases, Cherry

Point and Camp Lejeune, and the Barrus company has continued to handle large construction projects at these bases and at the Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro.

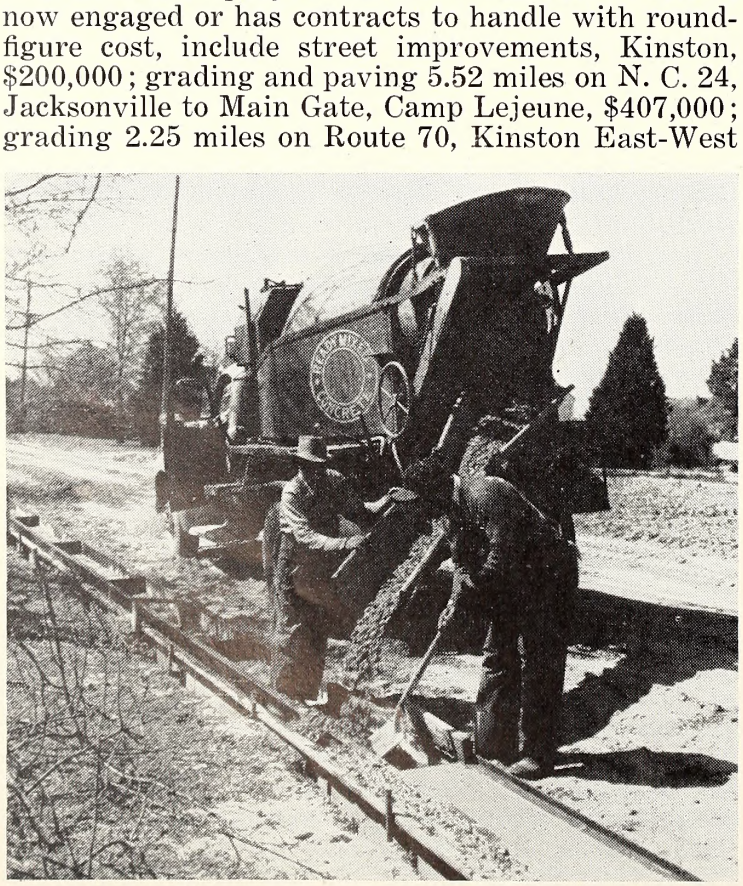
The Barrus company has three subsidiary firms, White Construction Company, which handles asphalt paving and ready-mixed concrete operations in Greenville (N. C.) area; The Asphalt and Petroleum Company, a petroleum transport firm with terminals at Morehead City and Fayetteville, and the new corporation, Barrus Paving Company, which was organized earlier this year. The Barrus firm employs an average of about 250 workers, the White firm about 75 workers, and the Asphalt & Petroleum Company about 25 employees. These firms have a combined payroll of approximately $1,200,000 annually.

The Barrus organization prides itself on the long periods of service of many of its officers, key men and regular employees. A. K. Barrus is president; M. R. Cowper, a native of Kinston, with 25 years of construction experience, is vice president; W. H. (Billy) Cobb, also Kinston native, with 20 years experience, is treasurer, and B. W. Thomas, Virginia native, but resident of eastern North Carolina for 20 years, is secretary.

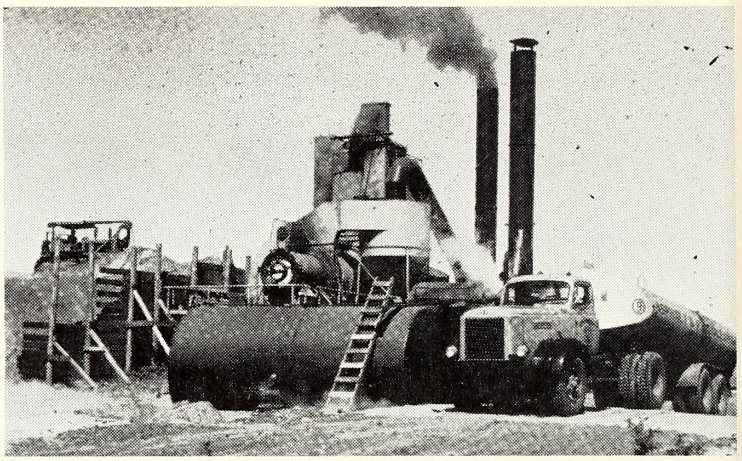
Other long time key men include: H. L. (Sorry) Rush, manager of the Ready-mixed Concrete Branch, with 30 years of construction experience; H. L. Johnson, with 30 years experience, and L. T. Vick, 15 years experience, both general superintendents, and M. H. Greer, 18 years, equipment superintendent.

Barrus operates four asphalt plants located at Kinston, Goldsboro, Jacksonville, and Belgrade, and a ready-mixed concrete plant and commercial sand pit at Kinston.

Construction projects in which the Barrus firm is now engaged or has contracts to handle with round-figure cost, include street improvements, Kinston, $200,000; grading and paving 5.52 miles on N. C. 24, Jacksonville to Main Gate, Camp Lejeune, $407,000; grading 2.25 miles on Route 70, Kinston East-West



Ready-mixed concrete pouring in construction job handled by Barrus Construction Co., Kinston.



Asphalt plant operated by Barrus in highway surfacing.

by-pass, $134,000; grading and paving 13½ miles, US 17, Folkston to near Jacksonville, $365,000; reconstructing 1.6 miles US 17 & 70, New Bern, $271,000; asphalt parking ramps extension, Kinston Air Base, $95,000; clearing, grubbing, grading, curb and gutter, drainage, sidewalks and street construction, sub-contracts at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, about $500,000; relocation of 1.27 miles on US 17 through Bridgeton, $135,000; surfacing 24 miles of various Wayne County roads, $113,000.

Among the important contracts completed by Barrus in recent years are the following: grading and paving 11.26 miles, N. C. 12, Lenoir County line to Trenton, $188,000; Kinston street improvements, about $2,000,000; clearing, grubbing, grading, curb and gutter, drainage, sidewalks and streets, Camp Lejeune, about $300,000; resurfacing US 70, Kinston to Wayne County line, about $174,000; reconstruction of Route 70 and US 258, Kinston, South and East approaches, $325,000; Goldsboro street improvements, $400,000; surfacing N. C. 24, Swansboro to Route 70, west of Morehead City; surfacing Route 70, Morehead City to Havelock; resurfacing beach road, Atlantic Beach to Salterpath, $192,000; street improvements in and around Jacksonville, $500,000; street improvement in and around Cherry Point, $500,000; and numerous other eastern North Carolina construction projects.

A. K. Barrus, native of Kinston, started work for West Construction Co. in 1920, continuing until mid-1945 when he bought A. B. West interest and organized Barrus Construction Co. He later organized White Construction Co. and the Asphalt & Petroleum Co. Mr. Barrus started with the West firm and moved up in that organization. He helped organize the Commercial National Bank of Kinston and is vestryman of St. Mary's Episcopal church.

Utilities and Stadiums—

SANFORD CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
Sanford, N. C.

Sanford Construction Co., 210 Sycamore Street, Sanford, was organized and incorporated in 1946 by R. B. Barkley and J. Harvey Wicker to build bridges, water and sewage disposal plants and systems and similar activities. The firm has had extensive Army and Navy storage facility contracts and has expanded its operations until its gross annual contracts have ranged around $2,000,000.00 in recent years.

When the firm was first organized J. Harvey Wicker was inactive president and R. B. Barkley, vice president and general manager. In 1954 changes were made in the officials and present officers are R. B. Barkley, president and general manager; J. Harvey Wicker, vice president (inactive); and J. R. Campbell, who was formerly assistant secretary-treasurer, was promoted to secretary-treasurer. When the firm was organized, the authorized capital was $100,000 with $18,000 paid in at that time. Due to its successful operations, the capital assets of the company now reach approximately $250,000.00.

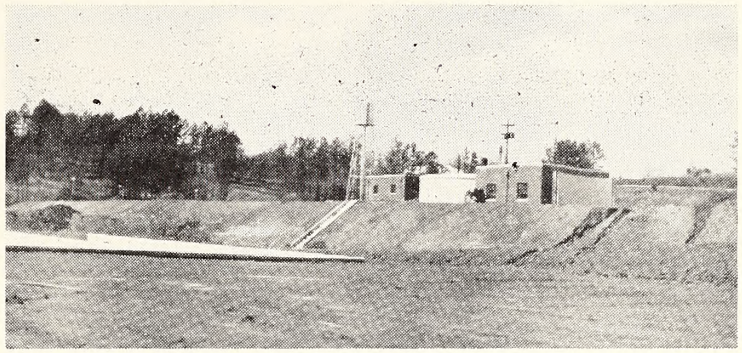
Since its organization the firm has handled several contracts for the Army and Navy, including storage facilities at Cherry Point, a concrete stadium at Fort Bragg and others. Probably 90 per cent of the firm's business is handled in North Carolina with some contracts in Virginia. Principal activities continue to be highway bridges and public utilities, including water and sewage disposal plants and systems, concrete stadiums, storage facilities and other similar activities. Any paving contracts the firm handles are sublet to other contractors.

One of the most important contracts now being handled by the Sanford firm is the East-West Expressway, Winston-Salem, a one and one-half year contract which is expected to be completed before fall this year. This is a joint venture with J. K. Cecil & Son, Lexington, which is handling the $330,000 paving contract on the project. This contract involves ten bridges and two culverts and the entire contract is for approximately $2,700,000. The firm is also handling a bridge contract in Lurenburg County, Va., a $50,000 contract.

Former contracts handled by Sanford include five bridges, three new and two rebuilt over the Neuse River at Kinston, costing about $435,000; bridge in Southampton County, Va., $120,000; a Randolph County bridge, $50,000; an Alamance County bridge, $150,000; in addition to numbers of bridges in Martin, Orange, Johnston, Cumberland, Nash, Columbus,



uilding foundations for overhead Winston-Salem East-West Expressway, Sanford Constr. Co., and J. K. Cecil & Son, Lexington.



Sewage disposal plant for city of Hickory built in 1950 by Sanford Constr. Co.

Chowan, Gates, Moore and other counties in this State and Virginia.

R. B. Barkley is a native of Whiteville. As a young man he worked for six years for the Bowers Construction Co., Raleigh, much of the time as a superintendent. During World War II he was in Army service in engineering for three or four years and was discharged as a Major. It was then that he organized the present firm which is a member of the Carolinas Branch, AGC. Mr. Wicker has been an important business man in Sanford for many years, serving for a number of years as a member of the Sanford (Lee County) School Board and in the Christian Church. Mr. Campbell, office manager of the firm, is now in Winston-Salem handling the East-West Expressway job. He is secretary-treasurer of the Sanford Exchange Club and an Elk.

Bridges, Foundations, Pile Driving—

BOWERS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Raleigh, N. C.

Bowers Construction Co., 805 West South Street, Raleigh, was organized and incorporated in Whiteville in January, 1935, by J. S. Bowers, Mrs. Martha R. Waters and Charles E. Turnbull. The purpose of the organization was general construction work of all kinds.

The firm's first contract was North Carolina State Highway Project 9071, Buncombe County, for grading, paving and structures in West Asheville. Total amount of work completed this first year was $123,000, with an average of approximately 25 employees and payroll of $23,000.

The officers of the corporation were, J. S. Bowers, president; Charles E. Turnbull, vice president; and Mrs. Waters, secretary-treasurer. At the end of the year Mr. Turnbull left the organization, and later his interest was purchased by the firm. In 1953 the firm moved its home office to Raleigh.

For a number of years the firm has specialized in the construction of bridges, heavy foundations and pile driving, and the work completed in recent years has averaged $1,500,000, until 1954 when the organization completed $2,800,000 in contracts. In 1955 the completed work amounted to $1,685,000. The firm now employs an average of around 200 workers, a figure which sometimes reaches 300. The payroll in recent years has averaged around $650,000 and in 1954 reached $775,000.

The present officers are J. S. Bowers, president, F. W. Dickinson, vice-president, R. E. Leach, vice-president, G. W. Bowers, vice-president and assist-

ant treasurer, and Mrs. Waters, secretary-treasurer.

Bowers Construction Co. has several contracts now in process including: a bridge over Tar River near Falkland, contract price $195,000; bridge in Lumberton, $108,000; approach bridges to the Hampton Roads Tunnel project in Virginia, $2,500,000; and three South Carolina contracts totaling $800,000, and has recently completed a bridge over Cape Fear River at Tarheel, $515,000, and on Route 301 at Fayetteville, $881,000, and others.

In recent years the firm has built several bridges on US 17, including one at Williamston, Edenton, Hertford and New Bern in North Carolina and at Churchland and Falmouth in Virginia. The New Bern bridge cost $1,138,000, and the Edenton bridge over Chowan River, $1,500,000.

Other bridges completed by Bowers include the bridge over the French Broad at Asheville, $840,000, piers and deck of bridge over Potomac River, Brunswick, Md., $1,000,000.

Columbus Contractors, a partnership of Whiteville, is closely related to Bowers Construction Co. The partners are J. S. Bowers and two of his sons, J. L. and G. W. Bowers, and his brother, A. C. Bowers. The firm was organized in 1945 to handle bridge construction, and J. L. Bowers is general manager. The firm handles a large number of small bridge contracts all in North Carolina. The gross annual business amounts to approximately $600,000, and about 50 workers are employed with a payroll averaging around $195,000.

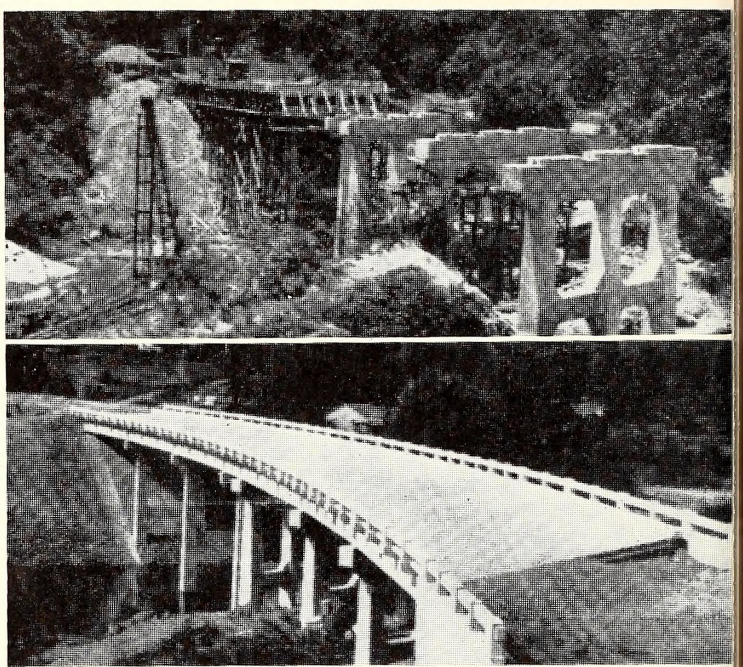
J. S. Bowers, native of Burke County, started as a water boy for construction crews. He became superintendent and held this position with several firms in railroad and highway construction until he started in business for himself in 1922. He operated as an individual until the Bowers Construction Co. was organized in 1935. During his years of operation Mr. Bowers has done more than $30,000,000 worth of work for the State of North Carolina.—Revised by firm.

WILSON CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
Salisbury, N. C.

Wilson Construction Co., Inc., P. O. Box 603, Salisbury, was organized and incorporated in 1945 by J. Ray Wilson, Salisbury, and W. F. Brinkley, Granite Quarry, as the Rowan Construction Co. Mr. Wilson bought Mr. Brinkley's interest in the firm in 1946, becoming the principal owner, and changed the name of the firm to its present name in 1949. Business of the firm has expanded until its gross annual contracts average around $1,500,000, at times reaching $2,000,000 annually.

J. Ray Wilson is president, treasurer and general manager of the firm with C. F. Huffman as vice president and R. L. Yount, secretary. Mrs. Susan S. (Robert L.) Peeler is office manager. The authorized capital is $100,000 and the capital assets have now reached $500,000.

Wilson Construction Co. operates in North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina and is engaged principally in heavy construction, with bridges a specialty. The firm employs an average of around 100 workers, a figure which in times of heavy contracts reach 125. The annual payroll ranges between $225,000 and $250,000.



Under construction, top, and completed bridge over Mills Creek at Old Fort on US 70 to Ridgecrest. Built by Wilson Constr. Co., Salisbury.

At present the firm is engaged in several bridge drainage and other projects. Among these are bridges on the Raleigh by-pass extension of the Downtown Boulevard to US 1, about 2.15 miles, costing around $1,000,000; bridges in the relocation of US 70 in Burke County, 8.8 miles, south of Valdese and east to Hildebran, $500,000; bridge in New Hanover County on Routes 74 and 76 over the Intracoastal Waterway to Wrightsville Beach, $250,000 bridges on relocating NC 18 in Burke County, southeast of Valdese, $280,000; bridge on NC 150 in Iredell County, west of Mooresville, $80,000. Among the contracts secured and about ready to start are bridges in the Charlotte by-pass on NC 16 and over US 29, the Seaboard Railroad under-pass, contract price $188,000. Two bridges in Sampson and Halifax Counties, contract price $100,000.

One of the most interesting contracts handled by Wilson Construction Co. recently was the construction of two bridges on the notable mountain stretch of Highway US 70, running from Old Fort to Ridgecrest, completed about two years ago and costing $129,000, and a bridge on the later extension of this four-lane divided highway from Ridgecrest to Black Mountain, costing $50,000; by-pass bridges have been handled by the firm in and around Durham, Greensboro, Raleigh, Statesville, High Point and Winston-Salem.

J. Ray Wilson, head of the firm is a native of Rembert, S. C., and graduate in civil engineering from the University of South Carolina in 1921. He worked with the N. C. Highway Department as bridge construction engineer for 20 years and during World War II was in the C. E. Corps of the U. S. Navy for 4½ years, building bridges, shipyards, naval operating bases, air stations and other installations in this country and South America. He was released as Lieutenant Commander and then organized his own firm. His firm is a member of the Carolinas Branch AGC, and he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, a former Rotarian, an Elk, a Mason and Shriner, and is a member of the Salisbury Country

Club. His wife is the former Miss Ellen Ramsay, Salisbury, and their son, J. Ray Wilson, Jr., will graduate from N. C. State College this year and join the firm after military service. C. F. Huffman and R. L. Yount, other officers, started with Mr. Wilson in 1945 soon after the firm was organized.

Airport Runways and Utilities—

F. D. CLINE PAVING CO.
Raleigh, N. C.

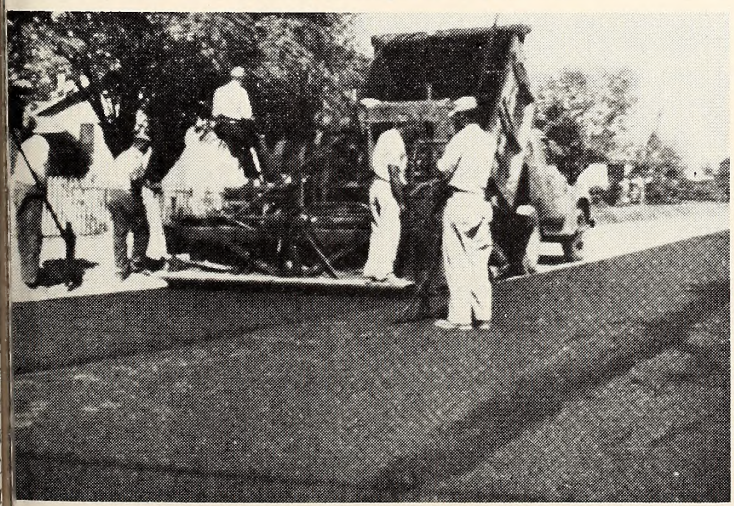
F. D. Cline Paving Co., 1205 Hillsboro St., Raleigh, was started in 1933 by F. D. Cline as individual owner. Through several reorganizations, the firm has continued to expand its activities, largely in the paving field, and its gross annual contracts now average around $6,000,000. At times in recent years this figure has reached $9,000,000.

F. D. Cline operated for three years as individual owner and in the 1936-41 period as a partnership under the name of Cline & Ellis. Leon Ellis, Greensboro, handled the work in that area and Mr. Cline operated out of Raleigh. In 1941, Mr. Ellis died and Mr. Cline resumed his individual name. The firm was incorporated in 1945 as F. D. Cline Construction Co. and in 1951 it became F. D. Cline Paving Co. In 1955, Mr. Cline sold his business and contracts in Raleigh and Wake county to T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro, and Mr. Cline continued to expand operations outside the Raleigh area.

F. D. Cline is president of the company; C. H. Young, vice president and general superintendent of the Northern District with headquarters in Raleigh; Frank Porter, vice president and general superintendent of the Southern District, located at Fayetteville; H. Wolff, secretary and treasurer; J. W. Thompson of Thompson-Arthur Paving Co., Greensboro, is a former vice president of the company and E. B. Towles is a former vice president, now operating his own business in Wilmington.

F. D. Cline Paving Co. is engaged in paving roads and streets, paving airport runways, installing water and sewer lines and handling sidewalk, curb and gutter work. The firm operates seven portable asphalt plants which follow the paving contracts. Probably 95% of the work handled is in North Carolina and the remainder in Virginia and South Carolina. The firm employs an average of around 500 workers, a number which sometimes reaches 750, and the average annual payroll ranges around $1,500,000.

F. D. Cline Paving Co., Raleigh, laying asphaltic concrete on Roanoke Rapids street.



Among the important contracts now being handled by the Cline firm are water and sewer lines and street paving at Fayetteville, $175,000; and at Roanoke Rapids, $450,000; paving project at a Family Housing project, Fort Bragg, $130,000; paving 22 miles of highway between Aberdeen and Laurinburg, $250,000; paving seven miles on US 15, Laurinburg to S. C. line, $100,000; paving 4.5 miles of road, Fayetteville to US 301, $140,000; paving 25 miles in several projects, Nash county line to Wilson city limits, in Wilson and Zebulon to Johnston county line, $150,000.

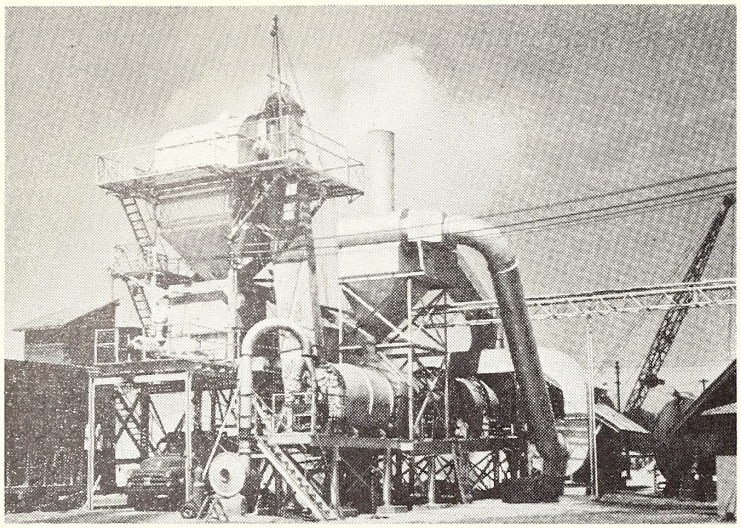
Among the many important contracts handled by Cline in recent years are runways in Pope Air Force Base, $900,000; in Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, $1,500,000, and runways and drainage in Bluthenthal Air Force Base, Wilmington, $3,7000,000; paving, water, sewer, sidewalk and guttering in Wake Forest, $175,000; same operations in Fuquay Springs, $80,000 and similar projects in Raleigh, $1,200,000;paving 13 miles on US 70, Raleigh to Clayton, $540,000; paving on US 1, by-pass north of Raleigh, $560,000; paving seven miles on US 17 in Brunswick county, Grissettown to S. C. line, $165,000; paving 11 miles on NC 24, Cumberland and Sampson county to Big Swamp, $172,000; paving 11 miles on US 701, Clarkton to Whiteville, $236,000.

Franklin Dewey Cline, native of Asheville and a civil engineering graduate of State College, started his paving career as foreman for Robert G. Lassiter & Co. After four or five years he became vice president and general manager of this company and handled projects for it in about ten states from Pennsylvania to Florida and Alabama. When this company was liquidated in 1933, Mr. Cline started his own operations and has been engaged in paving and related work since. He is a member of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, the Carolina and Virginia Asphalt Associations, the Virginia Road Builders Association, is on the State College Committee of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Carolina Country Club.

H. Wolff, native of New York, was with the Robert G. Lassiter firm for 12 years, a revenue agent for five years and with Southern Aggregates for three years, prior to joining Cline in 1942. C. H. Young, electrical engineer, joined Cline in 1941 and handled the firm's REA construction work, later shifting to paving and other construction. Frank Porter, a civil engineering graduate of State College, worked with the State Highway Department and the U. S. Army Engineers at Fort Bragg, before joining Cline in 1947.

THOMPSON-ARTHUR PAVING CO., INC.
Greensboro, N. C.

Thompson-Arthur Paving Co., Inc., 300 Benbow Road, Greensboro, was organized in 1951 by J. W. Thompson and E. S. Arthur and several of their associates to engage in contract construction of highways, streets, and public utilities. This organization of experienced individuals has expanded and extended its operations to the extent that in less than five years it has handled approximately $15,000,000 in



Greensboro Asphalt Plant of Thompson-Arthur Paving Co., Greensboro

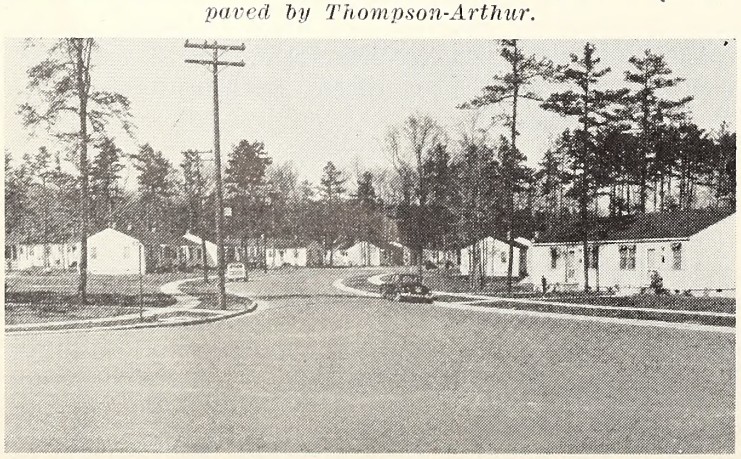
contracts, and last year the contracts handled amounted to about $5,000,000.

Mr. Thompson, Mr. Arthur and other key men associated with them had worked much of the time together for more than 30 years. They had been associated with R. G. Lassiter Co.; Leon Ellis, contractor; Ellis & Cline, contractor; Nello L. Teer, with the earlier Thompson-Arthur Construction Co., and the present Thompson-Arthur Paving Co.

J. W. Thompson is president and E. S. Arthur, secretary and treasurer of the firm. Among the principal individuals in the organization are J. W. Thompson, Jr., in charge of Virginia operations; B. G. Team, handling operation in and around Greensboro; and Blake Thompson, handling operations in the High Point area. Foremen in the organization are experienced in handling various phases of the firm's work and a very small turnover in workers, both skilled and unskilled, has been experienced. The firm has a splendid record for safety and recently was awarded the Safety Flag of the Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. for 600,000-man hours of work in a year without a lost time accident.

The principal portion of the work handled by Thompson-Arthur is within a 100 mile radius of Greensboro and Danville, Va. Probably 70 per cent of the work is in North Carolina and 30 per cent in Virginia. The firm specializes in asphalt construction, concrete curbing and gutter stone basing for municipalities and industrial firms. It operates four asphalt plants, one in Greensboro, one near Gibsonville, and one each in Danville and South Boston, Va.

Section of Summit Avenue in Forest Grove, Greensboro, paved by Thompson-Arthur.



Thompson-Arthur is now engaged in construction of Routes 501 and 15 between Chapel Hill and Durham; has extensive work under contract in Greensboro and High Point and is resurfacing highways in and around South Boston, Va. In recent years the firm resurfaced 30 miles of highway between Greensboro and Asheboro; paved several streets for Greensboro, High Point and Danville, Va.; built about 15 miles of dual lane highway on Route 58 between South Boston and Danville, Va., and handled numbers of other contracts.

Also Subdivision Development—

BLANKENSHIP BROTHERS
Charlotte, N. C.

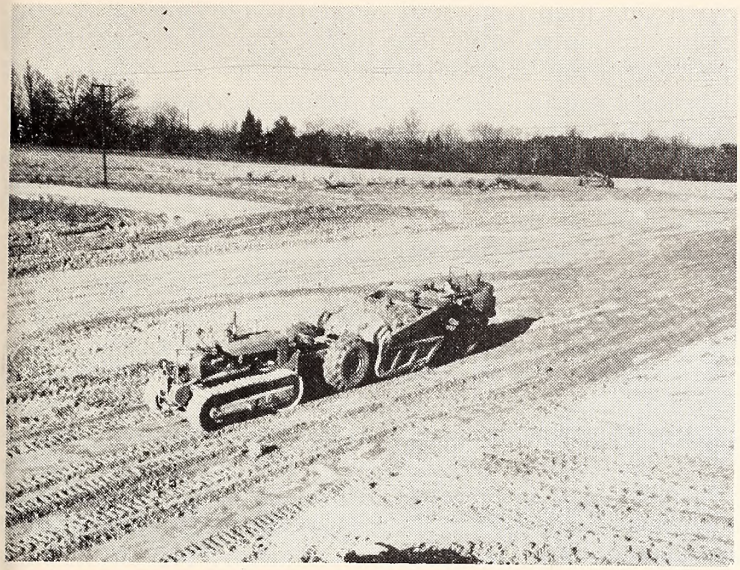
Blankenship Brothers, 4330 York Road, Charlotte, was started in 1928 by Malcolm B. Blankenship with a wagon, a team of mules and a "drag pan". His first $40,000 job was at Southmont. Soon the depression hit, during which the firm was in and out of business. In 1936 the firm again was started by Malcolm Blankenship, and in recent years the business has been expanded until annual contracts range from $750,000 to $1,000,000 and at times reach $1,500,000.

Malcolm Blankenship accumulated several teams and "wheelers" before the depression got him. He would sell one team to feed the others. When he started up again, he added extensive road machinery and continued operations until the draft board was about to get him. When his business was sold to V. P. Loftis, he farmed meanwhile, and then the firm was started as Blankenship Brothers. Joining Malcolm were his brothers, A. V. Blankenship, who continued with the firm for two years until 1947, and Ben M. Blankenship, still a member of the partnership.

The firm engages in grading and paving roads and in developing public utilities, including developments of subdivisions in underground and ground-level operations. Probably 75 per cent of the work done is in North Carolina and the remaining 25 per cent in South Carolina. The bulk of projects the firm handles is as prime contractor on State highway jobs.

Blankenship Brothers is now engaged in handling several important contracts, including grading of about ten miles on the Salisbury by-pass on Highway 29, amounting to about $400,000, and grading and paving about two miles on Route 52 in Stanly County, $182,000. Recently completed is grading for a 9½-mile section on the new Route 21, by-passing Huntersville, Cornelius and Davidson, $150,000; paving two sections of Highway 70 in Orange and Alamance Counties, $700,000; basing and paving a section of Highway 70, ten miles between Statesville and Salisbury, by-passing Cleveland and Barbers Junction, $250,000. The firm has had as much as 50 to 60 miles under construction in South Carolina at times in recent years, including a project near Rock Hill, S. C., and has handled dozens of public utility jobs for the City of Charlotte as well as work for numbers of other municipalities.

The Blankenship brothers are natives of Vincent, Alabama, where they were engaged in dairy farming



Grading on US 29 for Salisbury by-pass, for overpass and Cloverleaf intersection, handled by Blankenship Bros., Charlotte

as they grew up. The family moved to Charlotte in 1919 and at least two of them continued driving milk wagons for the Kirkwood Dairy for a few years; then they started digging house basements and continued farm work during most of the period, including operation of a beef cattle farm off the Concord highway. They recently sold a 200-acre farm, just west of Charlotte, to the Seaboard Railroad. The firm is a member of Carolinas Branch, AGC, and the two brothers, Malcolm and Ben, are members of Baptist churches, Ben serving as assistant superintendent of the Westview Baptist Sunday School. Malcolm Blankenship is a member of the Wild Life Club, the Charlotte Men's Club, Pritchard Memorial Baptist Church and the Elks Club. A. V. Blankenship, a former partner, has operated an engineering and surveying firm in Charlotte since 1933.

Rugged Mountain Grading—

MACON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Franklin, N. C.

Macon Construction Co., was started in 1949 as a partnership with E. J. Whitmire as general manager, who later purchased the interest of his partner and became sole owner. The firm's first equipment was a portable rock crushing plant. Mr. Whitmire added highway construction in 1951 and has since engaged in some building construction. In about seven years of operation Mr. Whitmire has expanded his activities until he now handles contracts amounting to more than $1,000,000 annually, and at present has $2,000,000 in construction under contract.

In the two years after Mr. Whitmire bought his rock crushing plant, he produced 750,000 tons of gravel. When he decided to add highway construction contracts, he employed Arthur Allen Siler, an able and highly efficient construction highway engineer. Since that time the firm has handled numbers of heavy mountain contracts through rugged and virgin territory in Western North Carolina, and has also handled contracts in South Carolina and Georgia.

One of the major mountain contracts handled by the company was five miles on US 321 leading into Blowing Rock. Mr. Whitmire started this project the day after Labor Day, 1951, working through the winter months and at all elevations. He established a camp to bed and feed his workers who continued through all types of weather and completed the project in the next spring on time. Contract price was $600,000.00. The next project was even worse, since it was through a new and rugged area in Graham County to Fontana Dam, with no access roads. The job was handled over the road as it was constructed. This project involved about 7.5 miles, and cost approximately $776,133.94.

One of the most troublesome jobs was rebuilding US 23 from Dillsboro to the Macon County line. Due to the type of soil, frequent slides complicated the work. Only a few weeks ago a huge fill went down the mountain, leaving a gap in the completed highway. This project involved 9.5 miles, and the original contract was for $608,000.00.

Macon Construction Company is now engaged in handling a million dollar relocation job for the U.S. Corps of Engineers at Buford, Ga. The firm has also started work on a $1,244,000 contract on the Blue Ridge Parkway near Cherokee. This is also through wild Indian territory and all equipment is carried in over Indian trails. A camp was established here also.

Since Macon Construction Company started operation, the second rock crushing plant has been purchased and is now operating at Penrose. The firm now owns about $700,000 worth of equipment and employs an average of 100 workers. The annual payroll has increased until it ranges around $450,000. The firm has also entered the building construction field and, among other contracts, recently completed a Physical Education Building for the Macon County Board of Education.

Mr. Whitmire, a native of Transylvania County, had already made a name for himself as teacher of agriculture. He is a 1939 graduate of North Carolina State College in vocational agriculture, and for ten years taught agriculture in the Franklin High School. In 1942 he was designated as a Master Teacher of Agriculture. Mr. Whitmire was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Western Carolina College at Cullowhee in the 1949-53 period, and is now serving a six-year term on this board. He is

Heavy mountain grading on US 321 Lenoir to Blowing Rock handled by Macon Constr. Co., Franklin.



chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Franklin Methodist Church and is a member and past president of the Franklin Rotary Club. He is also president of the Macon County State College Alumni Association, and has been very active for many years in the promotion of baby beef projects of FFA and 4-H Clubs.

A. A. Siler, a native of Franklin County, started in 1923 as a rodman with the State Highway Department, and with two or three breaks continued state work moving up along the line until he became assistant division engineer in the Asheville division, which position he held until 1942. At that time he became associated with W. H. Anderson Construction Co., Asheville, and became a partner in 1944. As such, he became engaged in coal mining in West Virginia, continuing with this company until 1950. In 1951 Mr. Siler joined the Macon Construction Co. He is a member of the North Carolina Society of Engineers.

H. F. RAMSEY CO., INC.
Asheville, N. C.

H. F. Ramsey Co., Inc., Biltmore Station, Asheville, general grading and drainage contracting, was organized and incorporated in September, 1951, by H. F. Ramsey, for about 30 years with the Asheville Contracting Co. with offices in the same building. In its less than five years of operation, the firm has expanded its activities until its gross annual contracts range between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

Probably 80 per cent of the highway grading and drainage work done by this firm is in North Carolina and the remainder in Tennessee. In addition to its grading and drainage activities, the firm erects small structures on highways but sublets any paving included in its contracts. The firm has an authorized capital of $100,000 with $70,000 paid in. It employs an average of 60 workers and at times this number reaches 80. The annual payroll averages around $250,000.

H. F. Ramsey Co. has several important grading and drainage projects under construction. Among these are grading 4.68 miles on US 15 in Durham County, a part of the Durham by-pass, costing about $156,000; about seven miles in Watauga County near Boone, on Route 421, southwest to Foscoe, $336.000; 5.6 miles on US 221 from near Linville to the Watauga County line, $245,000; by-pass at Reidsville, 5.3 miles on US 29, $182,000; and others.

Among the projects completed in recent years are grading and drainage of 10.4 miles on US 70 in Guilford and Alamance, $315,000; 10.68 miles, Burke County from NC 18 in Morganton southeast to a road south of Valdese, $510,000; 3.25 miles on Tennessee, Route 1, near Kingsport, $292,000; in Yancey and Madison Counties, 6.5 miles on US 19 and 23, $323,000; 7.7 miles, rural road in Madison County from Marshall toward Canto, $279,000; Tennessee Route 37, 4.18 miles from Simerly Fork to Uneco County line, $143,000; Tennessee Route 24, 4.8 miles, Panther Springs, to a point west of Bushy Creek, $78,000; 2.6 miles on US 15, part of the Durham by-pass, $191,000.

H. F. Ramsey, a farm boy from Madison County, started in highway work at the bottom of the ladder with the Asheville Contracting Co. He continued with this firm for about 30 years, moving up to construction superintendent. His firm is a member of the Carolinas Branch AGC, and he is a resident of Greene County, Tennessee, where he operates a dairy and beef cattle farm. He is a member of the Methodist Church. His brother, M. G. Ramsey, still lives in Marshall and is vice president and project superintendent of the firm.

H. C. Browning is a native of Orange County, Va., and attended Massey's (Business) College, Richmond, Va. His work has been in business administration and he engaged in construction work in Virginia for 14 years. During World War II he served in the U. S. Infantry, most of the time in the Pacific area and was discharged as Sergeant Major. He was with the Asheville Contracting Co. before joining the Ramsey firm as secretary and treasurer when it was organized. He is a Baptist, a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner.

ASHEVILLE CONTRACTING CO.
Asheville, N. C.

Asheville Contracting Co., Biltmore Station, Asheville, general contracting in grading and drainage for highway construction, was organized in 1936 by W. H. Anderson, who operated as individual owner under the name W. H. Anderson Construction Co. for 18 years and headed the firm until his death in 1950. Baxter H. Taylor, his son-in-law, bought the assets of the firm and now heads the organization. In 1955 the gross contracts handled by the firm amounted to more than $1,000,000.

Baxter H. Taylor had started the Taylor Construction Co. and operated it until 1955. After purchasing the assets of the Asheville Contracting Co., he liquidated his earlier firm. Officers of the corporation are Baxter H. Taylor, president; Sam H. Bushnell, vice president; and Miss Margaret Taylor (no relation), secretary.

Principal work of the Asheville Contracting Co. is in grading and drainage in highway construction, although some paving is handled. Probably 75 per cent of the business handled is in North Carolina, but the firm also handles contracts in Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina. The firm employs an average of 75 to 100 workers and on occasion up to 150 workers. The annual payroll in 1955 was approximately $375,000.

Asheville Contracting Co. has several important projects now in process, including grading and drainage on about 15 miles of US 70 between Morganton and Hickory, the two contracts totaling about $1,500,000; grading, drainage and surfacing are being handled on 12 projects, about 70 miles, for the N. C. Highway Department and United States Forest Service, all in North Carolina, costing about $5,500,000; grading, drainage and surfacing six miles in the relocation of US 19 in Swain County, west of Bryson City, $600,000, and the relocation of 10 miles of US 64 in Cherokee and Clay Counties, $200,000.

Among the contracts completed in recent years are the Canton-Waynesville dual-lane expressway eight miles, $500,000; Baltimore-Washington Expressway, four miles, in Maryland, north of Washington, $650,000; relocation of three miles of Tennessee highway on US 441 between Gatlinsburg and

(Continued on page 41)

Firms Handling Heavy as Well as Building Construction

NOTE—In the prior issue on Building Construction, articles were carried on some firms engaged in both Building Construction and Heavy Construction, including the firms handled in this section. They are included again to bring in their Heavy Construction activities.

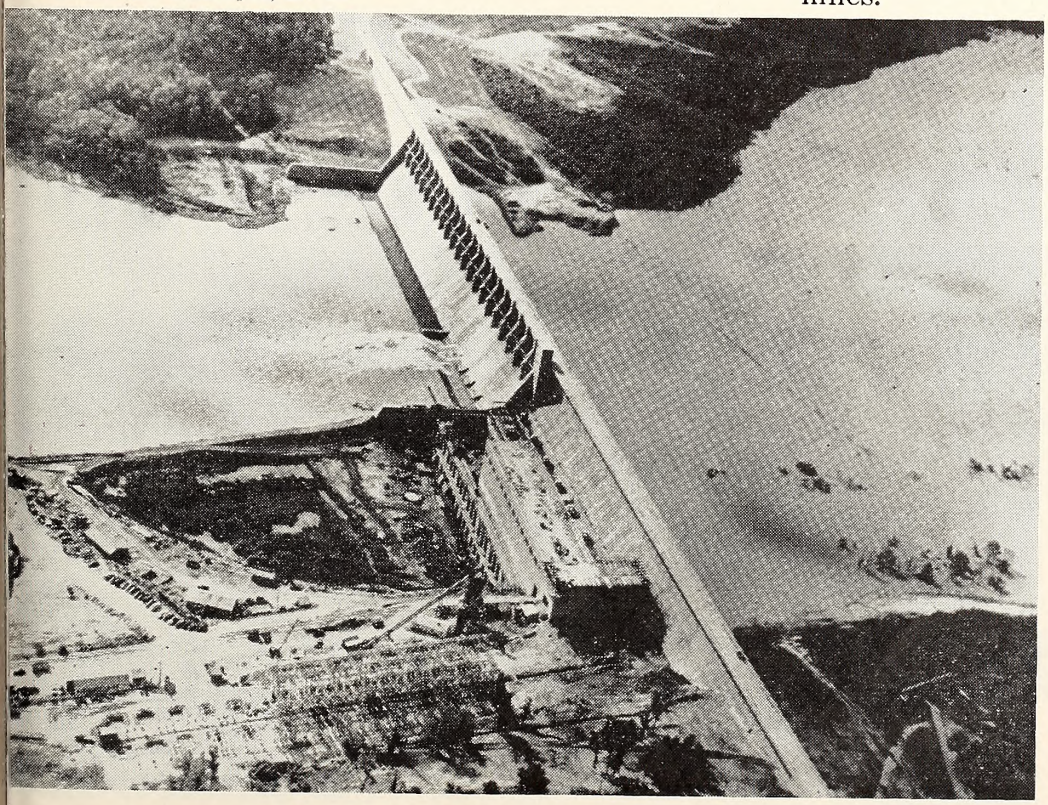
J. A. JONES CONSTRUCTION CO. Charlotte, N. C.

J. A. Jones Construction Co., 209 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, one of the half-dozen largest construction firms in the United States, has engaged in many heavy construction projects on the North American continent, in several South American countries, in Asia and in other parts of the world, in addition to its extensive operations in lighter building construction. In fact, a Jones maxim is "When we get too big to handle a small job we will be too small to handle a big job."

During the war period the Jones Company was asked by the Federal Government to enter a new line of activities—building freight ships. During the period of such construction, the firm built more than 200 freighters. Jones, two or three years ago, built warehouses for the State Ports Authority at Wilmington; and it is interesting to note that the first two ocean-going freighters to dock at the Wilmington dock were built by Jones during World War II.

Another interesting project of the Jones company was construction of the John H. Kerr Dam near Clarksville, Va., and just over the North Carolina line from Henderson and Granville Counties. In fact, approximately one-third of the 117,300 acres covered by this dam are located in North Carolina. This is a multiple use dam on the Roanoke River built for flood control and for electricity for industrial uses.

John H. Kerr Dam near Clarksville, Va. 144 ft. high and 2,785 ft. long built about 3 years ago by J. A. Jones Constr. Co., Charlotte. About one-third of 117,300-acre lake in Henderson and Granville Counties, N. C.



The dam is 144 feet high and 2,785 feet long. The plant includes seven generators capable of producing 204,000 kilowatts of electric power. North Carolina is interested also in developments on and around the lake, producing a recreational area for boating, fishing and related recreational facilities.

As is generally known, the Jones firm did much of the construction work at the AEC, Gaseous Diffusion plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn. It has also constructed many other defense plants including the Hanford Engineer Works, Richland, Wash.; the Morgantown (W. Va.) Ordnance Works; the Raeford (Va.) Arsenal; the Palisades dam and powerhouse near Yellowstone National Park; the Infantry Training Center, Fort Benning, Ga., costing more than $10,000-000; the Climatic Test Hangar at Elgin Air Base, Fla.; the heating plant, warehouses, bachelor officers quarters and fifty 225-man barracks at Fort Bragg; hangar, houses, maintenance facilities at Charleston, (S. C.) Air Force Base; Hoover Dam and reservoir near Columbus, Ohio.

Other North Carolina plants constructed, some of them industrial, but also heavy construction, include the General Electric Distribution Transformer plant, Hickory; grain elevators, Interstate Milling Co., Charlotte; airport terminal building, City of Charlotte, and many others.

Among its other large construction projects the Jones firm built the Rayonier Pulp Mill, Jesup, Ga.; the America Cyanamid Fortier plant, New Orleans; the Montag Brothers plant, Atlanta; the G. E. Receiving Tube Plant, Owensboro, Ky; the Mississippi Products plant, Jackson, Miss.; Water Treatment Plant, Columbus, Ohio (in process) ; the Old Hickory Lock and Dam, Nashville, Tenn.; the Wolf Creek Dam, Jamestown, Ky.; the concrete stadium, Georgia Institute of Technology; Ohio Turnpike, 18.4 miles.

One of the interesting projects handled by Jones in South America was the Bucoy-Palmira Pipe Line in Ecuador. This six-inch petroleum line extends 45 miles from the Coastal area up into the Andes Mountains, 9,700 feet (almost two miles high). This line required three pumping stations at intervals to raise petroleum to the top. Numbers of other heavy projects, including paving and water power developments, have been handled by the firm in several South and Central American countries and in Iraq in Asia.

J. A. Jones Construction Co. continues to maintain its principal office in Charlotte, but has several branch and field offices located at strategic points near heavy construction projects. These offices are located in Atlanta; Shreveport, La.; Columbus, Ohio; Nashville, Tenn.;

Seattle, Wash.; and New York City in the United States. Foreign offices are located at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and San Salvador, El Salvador, both in South America, and in Baghdad, Iraq.

James Addison Jones, a Davidson County boy, walked from his home near Lexington to Charlotte in 1888 and started work as a brick layer's helper at 25 cents a day. In 1894 he formed his own company —destined to become one of the largest construction firms in the Nation. In 1912 he was joined by his son, Edwin L. Jones, and another son, Raymond Jones, started full-time work in 1915. Mr. Jones died in 1950, and earlier the same year Raymond Jones died. That left Edwin Jones, of the original father-son team to head the firm. Two other brothers and now two grandsons of the founder are officers in the company.

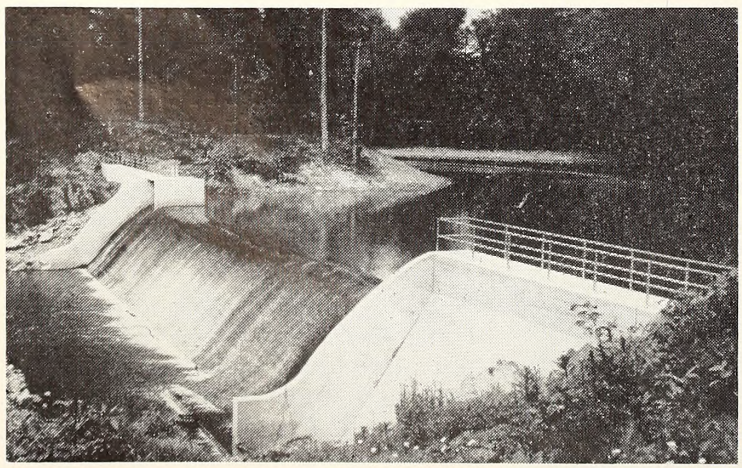
The Jones officers include Edwin L. Jones, president; Edwin L. Jones, Jr., secretary; John S. Stafford, treasurer; and Emil J. Kratt, H. V. Appen, J. P. Caldwell, Paul S. Jones, Robert S. Jones, Harold Newton, A. L. Pauls, H. M. Wheeler and S. C. Pugh, vice presidents; J. Frank Hodges, James C. Overcash, C. H. Graham, W. H. McWhirter, L. E. McReynolds, E. F. Biggs and Paul Swanson, assistant vice presidents; Raymond A. Jones, Jr., vice president and assistant secretary; J. J. Haynie, D. Barton Betts, George A. Watson, E. E. Denny, J. T. Bourn, C. Mitchell Albright, Harold R. Olson, H. S. Allen and George H. Buchanan, assistant secretaries; and William C. Daniels, Jr., assistant treasurer.

WM. MUIRHEAD CONSTRUCTION CO.
Durham, N. C.

Wm. Muirhead Construction Co., East Trinity Avenue, Durham, organized in 1924 by William Muirhead, is engaged in both heavy construction and in building construction. Heavy construction probably accounts for a fair per cent of the total which ranges around $4,500,000 a year.

A few of the important contracts in process and completed in recent years in heavy construction are a new contract for the Swift Creek water project for the City of Raleigh; a project of four bridges on US 70, the Durham by-pass, and another project of four other bridges now in process on the Oxford leg of the Durham by-pass; railroad underpass in Burlington on Old Route 70; water dam on Eno River for the Town of Hillsboro; curbing, gutters and street work for the Town of Oxford.

The Muirhead firm operates an asphalt plant in Durham which supplies asphalt for the firm's own highway and street surfacing and also supplies other contractors, operating within a 50-mile radius of Durham.



Hillsboro water supply dam on Eno River built by Wm. Muirhead Construction Co. of ready-mixed concrete supplied by Contractors Supply Co., both of Durham.

Expanding Highway Work—

T. A. LOVING AND CO.
Goldsboro, N. C.

T. A. Loving and Co., Wachovia Bank Building, Goldsboro, is engaged in Heavy Construction, as well as the so-called lighter construction, such as industrial, commercial and institutional work. Probably 30 per cent, or some $2,000,000 worth of its annual contracts, is in Heavy Construction.

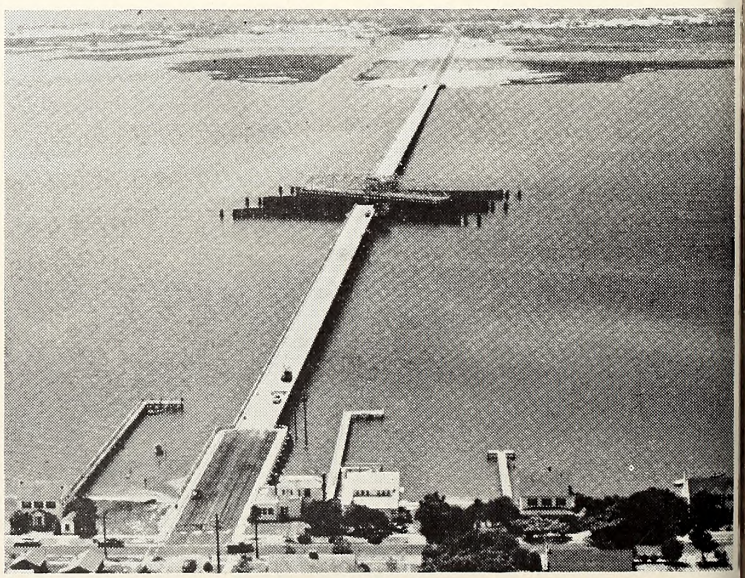
Most of the Loving Heavy Construction contracts through the years have been in bridge construction which has been handled by John Loving, senior vice president. Some other Heavy Construction has been handled particularly at Army, Navy and Air Force camps.

However, Raymond A. Bryan, president, announced last June that the Loving firm had purchased the activities in Raleigh and Wake County of the F. D. Cline Paving Co. of Raleigh. In this transfer Loving took over contracts then being handled by Cline, and is completing these contracts and bidding on other projects. These operations are being carried on as the Asphalt Division of the Loving company, with headquarters in Raleigh and with F. D. Cline, Jr., as manager.

George R. Goodwin, Sr., Raleigh, a Loving vice president and in charge of the firm's Utilities Department, has general supervision over this Asphalt Division, as well as the ready-mixed concrete operations of the firm in Fayetteville, Fort Bragg and in Goldsboro.

In 1950 the Loving firm erected the buildings at the port terminal in Morehead City for the State Ports Authority at a cost of around $1,898,000. Other contracts handled since that time include the Car-

(Continued on page 41)



Morehead City-Atlantic Beach bridge over Bogue Sound and Intracoastal Waterway built at cost of $1,500,000 by T. A. Loving Co., Goldsboro.

Large Electric Power Plants Completed and to be Built

North Carolina electric power producing companies are stretching efforts in erection of new plants to keep even or just ahead of the increasing demand for electric power for expanding North Carolina industries. Since World War II, when most construction was halted, the utilities firms have gone ahead, spending many millions of dollars to provide power and lighting current.

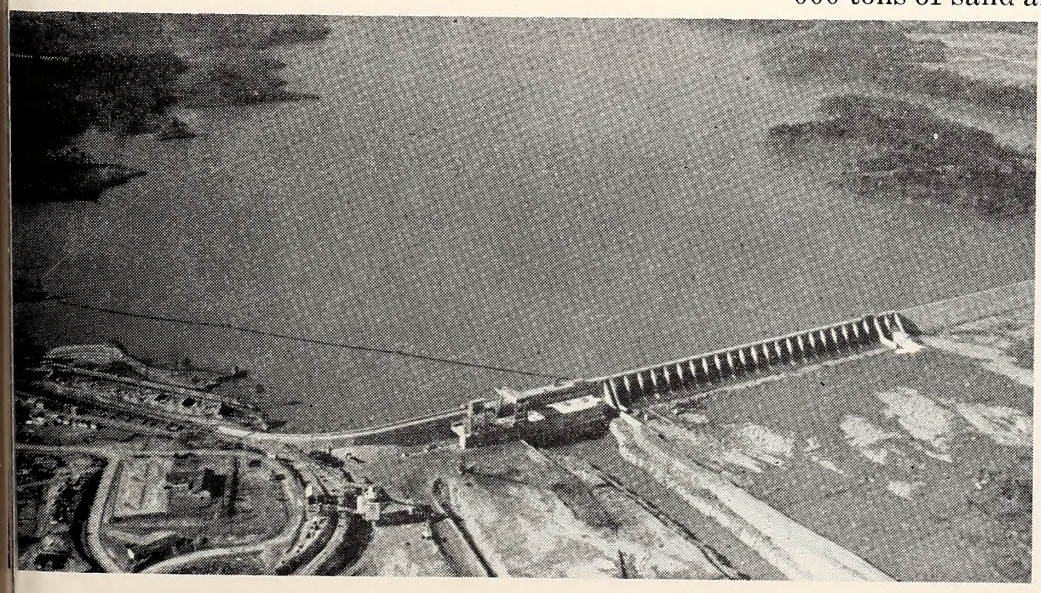
Estimates are that last year from $80,000,000 to $90,000,000 were spent in building new plants, providing high voltage transmission lines and in developing and expanding distribution systems. Indications are that this year that figure will reach $100,000,000, since the larger companies have announced greater expansion programs, not only for this year, but for several years to come.

Last year the large Virginia Electric & Power Co. hydroelectric plant at Roanoke Rapids on the Roanoke River was completed and placed in operation, costing $32,000,000. Carolina Power & Light Co. has spent about $163,000,000 in the past 10 years, is spending about $8,000,000 this year and has a $65,000,000 program for the next three years. Plants at Goldsboro, Lumberton, Wilmington and at Moncure are involved.

Duke Power Co. has invested about $320,000,000 in plants and facilities since World War II and plans call for expenditure of $10,000,000 a year for several years to come. Presently, Duke is engaged in building two sections of Plant Allen, near Belmont, which will cost $41,000,000 and plans three other units which will take the entire cost to about $100,000,000. Carolina Aluminum Co., Badin, has asked permission to build another power dam on the Yadkin River to cost around $14,000,000, for use at its Badin smelting plant.

Nantahala Power & Light Co., in half a dozen far western N. C. counties, continues to add dams on mountain streams, small and close together, to turn power generated by the swift downhill streams into electricity for the small industries and for lighting purposes in the area.

Aerial view of VEPCO dam and part of Lake Roanoke Rapids. Dam is 3,050 ft. long and produces 4,900-acre lake. Station site and tailrace were blasted from rock. Total project cost $32,000,000.



VIRGINIA ELECTRIC & POWER CO.
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

The Roanoke Rapids hydro-electric development of Virginia Electric & Power Co. (Vepco), the largest hydro development ever made in Northeastern North Carolina, includes a dam and generating station capable of producing 100,000 kilowatts and costing $32,000,000. This project was dedicated April 4, 1956, in exercises which included an address by Governor Luther H. Hodges and important Vepco officials and a tour of inspection of the new development.

Engineering and construction of the dam and station were handled by Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., with Charles T. Main, as associate engineers. Work on the dam and the generating station was started in the last half of 1953. The coffer dam, turning the Roanoke River from its normal bed, was started September 1, 1953. The dam, based in granite, much of which had to be blasted out for the foundation, is 90 feet high and 3,050 feet (more than half-a-mile) long. The Roanoke Rapids Lake, impounded waters of the Roanoke River, covers 4,900 acres and has a shore line of 47 miles—ideal for sports and recreational developments. The dam of concrete has 23 adjustable spillways. The tailrace was blasted from solid rock and is 1½ miles long, eighty feet wide and 45 feet deep. This part of the project alone cost $5,000,000.

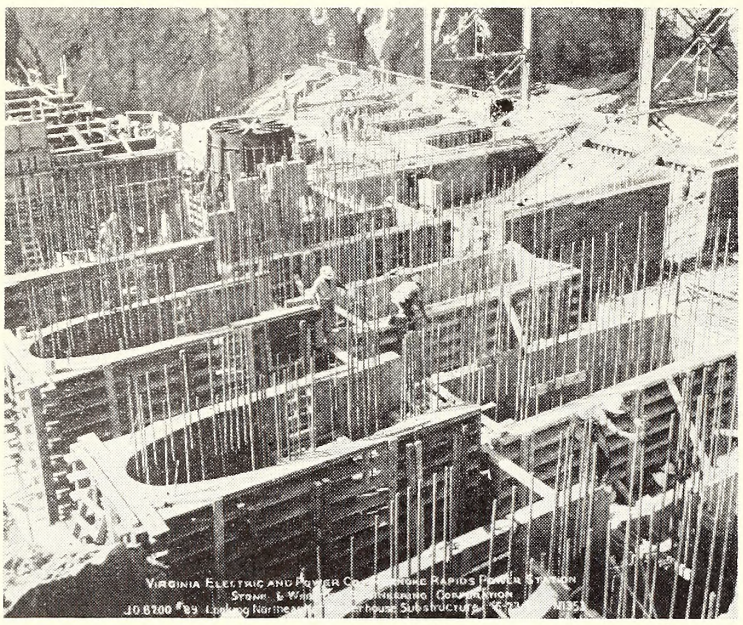
The generating station also was blasted from rock, based in a 70 x 230 feet excavation. This plant contains four generators, each capable of producing 25,000 kilowatts.

Clearing the 4,900 acres covered by the Lake was done at a cost of almost $1,000,000. Before the area was covered, specialists went over the ground thoroughly, finding arrowheads, pipes, pottery and other items, indicating that the land had been used for many years by Indians. Construction of the dam and the generating plant required two years and nine months for completion, and the lake started filling June 24, 1955.

In construction of this huge dam and powerhouse, contractors used 300,000 tons of crushed stone, 120,000 tons of sand and 800,000 bags of cement. During the construction, 1200 regular employees were on the job, 400 on each of three shifts around the clock. The work utilized 7,500,000 man hours, and the total local payroll was between $12,000,000 and $14,000,000. The peak day of pouring concrete was August 7, 1954, when 2017 cubic yards were poured and the peak day of employment was October 6, 1954, when 1,681 workers were on the job.

This is Vepco's first major hydraulic plant. The company operates eight steam plants making up a total of 1,225,000 kilowatts.

Vepco supplies electricity for about 18 northeastern North



Work on powerhouse substructure of VEPCO hydro-electric plant at Roanoke Rapids.

Carolina counties, bounded generally on the west and south by Halifax, Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde and Dare counties. The Roanoke Rapids plant will supply power and light over a large area of the state for many years to come. This area is badly in need of industrial development for which power is now available. The area supplied is expected to develop steadily and soundly in the years to come. This is one of the important areas of the State in which Governor Hodges' Small Industries Corporation is expected to function extensively.

The Roanoke Rapids station is in the center of an area historic in industrial and transportation development. Many years ago a canal was dug around the Great Falls in order to permit small boats to transport produce up and down the river. It was near this point that four of the early North Carolina railroads converged at nearby Weldon—the Wilmington and Weldon, the Raleigh and Gaston and the lines to Norfolk and Petersburg. At Roanoke Rapids three important textile mills now owned by J. P. Stevens & Co. were established years ago, and here are operated large pulp and paper mills.

The site was acquired by Vepco in the early 1920's from the Roanoke Rapids Power Co. A small power plant on the canal in the site has been operated for many years, producing 5,000 kilowatts. This station has now been discontinued.

At the celebration dedicating the electric power development, with Governor Hodges as principal speaker, a bronze facsimile of a plaque to be later placed on the station, was unveiled by Donald C. Barnes, chairman of the Vepco board of directors, memorializing Jack G. Holtzclaw, president of Vepco for 26 years, who died last December 13, as finishing touches were being given the new station. He was largely responsible for this development. Ernest H. Will, president of the company, welcomed the more than 3,500 guests attending. Among thei were other important officials and individuals of North Carolina and Virginia, including company officials.

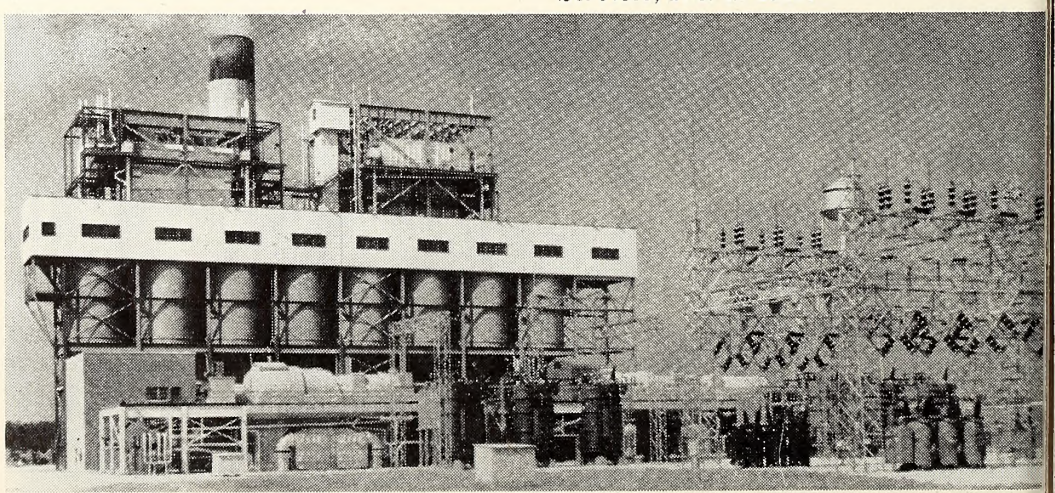
Ray H. Goodmon, vice president of Vepco's Carolina Division for the last nine years, was master of ceremonies. Mr. Goodmon, native of Columbia, S. C., attended Vanderbilt University and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He was in Army service and received the Purple Heart twice for wounds in Belgium and France. Soon after his return he joined Vepco in Roanoke Rapids as a timekeeper, later becoming sales manager; and in 1932 he was transferred to Williamston as manager of the new district in that area. He became vice president in 1947. He has been active in civic, church and other affairs and is vice chairman of the Williamston School Board. Mr. Goodmon is a member and past president of the Williamston Kiwanis Club, Past Master of the Masonic Lodge, for five years was president of the Williamston Ball Club and has been president of the Coastal Plain League for 18 years.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.
Raleigh, N. C.

Ebasco Services, Inc., 2 Rector Street, New York City, a far flung engineering and construction firm, has erected seven giant generating plants in the past seven years in the long-range program of the Carolina Power & Light Co. (CP&L), Raleigh, which has spent in generator construction, transmission lines and distribution systems, approximately $163,000,000 in the past ten years. CP&L is spending $20,000,000 this year in enlarging its Cape Fear plant at Moncure and other projects and plans spending $115,000,000 in expansion in the next five years.

CP&L has four major steam power plants in North Carolina located at Moncure, Lumberton, Wilmington and Goldsboro, all of which have been a part of the expansion and enlarging program since World War II. The Moncure station had four units constructed during the 1923-43 period. Unit No. 5 will be completed this year, and work has started on Unit No. 6. The first of the post war developments was an addition to the Lumberton steam plant in 1949, and the third unit was completed there in 1952. The three generators have a capacity of 154,00 kilowatts

Louis V. Sutton Steam Electric Station of Carolina Power & Light Co., near Wilmington, completed by Ebsco Services, Inc. in 1955.



The Louis V. Sutton Steam plant, near Wilmington, was started with one unit in 1954. Another unit was added in 1955, giving this plant a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts. Near Goldsboro a unit was built in 1951 and another in 1952, these two units producing 132,000 kilowatts. When the Moncure plant is completed this year, CP&L will have available capacity of approximately 1,500,000 horsepower, about three times its capability ten years ago. When in full operation, these four steam plants will employ staffs of about 250 men, and the annual payroll will approach $1,000,000. These are in addition to line and substation crews which erect and maintain a network of high voltage lines from generating plant throughout the territory served.

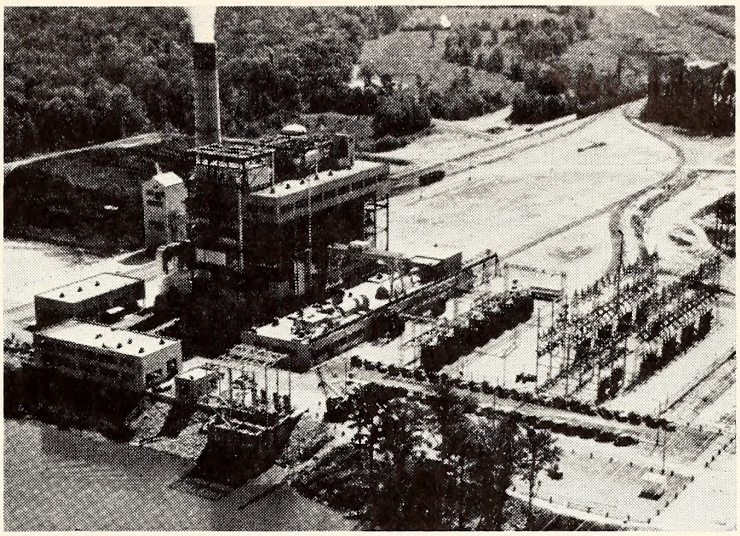
Ebasco Services, engineering and contracting firm in all of the CP&L generator construction work in this State, was organized in 1905 primarily for designing and constructing electric generating plants. Since 1942 the firm has also handled extensive construction work for numbers of other industries. In its more than 50 years of operation, it has served more than 900 clients and has a staff of 1600 specialists. In the utility field it has designed 256 generating stations in 33 states and 24 foreign countries, which have a generating capacity of 15,000,000 kilowatts and cost $2,000,000,000 in plant engineering and construction.

Officers of Ebasco Services include George G. Walker, chairman of the board; F. C. Gardner, president; and Kemp W. Reece, executive vice president. It is interesting to note that two of the top officials are natives of North Carolina and graduates of North Carolina State College. They are F. C. Gardner, native of Rocky Mount, president; and Kemp W. Reece, native of Mount Airy, executive vice president.

Carolina Power & Light Company, Raleigh, operating in North Carolina and South Carolina, was organized in 1908 and furnished electric current to 1,147 customers in Raleigh, Sanford and Jonesboro and a few Fayetteville mills. At that time it operated a 3,300 horsepower plant at Buckhorn Falls, and operated a small hydro-electric plant at Milburnie under a lease arrangement. It also had small steam plants at Raleigh and Sanford. In 1911 a CP&L subsidiary built a 3,300 horsepower hydro-electric plant on the Pee Dee River near Lilesville, and a year later connected this with its system.

The original CP&L in April, 1926 merged with several firms to form the new CP&L. These included Yadkin River Power Co., The Carolina Power Co., The Asheville Power & Light Co., and The Pigeon River Power Co. By the end of 1927 the combined company was serving 63,000 electric customers and its operating revenues reached about $8,000,000. In 1928 the Tillery Hydro-Electric Plant started operation on the Pee Dee River near Mt. Gilead, and two years later the Walters Hydro-Electric Plant on the Pigeon River was completed. The next two units to be added were steam generation at Moncure on the upper Cape Fear River. One started in 1942 and the other in 1943.

An interesting development in connection with the Pigeon River plant was redirecting this stream for several miles and channeling the water through a tunnel 6.3 miles long and 14 ft. in diameter. The dam on Pigeon River was 12 miles upstream from the powerhouse as the river flows, but only six miles above in a direct line. This plant had a gross head of 861 feet from the top of the dam to the end of the tunnel at the powerhouse, for many years the highest head of water in the Nation.



Goldsboro Steam Electric 132,000 kilowatt plant of CP&L, designed and built by Ebsco Services, Inc.

In addition to the steam and hydro plants noted above, CP&L has one steam plant, The Elk Mountain plant on the French Broad River six miles down stream from Asheville, and several other small hydro-electric plants. These include Carbonton on Deep River; Eury on Little River near Troy; Locksville on Deep River near Moncure; Marshall on French Broad River near Marshall; and Weaver on the French Broad River near Elk Mountain station.

Carolina Power & Light now serves 375,000 customers in an area of 30,000 sq. miles located in Central and Southeastern North Carolina, an area surrounding Asheville and an extensive area in upper South Carolina.

Louis V. Sutton has been president of the company for 23 years. Other officers are: W. H. Weatherspoon, vice-president and general counsel; H. B. Robinson, vice-president and general manager; J. C. Richert, Jr., C. S. Walters, S. P. Vecker and A. E. Jones, vice-presidents; C. J. Curry, secretary; W. L. Yoder and R. S. Mallison, assistant secretaries; R. B. Carpenter, treasurer; H. T. Buchanan and H. I. Seeley, assistant treasurers.

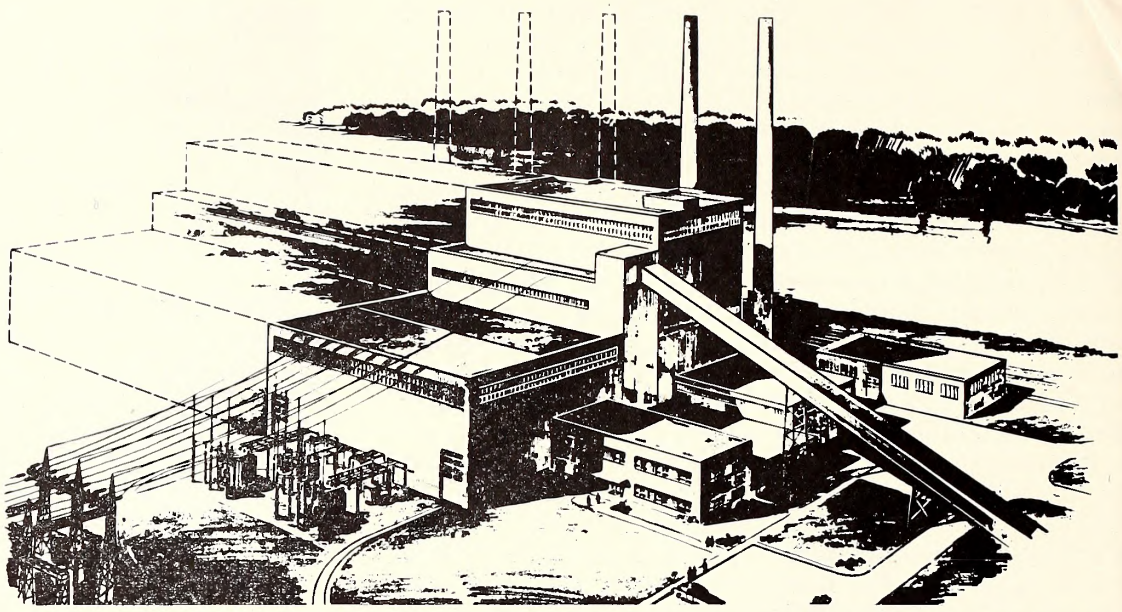
DUKE POWER COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

Plant Allen, located near Belmont in Gaston County on the Catawba River, is the latest and one of the largest steam power development plants to be announced by Duke Power Co., Charlotte. This plant, now under construction, will consist of two generating units, each producing 175,000 kilowatts, and with substation facilities, will cost approximately $41,000,000.

Later plans of the company provide for the addition of three more units which, with the two to be built now, will produce 1,000,000 kilowatts and will cost about $100,000,000. The first unit is due to be completed in June 1957, and the second unit will be started immediately afterwards. This will form one

of the largest construction projects in the southeast.

Plant Allen will operate with steam pressure of 2,400 pounds and steam temperature of 1,050 degrees F. with reheat to 1,000 degrees—as high as any in use in power generation today. Instead of being constructed of brick, the plant sidings will be largely of fluted aluminum and the stacks will be on the ground instead of at the top of the building. Water will be secured from the Catawba River, and a canal will discharge the cooling water into the nearby South Fork River.



Drawing of Plant Allen of Duke Power Co. at Belmont showing two units under construction and outlined three others to be erected later. These five steam electric units will cost about $100,000,000.

Plant Allen is named for George G. Allen, native of Warren County and for some 30 years president of the Duke Power Co., now chairman of its board of directors. He was also chairman of the Duke Endowment during this period. This plant, with its two 350,000 kilowatts generator capacity, will bring the total generating capacity of the Duke Power Co. to 2,500,000 kilowatts and an increase of 15 per cent over the present capacity. During the past decade, since the end of the War, Duke has invested around $320,000,000 in plant construction and in transmission and distribution systems. Present plans call for the expenditure of $10,000,000 a year in generating plants and transmission lines for a number of years.

Duke Power Co. was founded in 1904 by James B. Duke, operating for several years as the Southern Public Utilities Co. In its earlier days, Duke Power Co. developed a number of hydro-electric power plants; but in recent years only steam plants have been constructed. Eight steam plants are in operation and now produce more than 90 per cent of the power distributed. Also in the earlier days, practically all of the power produced was used in operating textile plants, and Duke power is still used in turning 4090 of the spindles in the United States.

However, in the last ten years, use of this power has been expanded and now is used in the production of electronics, carbon products, lithium processing, chemical manufacturing and in a number of other industrial and commercial activities. Because of the large number of electric plants established along the Catawba River in the earlier years, this river is still said to be "The most completely electrified in the World." Duke power is distributed over a 20,000 square-mile area, largely in the Piedmont sections of North and South Carolina, which area is also known as one of the greatest industrial centers in the world.

Duke Power chemists and physicists have for some time been studying techniques in nuclear power generation, giving promise of nuclear power in the production of electricity in North Carolina before many years.

Site on Catawba River near Belmont of plant Allen of Duke Power Co.



CAROLINA ALUMINUM CO.
Badin, N. C.

Carolina Aluminum Co., Badin, a subsidiary of Aluminum Co. of America, filed an application February 6 with the Federal Power Commission for permission to erect a hydro-electric power plant on the Yadkin River, near the northern corners of Stanly and Montgomery Counties, near where Highway 49 crosses the Yadkin. If this permission is granted, the company proposes to erect a dam and build a generating plant which will produce 40,000 kilowatts and will cost approximately $14,000,000.

This projected development, J. B. Holmes, vice president of the company and works manager of the Badin smelter announces, will be part of a $34,000,000 development program, including about $20,000,000 for major improvements and development at the Badin Works. The new development is known officially as the Yadkin project, and the location is designated as the Tucker Town area. This is for comple-

ion of a 3-mile stretch of the Yadkin River in the Badin area at which Carolina Aluminum already has three big dams and generating plants. These are High Rock, producing 33,000 kilowatts; Yadkin Falls, producing 20,000 kilowatts; and the Narrows plant, 81,200 kilowatts. All of this power is used in smelting aluminum at the Badin Works, except at times this company interchanges power with other North Carolina utilities firms.

While the dam will be between Stanly and Montgomery Counties, part of the water will cover corners of Davidson and Rowan Counties. The proposed dam is to be 1200 feet long and 80 feet wide and will create a lake covering 2,500 acres and will be nine miles in length. The dam will be about eight miles upstream from Badin and located between Badin Lake and High Rock Lake. The powerhouse will contain three 18,300 horsepower turbines directly connected with three 13,333 kilowatt generators. The new plant will give the company a total capacity of 174,500 kilowatts.



Site on Yadkin River at which Carolina Aluminum Co. seeks permission to build a dam and power plant costing $14,000,000.

While Mr. Holmes announces that the new plant will allow extensive increase in the production of aluminum, it will not necessarily mean an increase in employment at the Badin Works. However, it will mean more steady employment for the people at Badin. Although the Badin plant is one of the oldest of Alcoa's seven smelting plants, it is the smallest. Carolina Aluminum has plans for starting this development as soon as authorization is received.

John Bennett Holmes, native of Rigway, Penna., is a B.S. graduate of the University of Wisconsin. In his younger days he was a surveyor, draftsman, designer and mining engineer. After graduation he became production supervisor of Alcoa Massena Works, Massena, N. Y., later becoming assistant works manager, then works manager at Alcoa Niagara Works, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Still later, he was works manager at Burlington, N. J. and at Jones Mill, Ark. In 1946 Mr. Holmes was made works manager of Carolina Aluminum Co., at Badin, and in 1950 became vice president and is also a director of this company. He is a trustee and member of the executive committee of Stanly County Hospital, Albemarle; member of the Electrochemical Society, an Episcopalian and has held memberships in Lions, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs.

NANTAHALA POWER & LIGHT CO.
Franklin, N. C.

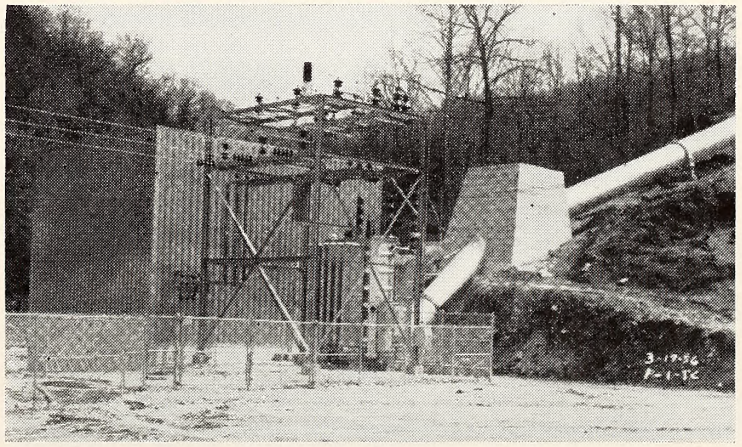
Nantahala Power & Light Co., Franklin, furnishing light and power to half-a-dozen far-western North Carolina counties, has increased many-fold in production, transmission and distribution in the past 5 years. Although not among the larger of the State's power companies, Nantahala has many points of unusual interest, including new types of rock-clay dams, close-knit dams on swift mountain streams, use of pipe lines and mountain tunnels to transport water and the highest head of water in the Eastern United States.

Nantahala started in Robbinsville in 1929 with 86 customers, a figure now expanded to 11,503 in Jackson, Macon, Swain, Graham and parts of Cherokee and Clay Counties. Its earlier hydro-electric plants, all small, were the Mission plant in Clay County, the Bryson plant in Swain County, and the Franklin plant in Macon County, with combined installed capacity of 3,820 kilowatts (KWs).

The big expansion program started in 1940. Since that time seven additional powerhouses have been constructed, fed by water accumulated in about a dozen dams, large and small, adding more than 95,000 KWs. During the period since 1941, the power consumption of its customers in western North Carolina has increased eight-fold. Total capacity now is close to 100,000 KWs.

The Harrison Construction Co., Pittsburgh, Penna., constructed the three developments on the

Tennessee Creek powerhouse and switchyard of Nantahala Power & Light Co., constructed in 1955 and showing pipes from higher up dams.



East Fork of the Tuckasegee River, which were the most recently completed. The Morrison-Knudson Co., Inc., of Boise, Idaho, constructed the Thorpe plant in 1940-41, and the Utah Construction Co., of Ogden, Utah, built the Nantahala plant during 1940-42. The smaller projects were constructed by Nantahala's own forces.

Last year in May, Nantahala put in service the Tennessee Creek plant on the East Fork of Tuckasegee River with Wolf Creek and Tennessee Creek as feeders. This completed a line of dams, one after the other, for about 9½ miles on these swift mountain streams. This project included two novel dams, one on Wolf Creek, the other on East Fork. These dams are built of native stone for the main rock fill and upstream blanket, with a fine local clay forming the impervious water seal. The Wolf Creek dam has a maximum height of 180 ft and contains 514,000 cubic yards of rock and clay. The East Fork dam has a maximum height of 140 ft and contains 237,000 cubic yards of rock and clay. The two lakes cover about 215 acres.

The powerhouse, converting the water power into electricity, is at the confluence of Wolf Creek and East Fork, and the water is conveyed almost 1½ miles, 7,272 ft, through solid rock tunnels and pipe lines. Descending pipe lines, ranging from ten to four feet in diameter, carry the water downgrade from the tunnels to the powerhouse to provide a gross head of 520 ft. This powerhouse produces 10,800 KWs.

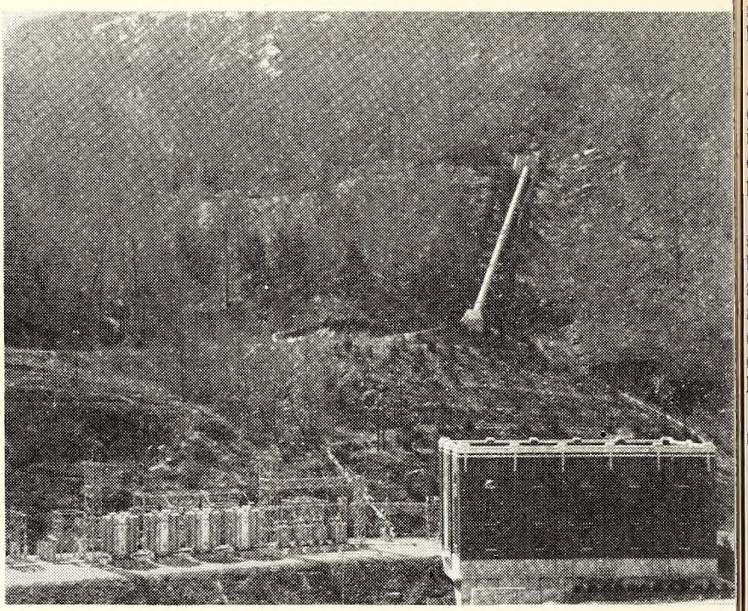
The Bear Creek project, completed in March, 1954, consists of an earth-rock dam 215 ft high and contains 888,000 cubic yards of rock and earth. The lake covers 476 acres. The water reaches the power plant through a tunnel 1,484 ft long, and the plant produces 9,000 kilowatts from a gross head of 230 ft.

The Cedar Cliff project, completed in August, 1952, is two miles upstream from the confluence of East Fork and West Fork of the Tuckasegee River. The dam is 165 ft high, contains 557,000 cubic yards of earth and rock, and the lake covers 121 acres. The water is carried 1,152 ft through tunnels and pipes to the powerhouse which has a capacity of 6,375 kilowatts.

The Thorpe plant, on West Fork at Glenville in Jackson County, is one of the most interesting of the Nantahala projects. It is named for J. E. S. Thorpe, who headed the company for several years and lived at Franklin. The development has the highest gross head of any dam in Eastern America, 1,207 ft. The water from this dam passes through three miles of tunnel to reach the powerhouse. Not far away is the Tuckasegee plant, also on the West Fork, with a gross head of 120 ft. The powerhouse produces 3,000 KWs.

Down stream face of rock-earth back creek dam of Nantahala Power & Light Co. supplying power in far western N. C. mountains.





Nantahala's Thorpe powerhouse and switchyard showing big pipe carrying water through solid rock tunnel in the mountain.

The largest, and one of the most interesting of the Nantahala projects, is the Nantahala dam in Macon County. The water in this project comes from the Nantahala River and from small streams which are diverted by means of small dams into pipes, one from each dam, forming a net work which converge into an exposed larger pipe between two tunnel portals. About five miles of pipes and tunnels carry the water from the main Nantahala dam to the powerhouse to produce a gross head of 1,008 ft. The power plant has a capacity of 43,200 KWs. The Queens Creek, with a 999 foot head and producing 1,440 kilowatts, and the Franklin plant, with the lowest gross head, 27 ft, are also in Macon County.

Nantahala proudly boasts that 95 per cent of the homes in its area of service are electrified. It supplies only a few large industries, the largest of which is the Mead Corporation, a paper plant at Sylva; it also furnishes power for several saw mills, furniture factories and textile mills.

John M. Archer, Jr., is president of Nantahala; H. H. Gnuse, Jr., vice president; and C. H. Bolton, secretary-treasurer. The company has an average employment of 148 with an annual payroll of $635,000.

STEPS TAKEN IN RALEIGH TO ORGANIZE THE NORTH CAROLINA WELDING SOCIETY

Steps toward organizing the North Carolina Welding Society have been moving forward since the pre-organizational meeting held in Raleigh April 24 at the call of Prof. R. L. Cope, of the Department of Industrial Engineering of N. C. State College, acting in behalf of the Activation Committee of the American Welding Society.

Professor Cope was named acting chairman at this meeting. Other acting officers named are G. W. Wilson, treasurer, and W. C. Rankin, secretary. At that meeting it was announced 40 had indicated desire for membership and that 60 would be required to organize the group, which would become a section

of the American Engineering Society. Previously, members have been affiliated with the Virginia Society.

At the May 18 meeting Henry J. Stetina, field engineer, American Institute of Steel Construction, was the speaker, discussing the subject "Welding as Applied to Structural Steel in Buildings and Bridges". Additional attendants were present at the second meeting and more names were added to the prospective list of charter members.

Professor Cope pointed out that provision is made in the society for five types of members, including sustaining members, supporting members, full members, associate members and student members. Eligible for membership are engineers, architects and designers, as well as welding operators. The objective of the organization is "to further the art and science of welding and its allied application throughout North Carolina".

The activation dinner meeting for organization of the North Carolina section has been tentatively set for June 8 or 15.

ASHEVILLE CONTRACTING CO.

(Continued from page 32)

Knoxville, $350,000; and numbers of other smaller contracts.

W. H. Anderson, native of Mars Hill, attended the University of North Carolina and worked for the N. C. Highway Department. He was a sub-contractor with Arundel Corporation, Baltimore, in grading 7½ miles of highway from New Found Gap to Clingman's Dome in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. He also handled grading in the construction of the Blue Ridge Parkway in half a dozen counties in North Carolina and South Carolina, handled grading for the Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western Railways in several states. Mr. Anderson was a director of the State Trust Company, Hendersonville, of the Aston Park Hospital, Asheville, and of the former Carolina Road Builders Association. He was a member of the N. C. Examining Board for Contractors, of the Asheville and Hendersonville Country Club, and was well known as a philanthropist. He was a breeder of fine horses and operated breeding stables on his farm, Mar-Beth-Top, near Springfield, Ky. His firm operated as the W. H. Anderson Construction Co. from 1918 to 1936.

Baxter H. Taylor, a native of Asheville, attended the University of North Carolina and was sales promotion manager in the Detroit area for five or six years. He served in the U. S. Navy two and one-half years, largely on merchant ships and was released as a Lieutenant. He worked with the Asheville Construction Co. for several years, both before and after his military service, until he organized the Taylor Construction Co. in 1949, liquidating this firm when he bought the assets of the Asheville Contracting Co. last year. His firm is a member of the Carolinas Branch, AGC. He is a member of the Asheville Country Club, the Elks and was formerly active in Jaycee work.

Sam H. Bushnell, native of Waynesville, is an A.B. graduate in accounting of the State University in 1935. He worked in construction with the N. C. Highway Department for five years and was with Nello L. Teer in general supervision and estimating for 12 years. He was an officer of Alexander Paving Co., Asheville, for three years before joining Asheville Contracting Co. and becoming vice president.

T. A. LOVING & CO.

(Continued from page 34)

teret County bridge connecting Morehead City and Atlantic Beach, $1,378,000; Operations Hangars, Camp Lejeune, $1,659,000; bridge across the Intercoastal Waterway, Camp Lejeune, $708,000; Carter Glass Memorial Bridge over the James River at Lynchburg, Va., $764,000.

In process now is the Manteo-Manns Harbor Bridge over the Croatan Sound, three miles long and exceeding $3,000,000 in cost. This project is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Other Heavy Construction contracts handled by Loving in past years were the Cape Fear River Bridge at Fayetteville, $224,000; the Albemarle Sound Bridge at Mackeys Ferry, six miles long and costing $361,000; the Twenty-seventh Avenue Bridge, Miami, Fla., $256,000; the Pettus Bridge over the Alabama River at Selma, $681,000; the Cocoa, Fla., bridge over Indian River, $303,000; the New River Bridge at Pearisburg, Va., $414,000; the Halifax River Bridge at Scotland Neck, $340,000; the Westham Bridge over the James River at Richmond, Va., $1,165,000; the Port Orange and Sea Breeze Basin Bridge over Halifax River, Daytona, Fla., $1,179,000.

The Loving firm is now engaged in erecting housing facilities at Smith Lake Field, Fort Bragg, and a project at Pope Field. This firm has done extensive work on various Army, Navy and Marine Corps forts and camps in past years. These include a $40,000,000 construction job in 1940 when Fort Bragg was enlarged, sub-contractors handling parts of the projects. Another was a four-year construction contract at Cherry Point, costing $60,000,000. This was a joint venture handled under the name of T. A. Loving Co. and Associates in conjunction with Thompson Electric Co., Raleigh; Albemarle Plumbing and Heating Co., Nello L. Teer Co., Durham, and West Construction Co. of Tennessee.

Note—Johnson and Geddes, Fayetteville, handled in Building Construction issue, is also engaged in Heavy Construction, particularly highways.

SOME FIRMS OMITTED

When Heavy Construction was selected as the subject for this issue, conferences were held with association and other officials familiar with Heavy Construction activities in North Carolina.

Largely on the basis of numbers of employees, a list of the larger firms in the State was prepared to be represented by special articles.

Heavy Construction contractors in this list were contacted, usually in person, although top officials were missed in a few instances. In most cases information on these firms was secured and articles prepared and returned to officials for correction and approval. Most of the firms omitted are those which failed to return approved copies by press time. Those given opportunity to be included and omitted for various reasons follow:

R. H. Bouligny Inc., Charlotte.
T. L. Dysard & Son, Statesville.
Stackhouse Construction Co, Goldsboro.
Concrete Supply Co. Inc, Charlotte.
Brawley Construction Co., Charlotte.
Reed & Abee Inc., Asheville.
Boyd & Goforth Inc., Charlotte.
Lambeth Construction Co., Greensboro.
Floyd S. Pike Electrical Contractor, Inc., Mount Airy.
T. B. Lewis & Son, Greensboro.
A. V. Blankenship, Charlotte.

Many Firms Build High-Voltage Power-Telephone Lines

L. W. ROUTH CONSTRUCTION CO.
Greensboro, N. C.

L. W. Routh Construction Co., Warehouse Ave., O.R.D., Greensboro, was started in 1945 by L. W. Routh as individual owner. Activities at that time started with a capital of $4,000, included power line pole setting. The firm developed into all types of outside power line construction and later began telephone line construction. The firm now, with operations in several states, has expanded its activities until the gross annual amount of its contracts has reached around $2,500,000.

After this type of operation for about two years, Mr. Routh incorporated his firm under its present name, with Mr. Routh as president and treasurer; C. W. Wright, vice president; and J. T. Tharpe, secretary. Present officers are L. W. Routh, president; Williard A. Saintsing and A. B. Creed, vice presidents; W. D. Poole, vice president and manager of General Utilities Services, Inc., stationed in Richmond, Va.; and Ernest Eichhorn, secretary-treasurer. These are the directors and principal owners of the stock in the corporation. The firm has an authorized capital of $100,000 and has developed capital assets of about $180,000.

Probably half of the Routh firm's operations are in North Carolina, concentrated largely in the Piedmont area, but it also operates in Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky. The firm handles all types of power line construction for power companies and municipal power systems. A subsidiary firm, General Utilities Services, Inc., organized in 1951, handles telephone construction and maintenance for telephone companies and rural cooperative organizations. The Routh Service and Supply Corporation is another subsidiary firm operating as a holding company.

The Routh firm is now engaged in installing a new street lighting system in Greensboro for the Duke Power Co. It is also re-building the Electric Distribution plant for the City of Rock Hill, S. C., at the cost of about $500,000. Various crews are handling other projects in North Carolina, Virginia and other states.

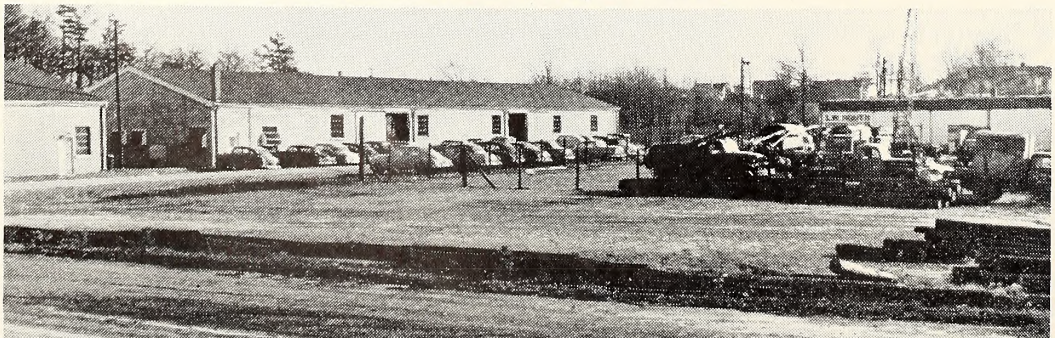
Among the projects completed in recent years are a telephone system for the Tri-County Telephone Cooperative, Inc., centering in Belhaven, which cost approximately $150,000; the Citizens Telephone Cooperative, Floyd, Va., costing $175,000, and the firm has handled numbers of power line construction projects for Duke Power Co., Carolina Power & Light Co., Appalachian Power & Light Co., Virginia Electric Power Co., and numbers of other companies in this State, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. Ben Hill is superintendent of the Duke Power Co. construction work.

L. W. Routh, a native of Randolph County, attended the State University and worked for Duke Power Co. as purchasing agent and salesman for 16 years before starting his own firm in 1945. Mr. Routh is a member and former director of the Greensboro Kiwanis Club, an official and teacher of Grace Methodist Church, president of the Greater Greensboro Methodist Men's Fellowship Club, Southeastern representative of the Wycliffe Bible Translators, Inc., has been active in Boy Scout work, a director of the Greensboro YMCA, member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is an Odd Fellow.



LINEMAN TRAINING CENTER—Five power and telephone line construction contractors have maintained a training center for linemen on High Rock Lake for seven years. This group, including L. W. Routh Construction Co., Greensboro; Floyd S. Pike Construction Co., Mt. Airy; F. A. Tucker Co., Charlotte; Delta Electric Co., Charlotte; and W. C. Ballenger Construction Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; have an investment of about $50,000 in buildings, equipment and supplies. New employees of these firms are given an intensive two-weeks training course at this camp, and older employees are given refresher courses from time to time. Shown in the picture, left to right, are Mullis and Kimball, with Delta, L. W. Routh, Floyd S. Pike and H. E. Carter, the latter of Duke Power Co.

Office and plant of L. W. Routh Construction Co., Greensboro.



Pioneer in High Voltage Work—

BRYANT ELECTRIC REPAIR CO., INC.
Gastonia, N. C.

Bryant Electric Repair Co., Inc., 607-9 East Franklin Avenue, Gastonia, electrical maintenance and repair firm, using the motto, "Your Electrical Servant," was organized and incorporated in 1930 by Charles K. Bryant and continues as a family-owned firm. In its 26 years of operation, the firm has developed the business until its gross annual contracts reached $625,000 in 1955; and the firm has set its sights for $1,000,000 in 1956.

For many years Charles K. Bryant was president, treasurer and general manager, with his wife, Mrs. Mary B. Bryant, as vice president (inactive), and Charles K. Bryant, Jr., as secretary. In recent years Mr. Bryant has eased out of the management but continues an active interest and supervision of the firm as chairman of the board. Other present officers are Charles K. Bryant, Jr., president; Harry M. Bryant, vice president and general manager; Richard J. Bryant, treasurer; and Mrs. Mary B. Newell, the founder's daughter, of Charlotte, is secretary, partially inactive. Among key personnel is W. E. Hunter, a professional engineer, manager of the Engineering and Construction Division. Charles Bryant, Jr., also heads the Shop Division.

Bryant Electric Repair Co. started out in the maintenance and repair field, including rewinding electrical equipment and as industrial agent for Westinghouse. During the World War II period, the firm moved into construction and does extensive installation work. It now handles any type of electrical installation. Probably 75 per cent of the company's business is handled in North Carolina, 20 per cent in South Carolina, and the remainder in Georgia and Tennessee. The firm employs an average of about 75 workers, a number which at times reaches around 100. The annual payroll in 1955 was approximately $250,000.

Something like 50 per cent of the Bryant Construction and repair work is in the textile industry, although the firm is spreading out and handling work for various other manufacturing industries. Its specialties are industrial power and lighting, distribution systems and planning and erecting sub-stations. The firm is now making plans to become one of the construction pioneers in the new field of high voltage plant distribution for electricity as it has been a pioneer in other electrical fields.

One of the important jobs handled recently was converting Lincolnton's electrical distribution system from 2,100 to 4,600 volts and the firm is handling a similar job in Newton. Still another big and important job was the recent wiring of a complicated machine for a new electronically controlled safety tension gum-dripping unit now in operation in Firestone's Gastonia plant.

Bryant has several important contracts now in process, including wiring the Celanese building in Charlotte at a cost of approximately $100,000; wiring the National Guard Armory in Charlotte, $10,000; converting the distribution system in Newton, $70,000; and others.

Contracts that have been completed in recent years include installation of an underground distribution system for State Hospital, Morganton, $40,000; wiring pumps of Valdese water system, $32,000; several contracts for Dayton Rubber Co., Waynesville, totaling $30,000; projects around Gastonia, including erection of sub-station at Rex Mills, $50,000; relighting South Fork Manufacturing Co., Belmont, $25,000; installing electrical part of air conditioning for A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Co., $10,000; wiring Duplan Building, Burnsville, $125,000; installing three and one-fourth miles of mercury vapor lighting in Gastonia, $60,000.

Bryant Supply Co., Inc., started in 1947 to handle electrical supplies for the industry, is a partially owned and closely related firm. Wholesale and retail supply houses are operated in Gastonia and in Statesville and Hickory. This firm has about 40 employees, an annual payroll of around $150,000 and its gross sales reach $1,500,000.

Charles K. Bryant, Sr., native of Iredell County, attended school only seven years and started work on trolley cars for Duke Power Co. in Charlotte. He also wired houses and then was shop manager for duPont in Hopewell, Va., during World War I. He went to Gastonia in 1919 and became part owner of Micheal & Bivins Co., operating the firm's maintenance and repair department. In 1930 he bought this department and started his own firm. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and an ardent member and past president of the Gastonia Rotary Club, an active director of the Gaston Technical Institute, president for several years of the Piedmont Council of Boy Scouts, a member of the First Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and an Elk. Mr. Bryant represented Gaston County in the last three sessions of the N. C. Assembly.

Charles K. Bryant, Jr., was born in Petersburg, Va., while his parents lived there and took electrical Engineering at N. C. State and Clemson College, S. C. During World War II he was in the Army in overseas service and was discharged as a Second Lieutenant. He is interested in youth activities, especially sports for teenagers; an organizer and former director of the Gaston County unit of Civil Defense, a member of the Rotary Club, the First A. R. P. Church, the American Legion, the Elks and the Eagles.

Harry M. Bryant is a native of Gastonia, studied business administration at Carolina and was in the Army Air Corps for three years, serving in the European Theater. He returned to the firm in 1945. Harry Bryant is a director of the Gastonia Merchants Association, the Gaston County Negro Hospital, and the Gaston Country Club. He is a member of the First A. R. P. Church, the Lions Club, the American Legion, a York Rite Mason, a Shriner, an Elk and an Eagle. Richard J. Bryant is an A.B. graduate in business administration from Carolina, a member of the A. R. P. Church, the Gaston Country Club, the Elks and the Eagles. Hugh Bryant is a sophomore at Davidson College and plans to join the firm later.

WEEKS & ANDREWS CONSTRUCTION CO.

Asheboro, N. C.

Weeks & Andrews Construction Co., 209 Stedman Building, Asheboro, was organized January 1, 1946,

(Continued on page 58)

Fleet of trucks with wire stringing equipment owned by Weeks & Andrews Construction Co., Asheboro.



Large Firms Engage in Constructing Municipal Utilities

LEE CONSTRUCTION CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

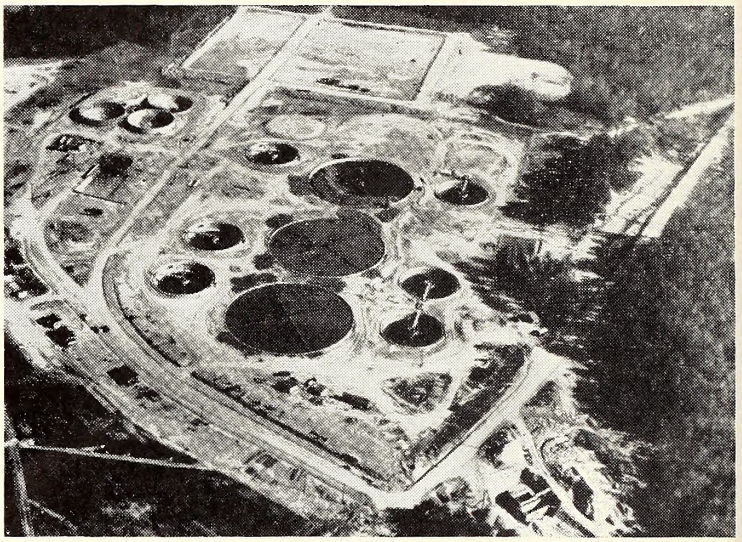
Lee Construction Co., 311 W. Worthington Avenue, Charlotte, was organized and incorporated in 1938 by A. C. Lee. This firm was an outgrowth of the W. S. Lee Engineering Corp., which did much work developing the power plants for the Duke Power Co. on the Catawba River. The gross annual contracts handled by this firm have ranged for a number of years between $2,000,000 and $4,000,000.

A. C. Lee, head of the firm, a civil engineer, has continued his engineering activities and for the past 20 years has handled the entire construction program at Duke University as consulting engineer. The larger part of this firm's operations have been in the engineering and construction of municipal plants, specializing in water filtration and sewage disposal facilities for municipalities and industries, including plant building, mechanical and pipe line work.

Lee Construction Co. enjoys a splendid reputation of reliability and co-operation with its clients and engineering firms for whom it has worked, and attributes its success to the personal supervision given to each project. It has managed to handle four or five large projects and numbers of smaller projects at the same time during the course of its operation. The firm employs an average of around 175 employees, a figure which at times reaches 250. The annual payroll ranges from $350,000 to $400,000.

W. S. Lee, Jr. joined the firm about the time it was organized and was vice president from 1938 to 1940. D. F. Noyes was made a vice president of the company upon becoming active and served as such until 1951 when he retired. W. F. Lee, son of the founder, was associated with the company off and on and during his early school days and joined the firm on a full time basis in 1948.

The Lee Construction Co. was reorganized in 1951, A. C. Lee continuing as president and treasurer; W. F. Lee was elected as vice president and secretary and at the same time W. W. Tolleson, who had many previous years with the company, was elected a vice president. F. B. Fitch, Jr., who has given many faithful years service to the company, presently heads the firm's engineering and estimating departments. J. A. Barrus has been office manager and assistant purchasing agent for four years.

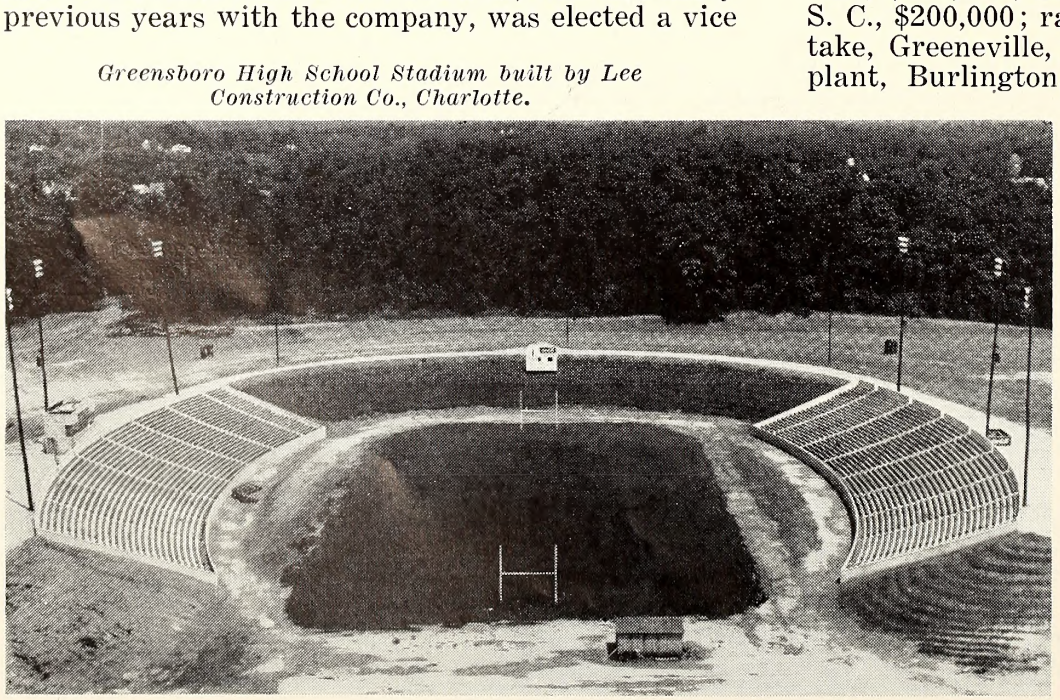


Drawing of Walnut Creek Sewage Treatment Plant for city of Raleigh, now being built by Lee Construction Co., Wm. C. Olson & Associates, Raleigh, Consulting Engineers.

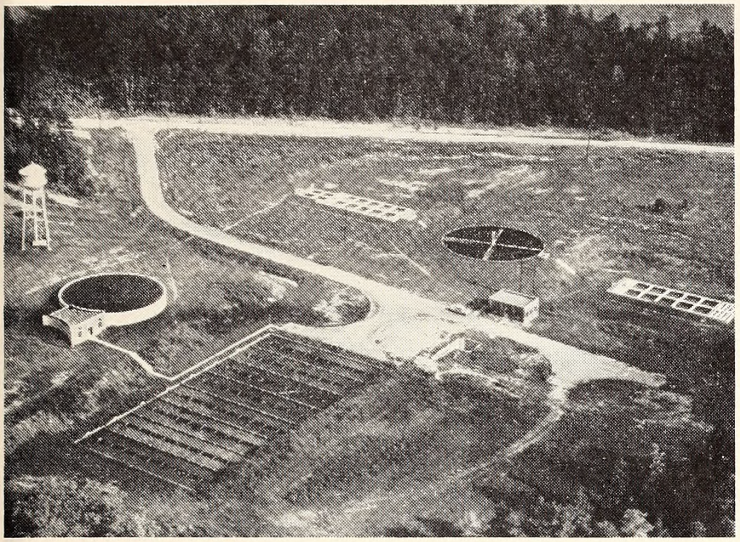
Important construction projects now in process include the Walnut Creek Sewage Treatment Plant for the City of Raleigh, costing about $1,765,000; a water filtration plant for the City of Greensboro, $760,000; water filtration plant additions, Rocky Mount, $750,000; Concord, $110,000; Rock Hill, S. C., $275,000; with other smaller contracts.

Among contracts handled in recent and prior years are the recently completed clear water reservoir for Burlington, $280,000; water and sewage disposal facilities for General Electric Capacitator Plant, Irmo, near Columbia, S. C., $205,000; sewage disposal plant, Swift Refinery, Charlotte, $25,000; filtration plant additions, Mount Airy, $340,000; Thomasville, $400,000; Shelby $750,000; and Spartanburg, S. C., $200,000; raw water pumping station and intake, Greeneville, Tenn., $220,000; sewage disposal plant, Burlington, $400,000; manufacturing plant addition to Baxter, Kelly & Faust, Inc., Stoneville, $225,000; raw water pumping station, City of Salisbury, $150,000; water filtration plant addition, Orangeburg, S. C., $300,000; concrete stadium for the City of Greensboro, $125,000; Grove Stadium at Wake Forest College; Carolina Power & Light hydro-electric plant addition at Moncure; and hydro-electric plant at Buzzard Roost, Greenwood, S. C.

Greensboro High School Stadium built by Lee Construction Co., Charlotte.



A. C. Lee, native of Anderson County, S. C., is an engineering graduate of Clemson College and continued his civil engineering studies at Cornell University for two years. When construction started at Duke University, the



Sewage Treatment Plant, Burlington, Lee Construction Co. general contractor and Wm. C. Olson and Associates, consulting engineers.

Duke Construction Co. was organized to handle this work and he became vice president and chief engineer, supervising the construction of all of the buildings on the campus. He lived in Durham from 1927 to 1933. He then returned to the W. S. Lee Engineering Corp. in Charlotte, which developed the power plants for Duke Power Co. on the Catawba River. When W. S. Lee died, he succeeded him as president and changed the name to Lee Engineering Corp. in 1938. Mr. Lee is a member of numbers of engineering organizations and of Myers Park Presbyterian Church.

W. F. Lee, native of Anderson, S. C., lived in Durham and Charlotte and is a graduate in civil engineering at Clemson College after attending Duke University for two years. During World War II, he was in the U. S. Navy Civil Engineering Corps and served in the Construction Battalion for the Normandy Invasion. He was also a member of the Public Works Staff at the Norfolk Navy Ship Yard and was released in 1946 as a Lieutenant. He is a member of the Charlotte Country Club, the Charlotte City Club, the Piedmont Club of Charlotte and the Myers Park Presbyterian Church.

Airport and Highway Work—

GILBERT ENGINEERING CO., INC.
Statesville, N. C.

Gilbert Engineering Co., Inc., 438 South Meeting Street, Statesville, was organized and incorporated in Hendersonville in 1926 by John N. Gilbert, W. J. Reusing and W. L. Gilbert. Two years later the charter was changed and the firm moved to Statesville, native home of the owners. In this 30-year period, the company has expanded its operations and extended its area of activity until gross annual contracts now average around $2,500,000.

Present officers of the company are John N. Gilbert, president; W. L. Gilbert, vice president (inactive); and Paul L. Gilbert, secretary and treasurer. Key men in the organization include Harry A. Gilbert and Graham C. Goodman, bookkeeping and office managers; J. S. Evans, Jr., chief engineer; Bryan W. Chesson and E. S. Byers, civil engineers; Edison Willis, Huitt R. Miller, C. H. Oswalt, Fred J. Oswalt, H. C. Hartness and Jones F. Lumsden, construction superintendents.

Gilbert Engineering Co. is primarily a contracting firm engaged in construction of water purifying plants, sewage disposal plants, water and sewer systems, dams for municipal waterworks and fish dams, airports, highway construction with asphalt and concrete surfacing and industrial buildings. Probably 90 per cent of the operations are in North Carolina, the firm handling several contracts in Virginia and South Carolina. Employment averages around 125 and during peaks of heavy construction reaches 175. The average annual payroll is around $1,000,000.

The firm operates two concrete plants under direction of Lee Turner, located in Statesville and at Newton, in which its own concrete is produced and concrete is sold to other firms for commercial purposes. One asphalt plant is operated on US 70 near the Catawba River in Iredell County and the firm also produces aggregates for its own use and for sale.

Gilbert Engineering has several important projects now in process. Among these are a water and sewer distribution system for the City of Lenoir, costing about $800,000; sewage treatment plant, City of Morganton, $450,000; addition to water distribution plant and sewage disposal plant, City of Monroe, $250,000; paving ten miles on US Highway 421 in Wilkes County, $500,000.

Among projects handled in recent years have been grading for municipal airport, Charlottesville, Va., $350,000, and for Hickory, $250,000; grading and construction of Southern Screw Co. plant, Statesville, $1,000,000; J. C. Penney warehouse, Statesville, $1,500,000; Robertson Chemical Corporation plant, Statesville, $250,000.

All of the members of the Gilbert family are natives of Statesville. John N. Gilbert, head and principal founder of the firm, is a B.S. graduate in civil engineering from the State University. He started private practice as a civil engineer in Statesville soon after his graduation in 1924, practiced in Florida for a period and in Hendersonville for about two years before organizing his firm in 1926. Two years later he moved the firm to Statesville. Mr. Gilbert is a director of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, a former Kiwanian, a member of the Statesville Country Club, a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church and a Mason.

Paul L. Gilbert, a brother, is a B.S. graduate in civil engineering, UNC 1931, a former Rotarian, former deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, a member of the Statesville Country Club and a Mason. W. L. Gilbert, their father, now inactive, was an elder and clerk of sessions of the First Presbyterian Church for a number of years while active and is a Mason.

Municipal Projects, Two—

C. M. ALLEN & COMPANY, INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

C. M. Allen & Company, Inc., 3825 South Boulevard, Charlotte, was organized and incorporated as a construction firm in mid-1945 by C. M. Allen and associates. This firm has extended and expanded its operations in special and mill construction, municipal improvements and transmission lines until

its gross annual volume ranges from $500,000 to $600,000.

The Allen firm handles probably 40 per cent of its construction work in North Carolina, the remainder in four other states, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia. Chief operations are in utility work, water and sewer development, telephone and power lines and conduits. Probably 75 per cent of the work done in recent years has been for Southern Bell in negotiated contracts in the Charlotte area and the Gastonia area consisting of five counties. During the past two years the Allen firm has completed about 600 miles of rural telephone lines in Davie County, costing approximately $350,000; in Surry County, $100,000; and in Watauga County, $70,000.

In recent years C. M. Allen has handled a water and sewer project on Franklin Avenue in Gastonia, costing about $75,000; Siler City sewer works, costing about $125,000; a contract for Southern Bell in Memphis, Tenn., $100,000; and numerous others. The firm employs from 100 to 200 workers and the annual payroll ranges from $300,000 to $350,000.

When C. M. Allen & Co. was incorporated in 1945, C. M. Allen was president; V. L. Allen, vice president; and H. L. Estridge, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Allen has continued as president and is also treasurer and general manager and other present officers are L. W. Harkey, vice president, and Mrs. Anne B. Seavers, secretary. Mr. Allen, Mr. Harkey, W. R. Allen and H. W. Williams are directors of the corporation. Authorized capital is still $50,000 and the firm has developed capital assets of $185,000.

C. M. Allen, a native of Gaston County, worked for the engineering firm of Tucker & Laxton as construction superintendent for eight years and for Harrison & Wright Co., special construction contractor, for 19 years as construction superintendent, before starting his own firm. He is a member of the Better Business Bureau of Charlotte, of Myers Park Presbyterian Church and is a Mason and a Shriner.

N. E. BREWER COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

N. E. Brewer Co., 187 Fayetteville Street, Winston-Salem, was organized and incorporated in 1940 by N. E. Brewer as a prime contractor in utilities construction, including water and sewer lines, pumping stations and similar developments. The firm has expanded its operations in the Winston-Salem area until its contracts on the average exceed $1,000,000 annually.

The Brewer firm was the outgrowth of Brewer Heating & Engineering Co., Inc., organized by G. E. Brewer and operated as a plumbing and heating firm until 1940 when G. E. Brewer retired. The new firm was organized by his son, N. E. Brewer, who is president, treasurer and general manager, and J. M. Boyer is secretary.

N. E. Brewer Co. operates largely in the Winston-Salem area, but handles contracts in other sections of the State. The firm employs an average of about 100 workers, a figure which reaches as high as 200 workers while several heavy contracts are in progress. The annual payroll ranges from $250,000 to $300,000.

The Brewer firm recently completed a two-year job at the new Wake Forest College at Reynolda, near Winston-Salem, at a cost approximating $550,000. This included concrete steam tunnels, storm drainage and water and sewer lines. Another important contract continuing for a year was construction of fire lines and water distribution system at the Sunny Point Army Terminal near Southport at a contract price of about $470,000.

At present this firm is engaged in several important projects, including construction of a sewer outfall for the City of Winston-Salem, costing about $130,000; water and sewer facilities for Happy Hill Gardens, a housing project in Winston-Salem, $65,000; a pumping station for the City of Whiteville, $40,000; and sewer outfall for the City of Hickory, $255,000.

N. E. (Mike) Brewer is a native of East Bend in Yadkin County and was with his father in heating and plumbing work until he organized his own company in 1940. His firm is a member of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, and he is a member of the Winston-Salem Lions Club, a past president of the Winston-Salem Shrine Club and therefore, a Mason and a Shriner; is a member of the Twin City Club, the Pine Brook Country Club, a member of the Christ Moravian Church and a Pythian.

Large Ready-Mixed and In-Transit Concrete Firms in State

Note—Ready-mixed and in-transit concrete firms were to be used in the Building Construction issue of this publication. However, most of the concrete mixing firms supply highway, street and bridge building contractors and other heavy construction contractors, as well as building contractors. Therefore, it was decided to use such firms in this Heavy Construction issue.

New Pre-Stressed Process—

CONCRETE MATERIALS, INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

Concrete Materials, Inc., 123 Creosote Road, Charlotte, with plants on both the North and South edges of Charlotte, was organized and incorporated in 1953. In addition to producing ready-mixed concrete this firm is also producing new products in North Carolina—pre-cast blocks and pre-cast and pre-stressed beams, columns and slabs ready for placement in buildings. Although only three years old, Concrete Materials has already expanded its operations until its gross annual business is in excess of $2,000,000.

R. O. Evans, president and treasurer, and Pete Verna, vice president and secretary, are the moving forces behind this novel and successful venture. The firm supplies ready-mixed concrete and mixed-in-transit concrete for Charlotte and surrounding area. In its pre-cast and pre-stressed concrete products, it covers an area embraced in a 200-mile radius from Charlotte. Over 95 per cent of the work so far has been in North Carolina, but eventually the firm will produce for jobs in South Carolina and Virginia.

From the nature of its products, Concrete Materials has a vast supply of heavy equipment and machinery. The plant and equipment includes numbers

of giant cranes for moving heavy columns, beams and slabs to heavy trucks and placing them in position for buildings. The firm also operates 20 ready-mixed concrete trucks. About 75 workers are employed normally, a figure which sometimes reaches as high as 125. The annual payroll is in excess of $200,000.

Manufacturing the pre-cast and pre-stressed concrete products is an interesting process. Steel wire cables are stretched through the molds and the soft concrete is poured around them. When the concrete solidifies, the stretched steel wire cables are sheared off at the ends and tend to contract to their original length. This produces a strong compact piece of concrete. Girders are cast up to 45 ft. long and 30 inches thick. The various beams, columns and slabs are welded together by angle iron inserts in the concrete. The surface is frequently varied as desired, particularly for floors, by including colored marble chips which are embedded in the concrete. This process is described as aggregate transfer, and the concrete has the appearance and much of the quality of granite.

Concrete Materials handles both ready-mixed and pre-stressed concrete for the Ordnance Missile (Nike) Plant at Charlotte, a contract amounting to about $50,000. Other buildings for which the firm is presently supplying concrete materials are the P&N Railroad warehouse, Charlotte, pre-stressed concrete, $50,000; Westgate Shopping Center, Asheville, pre-stressed concrete, $150,000; Sandoz Chemical plant, Charlotte, pre-stressed concrete, $30,000; the Charlotte Public Library, Charlotte, both kinds of concrete, $100,000; and the Ronson Aircraft Division plant, Charlotte, both kinds of concrete, $75,000.

The Charlotte Auditorium-Coliseum is one of the interesting buildings for which this firm pre-cast and pre-stressed concrete for the walls and for seats. For the Auditorium, 420 panels for the exterior walls were supplied. A large contract recently completed was the Charlotte Bonded Warehouse, for which both types of concrete were supplied at a cost of $150,000.

R. O. Evans, native of Ashton, Mo., attended business college at Chillicothe, Mo., and studied engineering at the University of Chicago. Both before and after World War II he was employed as Purchasing Agent, Corps of Engineers, in St. Louis and during the war was Procurement Director for Okinawa Engineer District for two years. After the war he was purchasing agent for four years for J. A. Jones Construction Co. until he and Mr. Verna organized Concrete Materials, Inc. in 1953. He is a member of Dilworth Methodist Church and of the Kiwanis Club of Mecklenburg.

Peter J. Verna, Jr., native of Philadelphia is a graduate of West Philadelphia Catholic High School for Boys. During World War II he studied under the U. S. Navy V-12 program, 1943-45, at Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y., graduating with the B.S. degree in Civil Engineering in 1946. Two years later, in 1948, he graduated from Cornell with the M.S. degree in Engineering, majoring in Sanitary Engineering and minor in Structural Engineering. Between college work he was employed by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. in San Francisco, Calif. as Structural Engineer and while studying for his M.S. degree he was instructor in the Testing Materials Laboratory at Cornell. In 1948-52 he was employed by J. N. Pease & Co., Charlotte, as Sanitary and Structural Designer and Construction Supervisor, joining Mr. Evans in organizing Concrete Materials in January, 1953.

W. E. LINTHICUM & SON, INC.
High Point, N. C.

W. E. Linthicum & Son, 406 Tomlinson Street, High Point, grading and ready-mixed concrete contractor, was organized in 1898 by W. E. Linthicum, individual operator. The firm is now in its third generation of Linthicum operations and has developed until its gross annual contracts reach approximately $1,000,000.

When W. E. Linthicum, a High Point native without formal education, started in business, his equipment consisted of a mule and a drag pan. He continued successful operations and added transfer activities first with horses and wagons and later trucks. The transfer work was eliminated in the 1930's. W. H. Linthicum joined his father in 1918 and took over the business after his father's death.

W. H. Linthicum, Jr., grandson of the founder, joined his father in 1947 and took over the business following his father's death in 1953. The firm was incorporated January 1, 1954, with Mrs. W. H. Linthicum as president; W. H. Linthicum, Jr., vice president and general manager; and Mrs. Lucille Pool, his sister, secretary and treasurer. The firm has an authorized capital of $500,000.

The Linthicum firm does general excavating and grading for buildings and pours certified ready-mixed concrete in the construction of foundations and floors for all types of buildings. Its operations are confined to North Carolina, largely in the Piedmont section; but it also handles numbers of contracts in the eastern area.

Among the buildings for which the Linthicum firm has made excavations and poured concrete foundations and floors are the Southern Furniture Exposition Building, High Point; the New River and the Tarawa Housing Projects at Camp Lejeune; the Great Lakes Carbon Corp. Building, Morganton, its largest contract; the General Electric Blanket plant, Asheboro; and numbers of furniture factories and hosiery plants in High Point.

W. E. Linthicum, founder of the business, is described as a rugged individualist and laid a firm foundation on which his firm has further expanded. His son, W. H. Linthicum, worked with his father at odd times during his youth and became a full-time employee in 1918. He was a member of the High Point Chamber of Commerce, active in the Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, and a Mason. W. H. Linthicum, Jr., is a graduate of High Point College in business administration. He is a member of the board of directors of the High Point Chamber of Commerce, and the North Carolina Ready-Mixed Concrete Association. He is a Kiwanian, a Mason, and a Shriner.

PIEDMONT CONSTRUCTION CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Piedmont Construction Co., 607 Chase Street, Winston-Salem, was originally organized as Gassoway &

Owen as a highway construction firm by Harry Gassoway and Allan Kent Owen. Following Mr. Gassoway's death in 1940, the firm was incorporated in 1941 under its present name as a transit-mixed concrete firm. In the 15 years since the re-organization, the firm has expanded operations until its gross annual contracts are in excess of $800,000.

When Allen Kent Owen died in 1950, his father, Louis F. Owen, for many years traffic manager for the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. and at that time administrative assistant to the president of McLean Trucking Co., was elected president. He served until his death in 1954, when his young grandson, Allan K. Owen, Jr., became president and treasurer. At that time Louis F. Owen II, Allan's younger brother, became vice president. A. S. Livengood who had joined the firm as a youth in 1940, was elected secretary and general manager. Mrs. Elizabeth Hammons is assistant secretary-treasurer.

The Piedmont firm is engaged in producing and supplying ready-mixed concrete from its transit-mixed concrete plant in Winston-Salem and operates a transit-mixed concrete plant on Highway 158 at Frontis, both concrete batching plants. Piedmont has an affiliating firm, Owen Concrete Co., located on Wake Forest College campus.

All of Piedmont's 17 mixer trucks, ranging from three to eight cubic yards capacity, are radio controlled from the center station. The capacity of these concrete mixing trucks is 750 cubic yards of concrete daily, and operations are carried on in a 25 to 30 mile radius of Winston-Salem. The firm employs about 30 workers, most of them expert driver-mixers. The annual payroll ranges around $150,000.

Piedmont has handled and continues to handle all concrete work done on the Wake Forest College campus at Reynolda. It is engaged in supplying concrete for construction of the Winston-Salem East-West Expressway; the parking deck at Third and Main Streets, the Piedmont Federal Savings & Loan Association, Third Street; the Happy Hill Gardens housing project; the Power Plant and addition to the Academy of Salem College, and the Baptist Home for the Ageing, all in Winston-Salem.

Among the completed contracts for which Piedmont furnished concrete are the Western Electric manufacturing and office buildings, Winston-Salem Memorial Coliseum, the R. J. Reynolds Research Laboratory, the Public Library in Winston-Salem, addition to City Memorial Hospital, the original buildings of the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest College; the Thru-Way Shopping Center; buildings at Winston-Salem Teachers College; Gray, Reynolds and Hanes High Schools; swimming pool at Tanglewood Park; installation for WSJS-TV station on Sauertown Mountain in Stokes County; waterworks facilities for the City of Elkin; numbers of bridges in the Winston-Salem area and the Earl Slick, the "Blitz" Reynolds, Howard Gray and numerous other residences.

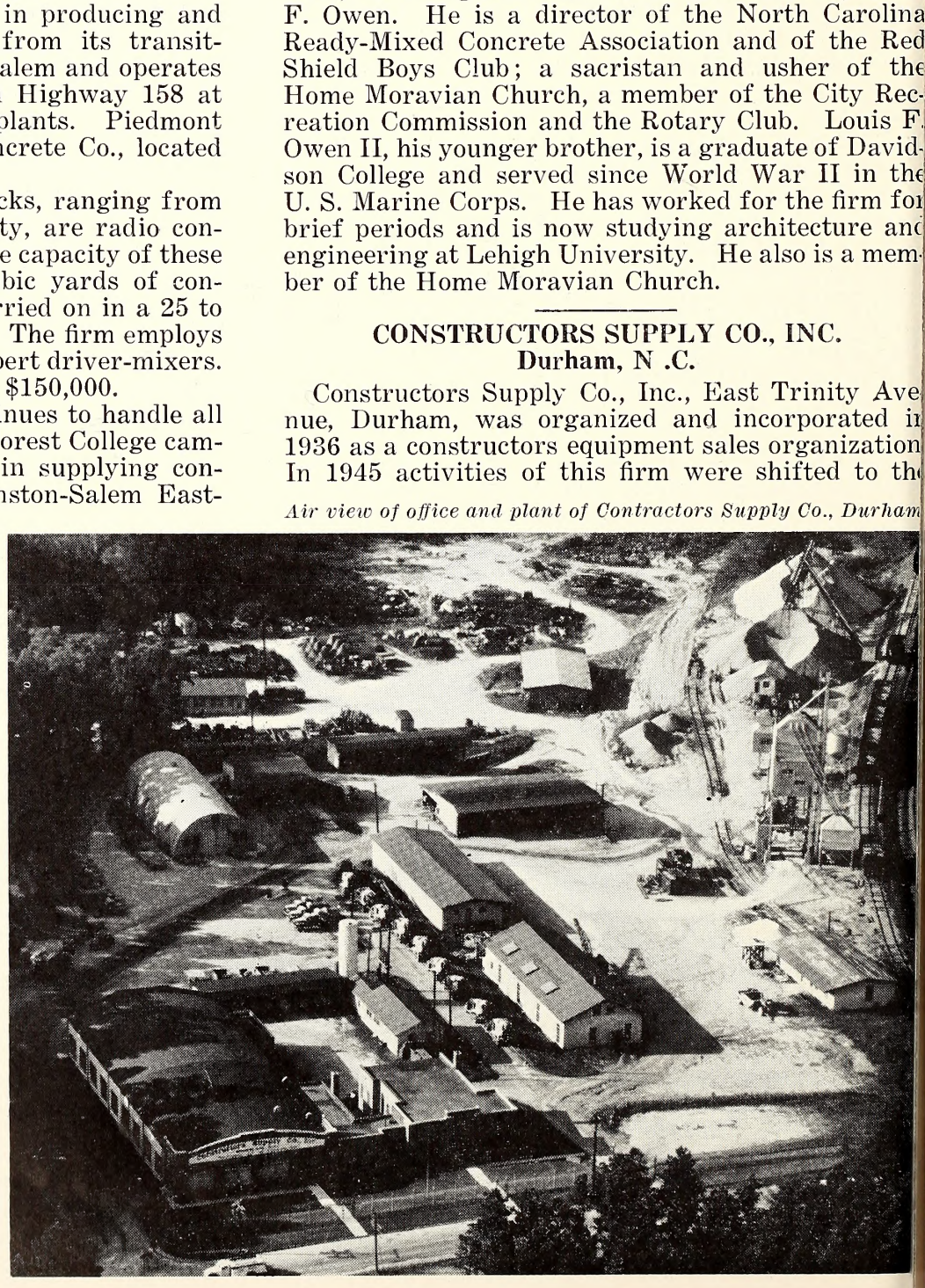
A. S. (Dick) Livengood, secretary and general manager of the firm, is a native of Winston-Salem and attended the State University, joining the firm in 1940. He served in the First Marine Division during World War II, becoming a Sergeant. After this service, he took flying training in which he received a commercial license. He is a member and Scout Master of the Home Moravian Church and an Elk. The firm is a member of the Carolinas Branch, AGC.

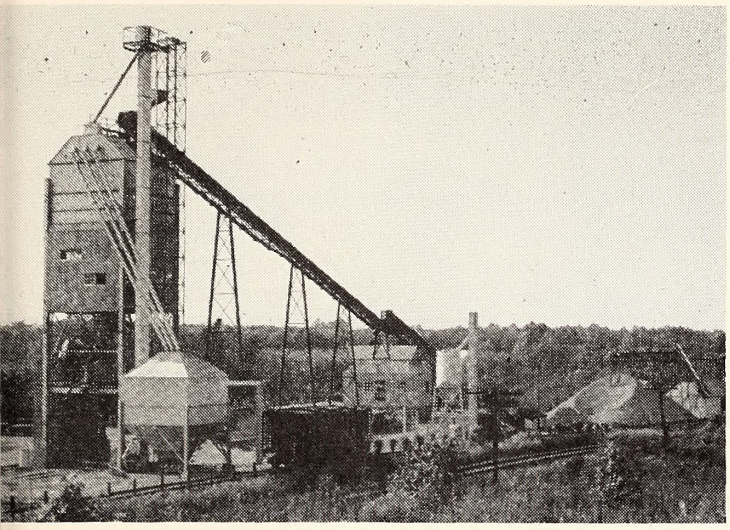
Allan K. Owen, Winston-Salem native, is a B.S. graduate in business administration from Davidson College. He joined the firm in 1950, the year his father died, and became president and treasurer in 1954, following the death of his grandfather, Louis F. Owen. He is a director of the North Carolina Ready-Mixed Concrete Association and of the Red Shield Boys Club; a sacristan and usher of the Home Moravian Church, a member of the City Recreation Commission and the Rotary Club. Louis F. Owen II, his younger brother, is a graduate of Davidson College and served since World War II in the U. S. Marine Corps. He has worked for the firm for brief periods and is now studying architecture and engineering at Lehigh University. He also is a member of the Home Moravian Church.

CONSTRUCTORS SUPPLY CO., INC.
Durham, N .C.

Constructors Supply Co., Inc., East Trinity Avenue, Durham, was organized and incorporated in 1936 as a constructors equipment sales organization. In 1945 activities of this firm were shifted to the

Air view of office and plant of Contractors Supply Co., Durham





Ready-mixed concrete plant of Contractors Supply Co., Durham.

rental of heavy construction equipment and in the production of ready-mixed concrete. The firm now handles contracts for supplying concrete which amounts to more than $500,000 annually.

In addition to producing dual mixed concrete, the firm also handles crushed stone, sand, gravel and other building supplies and owns heavy equipment, largely big cranes, for handling concrete, steel and other building products used by contractors in heavy construction. In the concrete producing activities, the firm employs approximately 50 workers; and the annual payroll ranges from $150,000 to $200,000.

Al Muirhead, now president of the firm, worked at the plant at odd periods and even after joining the firm in 1946, continued his studies in business administration at Chapel Hill where he graduated in 1950. Before completing his college work, he was in the Infantry in World War II, serving in the Pacific Theater and was discharged as a First Lieutenant. Key men in the organization are V. E. Swift, concrete engineer and estimator; Don Alexander, office manager; H. W. Murray, general manager; and John M. Wheeler, plant superintendent. The firm also operates a branch concrete plant at Chapel Hill of which A. M. Martin is plant superintendent. Concrete is supplied from these two plants up to a distance of about 25 miles.

Among important plants for which Constructors Supply Co. has furnished concrete, some of which are now in process, are the Woman's Dormitory at Duke University for Wm. Muirhead Construction Co., general contractor; Forest Hills Shopping Center, Durham, and Catholic Churches in Durham and Chapel Hill, for George W. Kane, general contractor; the original Veterans Hospital, Durham, Thompson & Street, general contractors, Charlotte, and the more recent addition for T. W. Poe & Son, Durham; and the N. C. Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill, for J. A. Jones Construction Co.

Al Muirhead, native of Durham, did his stint in the Army before completing college. He is a member and director of the Carolinas Ready-Mixed Concrete Association, a director of the N. C. Engineering Foundation at State College, operates the Glen Lennox Shopping Center and residence area in Chapel Hill and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

CUMBERLAND CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO., INC.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Cumberland Concrete Products Co., Inc., Fayetteville, was organized in 1954 to take over the ready-mixed concrete equipment owned by T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro, and used extensively in construction work in the Fayetteville-Fort Bragg area. This firm produces ready-mixed concrete on a commercial basis and has expanded its operation until its gross annual business reaches approximately $400,000.

Cumberland Concrete Products operates two permanent plants, one located in Fayetteville and the other in nearby Fort Bragg, where much of its production is used. Both are entirely modern plants and mix concrete under government regulations. They have a maximum capacity of about 300 cubic yards daily and the concrete is used in paving highways and streets, buildings, reservoirs, landing field strips and in other heavy construction work. The firm has equipment worth around $250,000, including nine trucks mixing concrete in transit. The firm employs an average of around 20 workers and has a payroll of about $120,000 annually.

This firm supplies concrete for Loving and other concrete users in the area. Raymond A. Bryan is president of Loving with John Loving as senior vice president handling bridge work and other heavy construction. Concrete and asphalt operations of this company are supervised by George R. Goodwin, Sr., a Loving vice president and head of the Utilities Department. Officers of the Cumberland Concrete Products Co. are George R. Goodwin, Jr., president and general manager; Coker D. Blue, vice president, and Carl T. Cox, secretary.

Building, Special Trades, Piping, Fire Control, Air Firms

Note—Some of the firms under this heading should have been included in the Building Construction issue, while others are suitable for handling under Heavy Construction.

GRINNELL COMPANY, INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

Grinnell Company, Inc., 1431 West Morehead Street, Charlotte, is an important branch office and warehouse of Grinnell Corporation, a nation-wide organization with executive offices in Providence, R. I. This firm manufactures automatic sprinkler systems, power and process piping, pipe fittings, valves, pipe hangers, unit heaters and other specialties.

In North Carolina, Grinnell Company employs between 350 and 400 workers, and had an annual payroll last year of almost $1,500,000. In addition to its Supply Sales Division, which sells piping products to industry, Grinnell Company operates out of Charlotte two contracting divisions—Fire Protection and Industrial Piping—to cover North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

The Fire Protection Division, of which Roy S. Smith is the Charlotte manager, handles contracts

for construction and installation of automatic sprinkler and other Grinnell fire protection systems in industrial, commercial and institutional buildings. At present Grinnell is installing systems in the P. Lorillard plant, Greensboro; is continuing its installation in the Westinghouse Meter plant, Raleigh; in the hangar at Myrtle Beach, S. C.; and is installing systems in various Burlington Industries plants and several plants of Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C. In recent years, Grinnell has handled extensive government work at Camp Lejeune, Cherry Point, Fort Bragg and the hangar at Edenton. Other systems have been installed at the Belk Department Store, Charlotte; Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Va.; Celanese Corporation plant, Rock Hill, S. C.; Erwin Mills plants and plants of Cannon Mills; American & Efird Mills; J. P. Stevens & Co.; Dering-Millikin plants at Rutherfordton and Columbus; Cranston Print Works at Fletcher; E. I. duPont plants in several states and installations at Langley Field, Va.; Donaldson Air Base, Greenville, S. C.; and Shaw Air Base, Sumter, S. C.

Roy Smith is a native of Mecklenburg County and a mechanical engineering graduate of North Carolina State College. Joining the company upon graduation, he became Department manager of Fire Protection eight years ago, succeeding H. S. Mather.

The Industrial Piping Division, of which Saxby Chaplin is the Charlotte manager, installs power and process piping and related mechanical equipment. Among its important customers are the new Wake Forest College, near Winston-Salem; Duke Power, Carolina Power and Light and Virginia Electric & Power; the new Riegel Paper plant at Acme; the Chesapeake Corporation (paper), West Point, Va.; Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., Hopewell, Va.; International Paper, Georgetown, S. C.; West Virginia Pulp & Paper, Charleston, S. C.; American Tobacco, Liggett & Myers, Philip Morris, Brown & Williamson tobacco plants; Cone Mills, Cannon Mills and Burlington Mills; municipal power plants at Pinehurst, Kinston, Greenville.

Saxby Chaplin is a native of Charleston, S. C., and took civil engineering at The Citadel. Except for two years with J. E. Sirrine Co., and World War II service as a Colonel in the Corps of Engineers in the Southwest Pacific theater, he has been with the Grinnell Company for more than 30 years. He became Department manager of the Industrial Piping Division about 20 years ago, succeeding Earl Kearney.

Grinnell Corporation, which now has eight manufacturing plants, 35 warehouses and 46 sales and construction offices in the United States and Canada, was started in 1850 in a 40 x 60 ft. section of a railroad shop in Providence.

In 1869 Frederick Grinnell bought an interest in the firm and became president. Under his leadership in 1878, the company manufactured and installed the first automatic sprinkler systems. Vitally interested in fire protection, Frederick Grinnell was largely instrumental in organizing the National Fire Protection Association, founded in 1896. Mr. Grinnell died in 1905 and was succeeded as head of the company by Frank H. Maynard. Russell Grinnell, Frederick's son, was president from 1925 until 1948, when he was succeeded by the present president, James D. Fleming.

Originally formed as the Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co., it was merged in 1892 with two other companies to become the General Fire Extinguisher Co. In 1919, Grinnell Company, Inc. was organized as a sales company, and in 1944 the parent company name was changed to Grinnell Corporation.

J. W. Conway, an Alabama man, opened the Charlotte branch about 1900. He continued as Southern District Manager until 1920 when he was succeeded by his son, H. P. Conway, who held the position until 1934. Vernon Fuller is presently Branch manager and Department manager of Supply Sales, a position previously held by S. O. Thorne.

PIPING & EQUIPMENT CO., INC.
Greensboro, N. C.

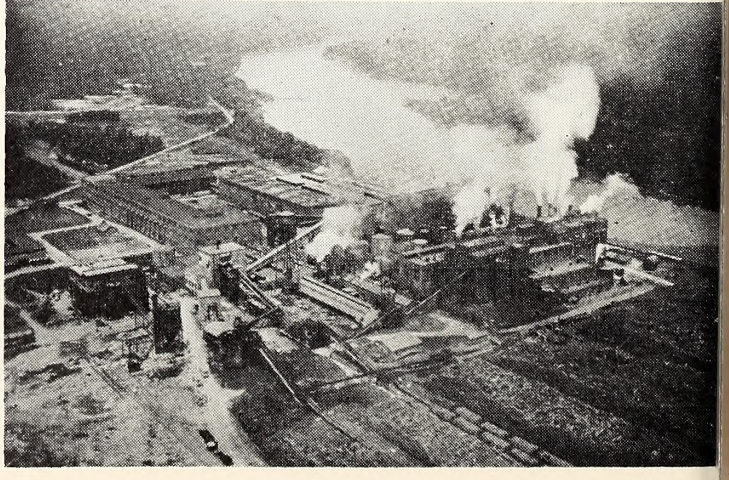
Piping & Equipment Co., Inc., 1909 Battleground Avenue, Greensboro, was organized and incorporated in January, 1948, by Luke R. Hadnot and associates to handle industrial mechanical contracts, and to supplement designing engineers' plans by furnishing shop details, estimates, and related services. The firm in the eight years of operation has extended its activities and expanded its area of service throughout the southeastern states. Its gross annual contracts have reached an average range from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

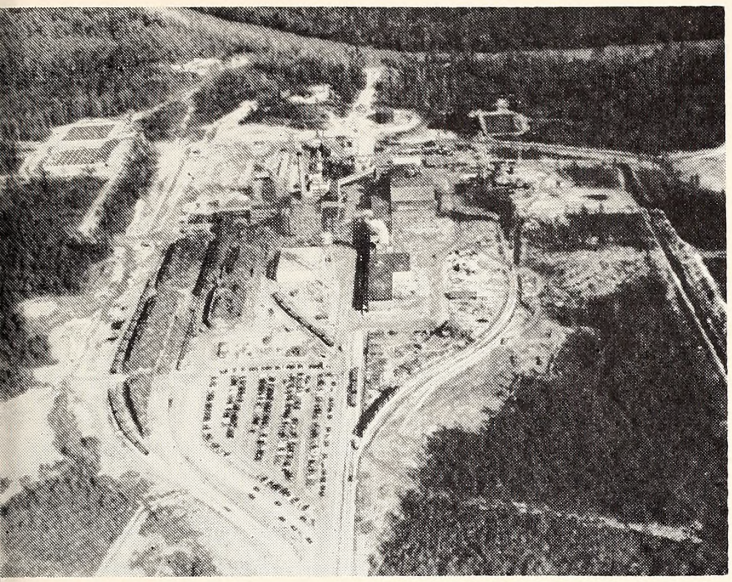
When Piping & Equipment Co. started, it was located for a few years at 1015 Howard Street, Greensboro. A new and thoroughly modern building containing offices and materials and tool depot was erected and occupied in 1952 at the present site. Probably an average of around 10% of the business handled has been in North Carolina, but extensive activities are also carried on in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, with one important contract as far away as Lewiston, Idaho.

In North Carolina the firm employs an average of around 100 workers, a figure which sometimes reaches 150, and the annual payroll has reached an average of about $250,000. On large and important contracts the firm has employed as many as 300 workers in other states.

Luke R. Hadnot is president of the company. Officers and key personnel in the organization are highly trained and have had many years of successfu

Air view of North Carolina Pulp Co., Plymouth, for whic Piping & Equipment Co., Greensboro, has handled piping contracts for years.





Piping work for new Riegel Paper Corporation, Acme, also handled by Piping & Equipment Co.

experience in installing piping for pulp and paper mills, textile mills, power plants, filter plants and in various other types of structures. The firm handles both prime and sub-contracts and engages in construction, renovation and maintenance of piping systems.

One of the firm's important clients has been North Carolina Pulp Co. at Plymouth, for which work has been carried on constantly since 1949. This includes installing two paper machines, fourteen new pulp washers, new screens, new digesters, new turbines, new recovery boilers, a new power boiler and additions to causticizing plant and complete piping for a new modern 200 ton semi-chemical pulp plant and complete piping for the new chlorine manufacturing plant. Recently, all piping work in connection with a new Bleach Plant has been completed.

The company also completed piping installation for a new modern 200 ton bleach pulp mill, including filter plant, boiler plant, chemical plant, pulp mill and other piping for Riegel Paper Corp. at Acme. costing around $2,250,000.

Piping & Equipment Co. has rebuilt and increased capacity for a large modern cellophane plant for American Viscose Corp., Fredericksburg, Va. This work was in progress for about four years and consisted of all mechanical work for equipment setting, piping, sheet metal work and millwright. About 300 skilled workers were employed on this job which cost in excess of $6,000,000. Another project included all mechanical work for a complete plant to manufacture phosphorus and phosphoric acid by electrolytic process for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., Charleston, S. C. This work cost in excess of $1,500,000.

Among other projects completed by the firm in North Carolina are those of Ecusta Paper Corp., Pisgah Forest; J. P. Stevens & Co., Wallace; American Enka Corp., Enka; A & T College, Greensboro; North Carolina College, Durham; Bennett College, Greensboro; North Carolina Sanatorium, McCain; and municipalities of Kinston, Washington and Wilson. Projects handled in other states include those of Brunswick (Ga.) Pulp and Paper Co.; International Paper Corp., Springhill, La.; Rome (Ga.) Kraft Co.; Merck & Co., Elkton, Va.; Globe Metallurgical Corp., Beverly, Ohio; Rayonier, Inc., Fernandina, Fla.; United Piece Dye Works, Charleston, S. C.; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., South Carolina Ports Authority and West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., all at North Charleston, S. C.; Naval Air Facility, Glynco (Brunswick), Ga.; and extensive additions and alterations to one of the largest paper mills in the Northwest—Potlatch Forests, Inc., at Lewiston, Idaho.

Luke R. Hadnot, a native of Louisiana, is a graduate in Mechanical Engineering of Louisiana State University, and has had 20 years of active experience in the piping field. He has handled some of the largest piping installations in the Nation, primarily in pulp and paper mills, textile mills, power, chemical, and filter plants and others. Prior work included purchasing and estimate engineer, resident engineer, design engineer, and project manager for many large installations.

Roy A. Westmoreland, superintendent of construction, is a highly trained specialist in pressure piping and equipment installation with 30 years of experience. He has superintended installation of many large projects in big power and industrial plants. John R. Develin, engineer, is a Mechanical Engineering graduate of Clemson College with extensive experience in piping and equipment installations in textile, chemical, paper and power plants. B. S. Buchanan, accounting, has been chief accountant on numerous piping and equipment installation projects and is well qualified by education and experience to handle the many accounting operations of the firm.

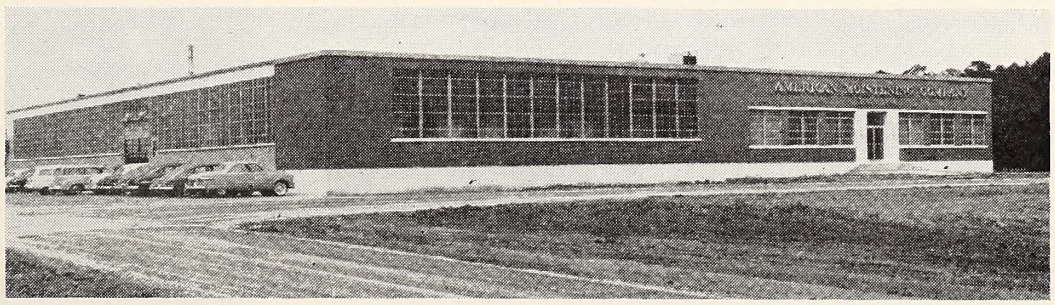
AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.
Cleveland, N. C.

American Moistening Co., which now has its headquarters in Cleveland, N. C., occupies a new plant on the US 70 Cleveland by-pass.

For this Cleveland-Rowan plant, the firm purchased a 100-acre site and erected a steel, brick and concrete block building containing 34,000 sq. ft., all on one floor. The office is air conditioned. While the company is employing from 30 to 60 people, the firm has definite plans for extensive expansion of both the plant and the products. The present investment in plant and site is about $500,000.

This plant is completely equipped with machines engineered and selected to fabricate all types of sheet metals . . . from air conditioning ducts to half-inch boiler plate, angle iron and bar stock. This equipment will be used for Amco products and also

New and modern plant completed and occupied this year by American Moistening Co., at Cleveland, N. C.



for job shop work or any high production needs of southern manufacturers for sub-assemblies which use a number of sheet metal parts.

In addition to manufacturing, the plant has complete repair and warehouse facilities to serve Amco customers with better efficiency and promptness.

American Moistening Co. manufactures and installs humidification, evaporative cooling and central station air conditioning systems and devices in textile mills, paper mills, and plants manufacturing cigars, leather products and wood products.

Marvin McCall is vice president and general manager of American Moistening Co. He has been with the company for 30 years as a sales engineer, in construction, and as Department manager in the Charlotte office (now closed) for ten years. Mr. McCall is a native of Opelika, Ala., and took textile engineering at Georgia Tech. He worked in a textile mill in Spartanburg, S. C., as assistant superintendent before joining American Moistening Co.

R. K. STEWART & SON
High Point, N. C.

R. K. Stewart & Son, 1519 South Main Street, High Point, was started in 1911 in Roanoke, Va., by R. K. Stewart as individual owner. The first work undertaken by Mr. Stewart was the erection of school buildings in South Clarksville, Va. The firm moved to High Point in 1919 and has expanded its operations until the gross annual contracts have ranged between $1,2000,000 and $2,500,000 in recent years.

Three years after Mr. Stewart started construction work in Roanoke, he took in his son, L. R. Stewart, as a partner. Soon afterwards, the firm branched out from erecting homes, schools, and store buildings into waterworks construction which was started in South Boston, Va. In 1919 the firm secured the contract to install the waterworks system in High Point and opened an office to handle the project. When the work was completed, the firm decided to make its headquarters in High Point and has since operated from that city.

In 1941, when R. K. Stewart, the founder, died, a partnership was formed between his estate and his son, L. R. Stewart. When George A. Stewart, grandson of the founder, returned from war service, he joined the firm and is now a limited partner and general superintendent of operations.

R. K. Stewart & Son, still a partnership, has developed assets of around $300,000. During World War II, the firm was able to continue practically normal operations, in spite of the shortage of men and materials. Probably 90 per cent of the contracts now handled are located in North Carolina and the remainder in Virginia and South Carolina. Institutional construction ranges around 40 per cent of the total work, with 25 per cent each in industrial and commercial building, and 10 per cent in residential building, with some governmental contracts. The firm employs an average of around 150 workers, including ten superintendents, three foremen, and six in the office staff. The annual payroll ranges from $350,000 to $500,000.

The Stewart firm has several important projects in process at present, including the High Point Medical Center, with 30 offices for doctors, costing around $350,000; the High Point Friends Meeting, $400,000; the Oakview School Building in Guilford County, $100,000; Reynolds High School Cafeteria and Shops, Winston-Salem, $165,000; the Gray High School additions, Winston-Salem, $70,000; the Music Building renovation, Woman's College, UNC, Greensboro, $110,000.

Among buildings recently completed and those finished in prior years are the Psychiatric Building, UNC Memorial Medical School, Chapel Hill, $780,000; Memorial Methodist Church, Thomasville, $600,000; Morrison-Slate-Farmworth Manufacturing Co., High Point, a 52,000 sq. ft. building completed in 90 days, $245,000; Library, East Carolina College, Greenville, $760,000; three additions to buildings, UNC, Chapel Hill, $750,000; Musical Arts Building, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, $275,000; North State Telephone Building, High Point, $200,000.

R. K. Stewart & Son has constructed many of the fine homes in High Point and nearby cities. Some of these ranging in cost from $75,000 to $200,000 include residences of Earl Phillips, Mrs. M. H. Barthmaier, Fred N. Tate, J. Ed Millis, Comer Covington and Willis Slane, all in High Point.

R. K. Stewart, founder of the firm, was a native of Newcastle-On-Tyne, England, and the son of a minister. He learned the building trade as a cabinet worker and carpenter and came to the United States in 1893 with his uncle to do painting work in the Chicago World's Fair buildings. Later he went back to England, soon returning to the United States and going with General Electric as supervising architect in that firm's construction program. After ten years he went to Baltimore as superintendent for a general contractor and was supervising architect for the Jamestown Exposition Buildings. Later he supervised the construction of a bank in Roanoke, settled there, organized his firm, and then moved to High Point. He was a 32nd degree Mason, serving as Worshipful Master, District Deputy Grand Master, and in other positions, was a Shriner, was active in the Episcopal Church, a Rotarian, and active in various other civic affairs.

L. R. Stewart was born in Chicago in 1894, five months after his parents moved there from England. He is a civil engineering graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, worked with his father as a youth and became partner in his firm in 1914. He is an ardent athletic fan, a Kiwanian, Sunday School teacher and vestryman of Saint Mary's Episcopal Church, a Mason, and a Shriner. George A. Stewart, his son, is a High Point native, a graduate in civil engineering from VPI, and spent four years in anti-aircraft service in World War II with the rank of Captain. He became an active partner in the business on his return and is now general superintendent. He is a member of the American Business Club, vestryman of Saint Mary's Episcopal Church, and is active in various civic affairs.

Benefits paid by ESC to eligible unemployed workers in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, amounted to approximately $21,800,000, as against $22,498,50 collected in contributions and interest earned on deposits of the N. C. fund in the U. S. Treasury. Balance in the trust fund at the end of the fiscal year was about $171,000,000 (June figures estimated).

Sunny Point Large Defense Construction Project in State

The Sunny Point Army Terminal, located about four miles north of Southport and some 15 miles south of Wilmington, is one of the largest Heavy Construction projects handled in North Carolina in recent years. Into the building of the vast facility has gone thousands of tons of steel and concrete for railroads and wharves, cross ties by the hundreds of thousands and miles upon miles of water mains plus similar volumes of power and telephone lines.

The Terminal covers 8,574 acres of land purchased in fee simple and includes an additional 4,326 acres acquired under easement for safety purposes. Owners of land in the easement area may cultivate the land, hunt and fish on it, but not more than 25 people may assemble on the area at any one place at any time. The total cost is estimated at $22,800,000.

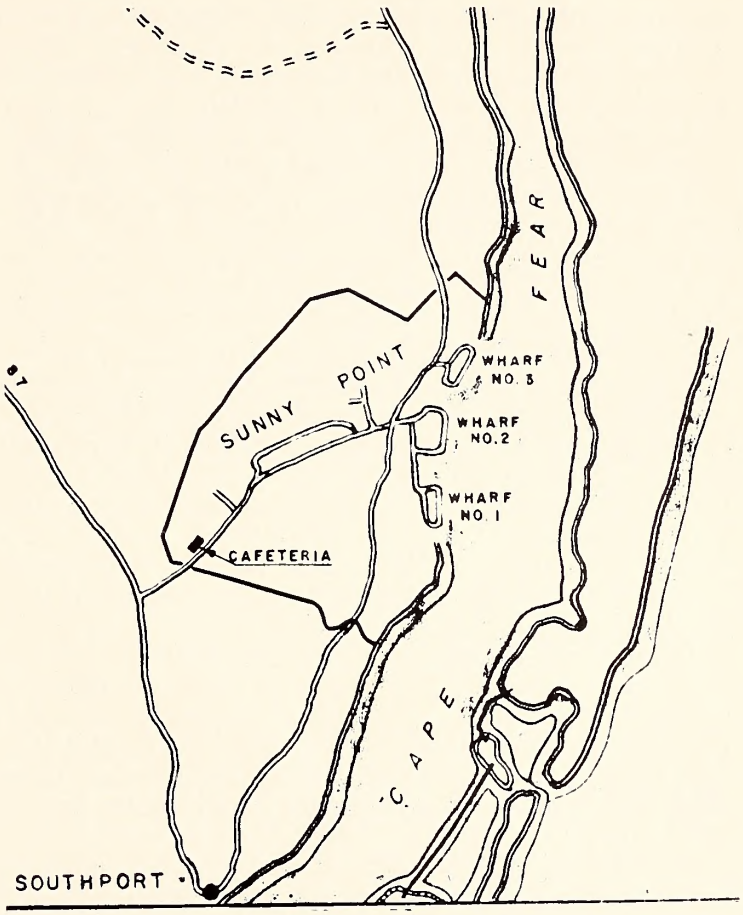
The Terminal was dedicated October 29, 1955 with Congressman F. Ertel Carlyle making the principal address and E. L. Rankin, Jr., speaking for Governor Hodges. The Governor was weather bound at the time in Eastern North Carolina.

While grading and draining this huge area formed an important part of the project, major efforts were expended in the construction of the 18-mile Access Railroad reaching from Leland on the Atlantic Coast Line to the reservation, the Site Railroad system consisting of over 50 miles of trackage within the reservation, and three wharves which, if laid end to end, would blanket over one mile of the Brunswick County waterfront.

Because of the nature of commodities handled, incoming cargoes are subjected to minute inspections by trained inspectors. Railroad trains pass an observation station at two to three miles an hour. This station includes a pit with floodlights beneath the track, a tower above and stations on either side so that an indication of danger from sparks, hot boxes or other causes may be detected. A special parking area provides similar inspection procedures for shipments received by highway transportation. Bad-order trucks and railroad cars are immediately cut out and shuttled to the barricaded "Suspect Yard" for examination.

The three wharves of Sunny Point Army Terminal recently completed just north of Southport.





Drawing showing location of Sunny Point Army Terminal on Cape Fear River a few miles south of Wilmington

Servicing the railroad operations are three fueling stations with 15,000 gallon tanks, a locomotive shed with a capacity of four locomotives, storage tracks for locomotives and "bad-order" cars, a 6,000 sq. ft. employees building with office and locker space and a section and car repair tool house and offices.

The largest single construction feature of the Terminal was the building of the three wharves by the Diamond Construction Co. at a cost of $7,900,000. Each is 1,967 feet long, 87 feet wide and 12 feet above mean low water where the normal tide variation is about four feet. Piles, deck and approach trestles are built of reinforced concrete with fender system on the water side of Greenheart timber imported from British Guiana. This type of timber is impervious to marine life and highly resistant to weather wear.

Some 788 railroad cars can be handled in the receiving and classification yards at one time. An additional 600 cars can be parked in the holding yard which is a series of 10-car spurs inclosed on each side and at the dead end by 20-foot high embankments.

The system of barricades is designed to localize explosions, when and if they happen, and to reduce damage to other cars as well as utilities such as power lines and water reservoirs.

"It is safer at Sunny Point," one of the officials recently said, "than on the highway leading to it."

Every facility not essential to the loading and un-

loading of ships is located about two miles inland from the wharves. These are grouped in the administrative area and include the various offices of the commanding officer and his supporting staff of both military and civilian people, post engineer's office and storage house, salvage buildings, fire station and lookout tower, traffic check station, utility shop, motor repair shop, filling station, dispensary, cafeteria and quarters for bachelor officers.

It was originally estimated that 60 military people and about 2,000 civilians would be employed there when it was in capacity operation. This, however, is a fluctuating quantity depending on the frequency of ship arrivals.

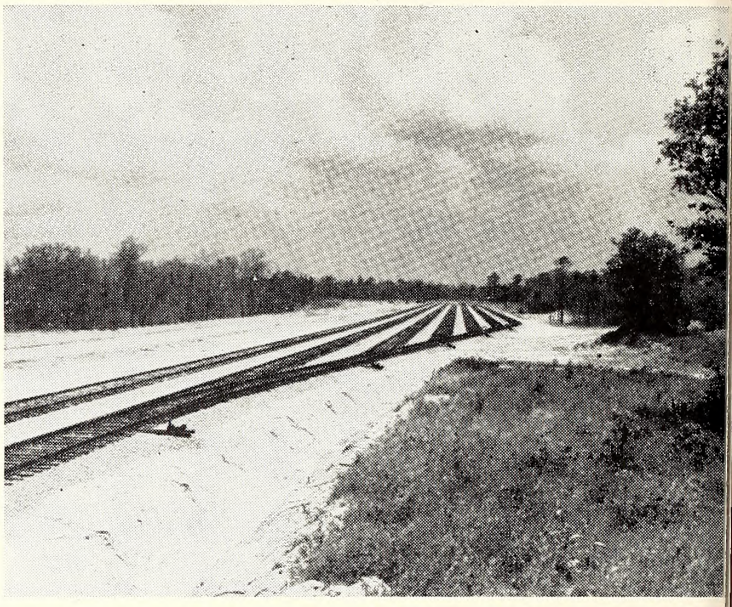
Construction of the Terminal was started in December 1952 after Raymond M. Phillips, then chief of the rail ports and storage section in the office of the Chief of Engineers, selected this site over all others surveyed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Col. R. C. Brown was in charge of design work and construction until August 1953 when he was succeeded by Col. R. L. Hill. The facility is operated by the Transportation Corps under command of Col. W. A. McAleer.

In selecting Sunny Point for the initial terminal, Phillips pointed out that the area offered numerous advantages: shelter from storms, adequate acreage, close to sea lanes, moderate climate, plenty of available labor, rail, air and water transportation, isolated area, and imposed displacement of a minimum (about 200) number of people.

Sunny Point is rich in historical lore. It takes its name from an old plantation which existed there for generations. Wharf Number 1 is the site of Battery Lamb, a sort of second defense if Yankee Men O' War got by Fort Fisher. It was named for Colonel Lamb, Fort Fisher commanding officer. Reaves Point and St. Phillips Breastworks are upstream near Wharf Number 3 where some 2,000 Confederate soldiers were quartered. Tryon's home is also in this immediate area. The pond on highway 130 (called the River Road from Wilmington to South-

Access railroad connecting Sunny Point Army Terminal with Atlantic Coast Line at Leland.





Site railroad track at Sunny Point Army Terminal, one backin up to each of the three wharves.

port) is Liberty Pond, so named for the battle fough there. Two gold swords were dug up here som years ago. There was a breastworks and, not to b overlooked, noble Fort Johnson at Southport. Th entire western shoreline north of Southport up stream to Clarendon Plantation bristled with de fense works in both the Revolutionary and Civ Wars.

Construction and service contractors in the Sunn Point Army Terminal development include:

Carolina Power & Light Co., Raleigh, power as required.

Moore, Gardner & McMillan, Asheboro, land surveys.

Goode Construction Corp., Charlotte, administrative buil ings, $628,000; 500-man cafe, $110,000.

Bryant Electric Co., Wilmington, electric distribution sy tem, $188,000.

McWilliams Dredging Co., New Orleans, dredging, $2,645,00

Wm. A. Smith Construction Co., Houston, Texas, access rai road, $2,080,000.

Diamond Construction Co., Savannah, Ga., wharves, $7,90 000.

T. F. Scholes, Inc., Reading, Penn., site railroad, $3,156,000

Starr Electric Co., Greensboro, public address system, $23,00

E. B. Towles Construction Co., Wilmington, roads, $1,533,00

Carolina Drilling & Equipment Co., Sanford, domestic u wells, $14,000.

Robert & Co. Associates, Atlanta, design (architects a engineers), $215,000.

Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Wilmington, telephone syste

Boyle Construction Co., Sumter, S. C., fence and patrol roa $510,000.

D. W. Winkelman Carolina Co., Greensboro, erosion contr $244,000.

Miller Building Corp., Wilmington, monitor, towers, $6,5

C. Douglas Jewell, Wilmington, family housing (four units $65,000.

George E. Detzel Co., interchange yard, $100.000.

(Historical data by Bill Keziah, State Port Pilot, Southpor other data and article revision by Steve Wall, Wilmington D trict, Corps of Engineers)

Close to 10,000 new employers in North Carolina will be su ject to the Employment Security Law this year as a result the amendment extending coverage to firms with four or mo employees. At the end of June, 1955, the number of cover employers was 17,143. By the end of this year the number covered employers is expected to reach about 27,500. A sm percentage of the gain represents employers who would ha become subject to the law if it had continued to cover tho with eight or more employees.

Extensive Construction, Army and Air Bases, Civil Works

Extensive defense construction work is being carried on in North Carolina under direction of the Wilmington office of the Corps of Engineers at Army and Air Corps installations and also in Civil Works, particularly in 1300 miles of navigable waters. Much of this work is in Building Construction, but some of it is classed as Heavy Construction.

Development of the two U. S. Marine Corps bases at Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune involved a large amount of heavy work and much of the continuing construction is in that class. Also, probably the greater part now is classed as Building Construction —erection of barracks and various camp buildings. Details on Marine Corps construction in recent years was not readily available, except for the railroads connecting the two bases and those constructed within the bases, some information on which is included under railroad construction in this issue.

Extensive construction is now in progress and has been handled recently in the reactivated Seymour Johnson Air Force Base near Goldsboro. Work also is in progress at Fort Bragg and at nearby Pope Air Force Base and the Charlotte Ordnance Missile (Niki) Plant at Charlotte. Contracts for construction at these installations during the past year amounts in round figures follow:

SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE

T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro, construction officers mess, officers quarters and fire station, $424,000; base warehouse, $226,000; warehouse addition, $187,000; dormitories and dining hall, $2,160,000; grading, paving and utilities $204,000.

Dickerson, Inc., Monroe, alert hangar, ready crew building, ready rocket storage building, $516,000; headquarters group and headquarters squadron, $442,000.

Atlantic Construction Co., Rocky Mount, railroad additions, $77,000.

National Construction and Engineering Co., Inc., Alma, Ga., air field lighting system, $40,000.

C. T. Wilson Construction Co., Durham, squadron operations building, electronics shop, control tower and proficiency training building, $388,000; training and storage buildings, $134,000; rehabilitation of buildings, $132,000; hangar shops, $625,000.

Godwin Building Co., Inc., Durham, communications building, $62,000; base warehouse, $33,000.

O. W. Godwin, Inc., Dunn, rehabilitation of airmen's club, $30,000; base operations building, $132,000.

Frederick Raft Co., Charlotte, construction-rehabilitation of heating plant and steam distribution systems, $699,000; center heating plant, $428,000.

Hunt Construction Co., Inc., North Durham, wing headquarters and headquarters, group air base, $283,000; dental clinic and parachute storage building, $196,000; guard house and air police headquarters building, $90,000.

A. J. Jenkins & Son, Inc., Warsaw, rehabilitation of a sewage treatment plant, $87,000; utilities—rehabilitation and extension of water distribution system, $134,000.

Albert A. Lutz Co., Inc., New York City, hangar, water pumping station and water reservoir, $1,613,000.

R. N. Rouse & Co., Goldsboro, officers club and officers quarters, $476,000.

Rogers Construction Co., Smithfield, cold storage building, $213,000.

Chitwood House Moving Co., Columbia, S. C., relocation and rehabilitation of T-1 ready hangar, $260,000.

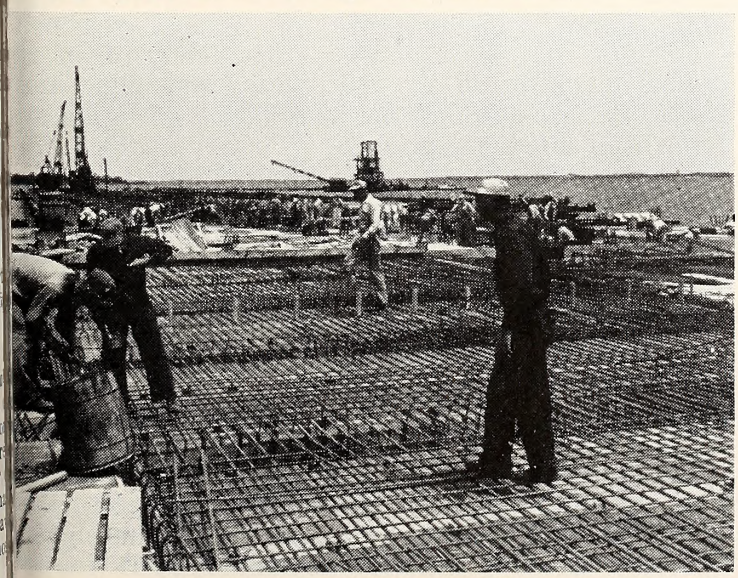
Stackhouse Construction Co., Inc., Goldsboro, utilities—electric distribution, $237,000.

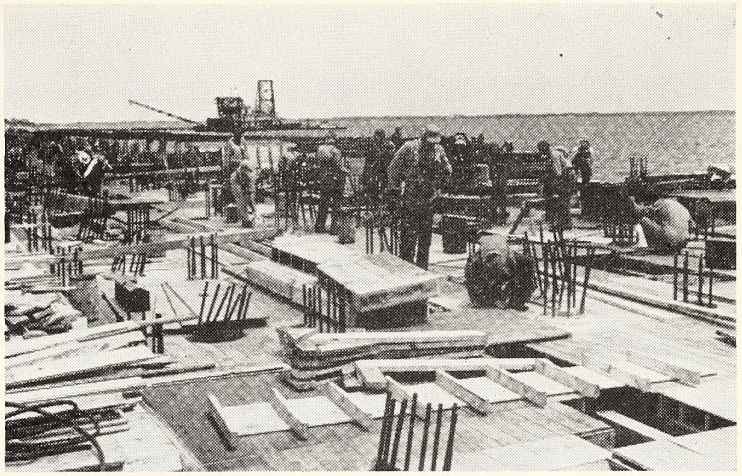
W. P. Lowrimore & Son, Goldsboro, base exchange, $142,000.

Lang Construction Co., Inc., Hampton, Va., ammunition storage facilities, $184,000.

Wright Construction Co., Columbus, Ga., runway and runway taxiway and apron paving, $3,662,000.

Early construction work on Wharf No. 2, the first built at Sunny Point. At left background is steam-powered pile driving and at center background is the giant dredge McWilliams carving a 36-ft. channel through mud and stone.





Construction at Wharf No. 2 showing steel sticking up from pilings to be encased later by reinforced concrete deck.

ARMY—FORT BRAGG

J. A. Jones Construction Co., Charlotte, enlisted men's barracks, $1,664,000.

United Landscape Service, Tulsa, Okla., site improvements, grassing, etc., $90,000.

T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro, facilities—Smith Lake field, $597,000; ammunition storage facilities, $717,000; family housing (258 units), $3,540,000; water main, $98,000.

Robert H. Pinnix, Gastonia, bachelor officers quarters and related facilities, $255,000.

Ray M. Lee Co., Atlanta, 500-bed hospital, $5,591,000.

Dickerson, Inc., Monroe, ration breakdown building, $178,000.

Chicora Construction Co., Inc., Dunn, hangar and water pumping station, $290,000.

Player Realty & Construction Co., Fayetteville, branch post exchange, $61,000.

Potts-Brown Co., Charlotte, additions to filter plant and water pumping station, $93,000.

General Elevator Co., Atlanta, elevator (500-bed hospital), $247,000.

A. G. Pinkston & Co., Portsmouth, Va., sanitary sewer outfall, $212,000.

POPE AIR FORCE BASE

Kaminer Construction Co., Inc., Chamblee, Ga., hydrant refuel and bulk storage, $1,019,000.



Work on railroad trestle for access road to Sunny Point across Walding Creek through Virgin Forest in Brunswick County.

J. W. Bateson Co., Inc., Dallas, Texas, hangar-maintenance, $1,346,000.

J. W. Hunter Construction Co., Wilmington, line operations building, $493,000.

Dickerson, Inc., Monroe, base exchange, $166,000.

T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro, swimming pool and bathhouse, $133,000; Air Force dormitories, $813,000.

Potts-Brown Co., Charlotte, additions to filter plant and water pumping station, $100,000.

Johnson & Geddes, Fayetteville, bulk storage warehouse, $113,000.

Carolina Paving Co., Charlotte, taxiway and warmup pad, $375,000.

Wright Construction Co., Columbus, Ga., apron access and taxiway paving, $232,000.

CHARLOTTE ORDNANCE MISSILE PLANT

Southeastern Construction Co., Charlotte, phase I, $1,875,000.

H. L. Coble Construction Co., Greensboro, phase II, $1,354,000.

Thompson & Street Co., Charlotte, phase III, $1,098,000; rehabilitation and construction, phase IV, $1,582,000.

Dearborn Machinery Movers Co. Inc., New Orleans, machinery and equipment installation, $257,000.

MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION

Wilmington—(ship graveyard Brunswick River) new moorings, reserve fleet, Dickerson, Inc., Monroe, $212,000.

Greensboro—U. S. Army Training Center, W. H. Weaver Construction Co., Greensboro, $102,000.

Elizabeth City—Air Force facility, R. T. Burney, Wilmington, $43,000.

Englehard—gap filler, Air Force Facility, Miller Building Corp., Wilmington, $42,000.

CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS

The Wilmington office, Corps of Engineers, maintains and operates three locks and dams on the Cape Fear River between Wilmington and Fayetteville, and five bridges on the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway between Beaufort and Coinjock, north of Elizabeth City.

Also the Wilmington office exercises control over and improves (as directed by Congress) 1300 miles of navigable waters in North Carolina, effects of flood control measures, drainage projects and allied activities as directed.

Several maintenance and new works tasks now being handled by the Wilmington office require an expenditure of close to $2,500,000, some 2½ times the sum allotted for Civil Works last year. Some of the current works projects now in process are listed below.

The most important project is deepening from 32 feet to 34 feet the Wilmington Harbor, reaching from Wilmington to the Ocean. This job was scheduled to begin in April, the first phase involving the removal of 6,500,000 cubic yards of soil and rock by pipeline dredges.

A project scheduled to be completed by June 30 is a detail investigation of the Cape Fear River basin covering all or some of 22 counties. This study concerns flood control, drainage, water runoff, conservation of water and soil, navigation if any and hydroelectric power potentialities.

Two drainage projects, one at Fairfield in Hyde County and the other on the Pasquotank River, north of Elizabeth City, are also expected to be under construction by June 30, 1956.

Other current Civil Works projects being handled by the Wilmington office include:

Dredging channel connecting Back Sound with Lookout Bight (Bardens Inlet) near Cape Lookout.

Improving entrance channel at Oriental.

Improving channels at Hatteras, Ocracoke, cutoff channels at eastern and western ends of Harkers Island, deepen and widen (12 x 100 feet) Taylors Creek at Beaufort (completed) and improvements in channel and basin at Wanchese, near Manteo.

Breakwaters (barriers made of stone) are under construction at Hatteras and Oriental.

—Data supplied by Steve Wall, Wilmington Office, Corps of Engineers.

SAL, Hamlet, Charlotte By-Pass, Defense Railroad Building

Railroad construction has been at a very low ebb in North Carolina in recent years. In fact, more railroad mileage has been abandoned in the State in the last quarter century than has been constructed. There are, however, several important developments in railroad construction in recent years.

Important new construction projects include the extensive new yard and shop construction carried on at Hamlet by the Seaboard Air Line; the 67 miles of railroad lines built in and a connecting link for the Sunny Point Army Terminal south of Wilmington; the 35.6 miles of railroad connecting the Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune Marine bases, and, of all things, the first railroad by-pass in the State now being constructed on the Southern Railway line around the City of Charlotte.

In addition, extensive repair work on all of the major raillroad lines and some of the smaller ones is carried on regularly in straightening tracks, adding ballast to the road beds, raising tracks in low places, replacing old or damaged railroad bridges and in extending spur tracks to industrial areas or to individual industrial plants. Practically all of the double tracking on the main lines was done more than a decade ago and the installation of signal systems is a continuous process.

SEABOARD AIR LINE

Construction of the new freight classification yard diesel locomotive shop and car repair shop at Hamlet started in 1953. This important improvement cost approximately $8,000,000 and most of the construction work was handled by contract. The diesel shop was completed and placed in operation April 6, 1954 and the new yard and car repair shop began operations November 29, 1954.

An additional construction program, now in progress at Hamlet, involves the construction of a wheel and axle shop, expected to cost approximately $1,000,000. Grading the site was handled by Dickerson



Seaboard Railroad's new classification yard, diesel locomotive shop and car repair shop at Hamlet completed at cost of $8,000,000. Wheel and axle shop to be completed soon at cost of $1,000,000.

Inc., Monroe, and was completed early last year. This involved moving 65,000 cubic yards of grading. Construction of the shop buildings and related facilities is being handled by Fiske-Carter Construction Co., Spartanburg, S. C., and is expected to be completed in June. A 6-man crew handled the grading and from 40 to 60 workers are employed in constructing the buildings.

Principal contractors in the construction of the completed classification yards and shops include the Southern Engineering Co., Charlotte, which furnished and erected the structural steel for the diesel shop buildings; F. D. Cline Paving Co., Raleigh, installed four miles of 8-inch water supply and distribution water pipe for the diesel shop and also a line to several new car shop and other yard buildings; Dickerson, Inc., erected two yard office buildings, the power plant, the retarder control tower building and foundations for electronic tracks scales, employing 40 to 100 men for about 190 calendar days; Blythe Bros. Co., Charlotte, paved various parking lots and roadways in the new yard area; R. H. Bouligny, Inc., Charlotte, erected electric power distribution lines in yard and shop areas and floodlight installation. Colter & Chappell Electrical Co., Winston-Salem, was sub-contractor for electrical work in the various buildings.

Other contractors included MacDougald Construction Co., Atlanta; Fiske-Carter Construction Co., Spartanburg; Bailes-Sey Contractors, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla.; and sub-contractors, L. L. Hyatt Co., Spartanburg, and Poe Piping & Heating Co., Greenville, S. C. A large part of the signal and communication work on these new facilities was handled by the Seaboard's own forces.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD BY-PASS

Something new is developing in North Carolina—a railroad by-pass of a city.

A five or six mile by-pass is being constructed on the Southern Railway's Washington to Atlanta line in order to remove through freight trains from the streets near the center of Charlotte. Grading is well under way on the new right-of-way and construction is expected to start before too long. Blythe Bros. Co., Charlotte, has the contract for grading and constructing the tracks.

The by-pass is being constructed under and as part of a contract between Southern Railway Co. and the City of Charlotte involving an estimated $5,000,000 program. The contract provides that the city will pay 25% of the cost, the railway 25% of the cost, the remaining cost to be otherwise financed, possibly on a matching basis by the State or Federal Government.

The by-pass was the first phase of this joint operation and was estimated to cost $1,600,000. The railway will pay $400,000; the city $700,000; and the State Highway Department the flat sum of $500,000. It is, of course, obvious under the terms of the contract that the City was forced to make up the deficit in this case, which was not financed by another governmental agency.

The late Governor W. B. Umstead allocated highway funds to this project in order to eliminate a large number of grade crossings. The City of Charlotte was anxious to eliminate the through freight trains from near the heart of the city and the Southern Railway will benefit through ability to maintain faster schedules on its main line. This by-pass is south of Charlotte and also gives a through connection toward Columbia, S. C.

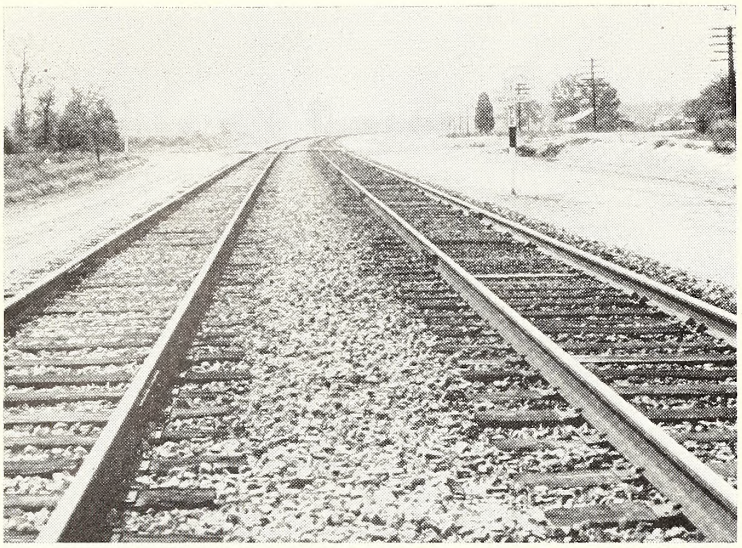
ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., in recent years, has continued its extensive improvement of roadbed, larger rails, raising low sections of track, relocating lines to shorten curves, replacing bridges and other maintenance activities. All of this work, including widening right-of-way and placing crushed granite as ballast along its lines, has been handled by its own railroad construction and maintenance crews.

The Atlantic Coast Line, to maintain road beds at required standards today, in handling passenger trains at 90 miles-an-hour and 165-car freight trains, has made extensive improvements in North Carolina

Replacing steel bridge on Atlantic Coast Line with three rows of large-diameter multiplate pipe to provide proper drainage.





Roadway raised, reballasted and shoulders widened to make off-track maintenance possible on typical section of Atlantic Coast Line.

as in other states. At a low place near Halifax a dip in the road bed has been eliminated. Between Rocky Mount and Fayetteville extensive work has been done in eliminating curves and raising grades to improve drainage conditions. Near Rocky Mount the road bed was raised between six and eight feet for a considerable distance. Near Benson the grade line was raised more than six feet and a steel bridge replaced and new piers built.

In numbers of places along the Coast Line tracks piles have been placed in fills and drainage ditches have been widened to keep water from undermining the road bed. Crushed stone is used all along the lines to stabilize road beds.

DEFENSE RAILROAD BUILDING

More than 100 miles of railroad trackage have been laid in defense installations in North Carolina during the past few years. Largest of these developments is the 67 miles of railroad track laid in the Sunny Point Army Terminal and in connecting this Terminal with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. More details are given on this construction in the articles on the Sunny Point Army Terminal in this issue, page 53.

Another is the 35.6-mile railroad built to connect Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune Marine bases. Earlier, several miles of track were laid in these two Marine bases. This construction work was handled by Blythe Bros. Co., Charlotte. The Cherry Point-Camp Lejeune railroad has been operating in the two or three years since it was completed by the Federal Government.

A petition has been filed for an order declaring this road a public convenience and necessity, by which it would become a common carrier. The road from Camp Lejeune to Havelock on the edge of Cherry Point would be handled by a corporation, the Camp Lejeune Railroad Co. The Southern Railway, which has already been given permission to lease and operate the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro through Havelock to Morehead City, is seeking to lease and operate the Camp Lejeune Railroad.

WEEKS AND ANDREWS CONSTRUCTION CO.

(Continued from page 43)

as a partnership by H. A. Weeks and D. R. Andrews for the purpose of installing electrical distribution systems. This firm continues as a partnership, and in its ten years of operation has expanded until its gross annual contracts range around $500,000.

Weeks & Andrews operates largely in eastern and central North Carolina, its construction projects ranging from Winston-Salem to Morehead City. Much of its work is for Carolina Power & Light Co., and it also handles some local cooperative electrical contracts. The firm employs an average of about 65 workers, a figure which sometimes reaches 90, and the annual payroll ranges around $225,000.

Weeks & Andrews has in process, or has completed in recent years, several important contracts. Among these are the electric system improvement project for the City of New Bern, costing about $200,000; floodlighting for Bowman-Gray Stadium in Reynolds Park, Winston-Salem, about $25,000; distribution system for Cleveland Avenue Homes housing project, Winston-Salem, $12,500; reworking system and installing new transmission line, Morehead City to Smyrna, around $20,000; H-Frame transmission line from Cherry Point to Morehead City, voltage 110,000, labor cost, $30,000.

This firm has also handled general rebuilding and converting work over about half of the Carolina Power & Light Co. system during the ten years of its operation. In most of this work the firm has furnished the labor only, the Carolina Power & Light Co. furnishing the materials. In addition, numerous small jobs have been handled in city lighting systems, lighting ball parks and other utilities projects.

Weeks & Andrews started business with only one truck and four employees. Encouraged by Carolina Power & Light officials who had been employers of Mr. Weeks, the firm now operates 50 pieces of licensed equipment. During the World War II period, the two partners had worked together for the Byrne organization in Norfolk where they met.

H. A. Weeks, native of Clayton, was a local merchant at Cleveland High School, near Clayton, briefly and then worked for CP&L for about five years. After that he was with the Byrne organization in Norfolk, working on government contracts, including a year of construction in Honolulu. In 1946 he and Mr. Andrews joined forces and received a CP&L contract in the Asheboro area. The firm is a member of the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc. and the Asheboro Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Weeks is a former member of the Jaycees, a member and past president of the Asheboro Lions Club, a member of Central Methodist Church, an Elk, a Moose, a Master Mason and a Shriner.

D. R. Andrews, a native of Williamston, worked on power line construction for Virginia Electric & Power Co. for about five years and then joined the Byrne organization in Norfolk. He was in business for himself in Norfolk in steel erection for Smith-Douglas Fertilizer Co. and built this company's plant in Wilmington in 1945. After that he joined Mr. Weeks in the present firm. He is a Methodist, a former member of the Henderson Lions Club, a Pythian, a Master Mason and a Shriner.

Natural Gas Pipe Lines to Expand Over Eastern Carolina

Many millions of dollars have been spent in recent years, are being spent and will be spent in the next few years in North Carolina in carrying natural gas to many thousands of industrial, commercial, institutional and residential units in the State. Additional facilities are also being installed to pipe gasoline into the State.

Chief among these developments is the expansion of the Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp. which passes through the Piedmont area of North Carolina on its way from the Rio Grande River to New York City. This expansion, costing several million dollars, is being undertaken to supply natural gas to several state distribution firms which are expanding distribution facilities where natural gas is now available and extending lines in the near future to cover practically all of the eastern part of North Carolina.

Transcontinental is developing plans to parallel its present 36-inch pipe line for about 140 miles in the Piedmont area from a point about ten miles southeast of Shelby, crossing the State and going into Virginia, about 13 miles north of Reidsville. The second 36-inch parallel pipe is expected to cost about $80,000 a mile, or in excess of $11,000,000.

Several natural gas distribution firms are now operating in the State. These include Public Service Co. of North Carolina, Inc., Gastonia, which has distribution lines in Gastonia, Statesville, Kannapolis, Concord, Dallas, Durham, Chapel Hill, Raleigh, Shelby, Kings Mountain, Cliffside, Rutherfordton, Hendersonville, Fletcher, Asheville, Enka; Piedmont Natural Gas Corp., Charlotte, serving Charlotte, Salisbury, Winston-Salem, Greensboro; Piedmont Gas Co., serving Hickory, Newton and nearby points; and North Carolina Gas Corp, serving several communities around Reidsville.

Public Service Company has recently extended its line from Chapel Hill to Sanford in order to supply the City of Sanford and several important brick and tile manufacturing firms in that area. This line via Pittsboro is 38 miles long and is an 8⅝-inch line with a 10 mile addition of a 4½-inch line.

The J. A. Jones Construction Co., Charlotte, is the contracting firm and this was the first contract of this type handled by it in the United States. Construction work was started in January and was expected to be completed in April. This project is being handled directly by W. L. Judd, manager of the pipe line division. Overall cost is expected to reach $1,200,000. The Jones firm also has a contract for a natural gas pipe line for Public Service extending from Statesville to the Statesville Brick Co. on the Catawba River. This line is 11 miles long and is of 4½-inch pipe.

EASTERN N. C. PIPE LINES

Two new natural gas distributing firms are seeking authority to construct natural gas pipe lines and serve a large area in south-central and eastern North Carolina. These are Trans-Carolina Pipe Line Corp., owned largely by Georgia interests, and N. C. Natural Gas Corporation, owned by Jacksonville, Fla., interest, both with headquarters in Raleigh. Whichever of these firms is awarded this area—and the decision may have been reached by the time this appears—is expected to start construction work promptly and probably complete installation of the lines next year.

This project will involve laying from 600 to 800 miles of pipe line in the eastern section of the State, costing from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. Meanwhile, extensive distribution systems will be installed in the cities and towns the new lines will reach.

The cities and towns expected to be included, regardless of which company receives the nod, are Monroe, Albemarle, Wadesboro, Rockingham, Hamlet, Laurinburg, Pinehurst, Aberdeen, Southern Pines, Lumberton, Wilmington, Roseboro, Clinton, Salemburg, Dunn, Benson, Smithfield, Selma, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Mount, Tarboro, Farmville, Greenville, Washington, Kinston and New Bern.

Piedmont Natural Gas Corporation, Charlotte, is expanding the distribution system in all of the cities in which it operates. In its expansion program the firm is spending around $2,000,000 a year.

Piedmont Gas Company, operating in Hickory, Newton, Conover, Morganton, Valdese, Granite Falls, Lenoir, Maiden and Lincolnton, has expansion projects in process which will cost probably $2,500,000. Public Service Company, Gastonia, is also making extensive expansions in the cities it serves as is also N. C. Gas Corporation, Reidsville. (Part of data from R. J. Nery, Gas Engineer, N. C. Utilities Commission.)

LA.-MISS. PIPE LINE CONSTR. CO. OF N. C., INC. Charlotte, N. C.

La.-Miss. (Louisiana-Mississippi) Pipe Line Construction Co. of N. C., Inc., Sharon-Amity Road, Charlotte, was organized and incorporated in July, 1952, as an offspring of the La.-Miss. Pipe Line Construction Corp. of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, to handle pipe line construction work in North Carolina. This organization handles natural gas pipe line work in North and South Carolina and has developed until the gross contracts in the two states amount to approximately $1,500,000 annually.

L. J. Daniels, Baton Rouge, is president of both the Louisiana and North Carolina corporations. L. M. Ward is vice president and general superintendent of field construction of the North Carolina firm; O. F. Gibson is general secretary, manager of the N. C. corporation and treasurer; and J. D. Prevatt is assistant secretary. Most of the work in the past year has been in South Carolina, and Mr. Ward is stationed in Union, S. C., where he has been looking after the operations in that area. Much of the work done, since the company was formed, has been in the Piedmont areas of North and South Carolina. The firm employs about 150 workers in the two states, and the annual payroll now reaches approximately $400,000.

At present La.-Miss. has several projects, one a 10-mile pipe line in Greensboro, and a 3-mile line in Charlotte and expansion of the downtown distribution system in High Point, all for Piedmont Natural Gas Co. It also is handling a city distribution expansion project in Charleston, S. C. Recently the com-

pany has handled local distribution system installations and expansions in New Bern, Kinston, Fayetteville, Wilmington and other eastern points for Tidewater Gas Company's subsidiaries. The firm also handles numbers of projects for several municipalities in the area.

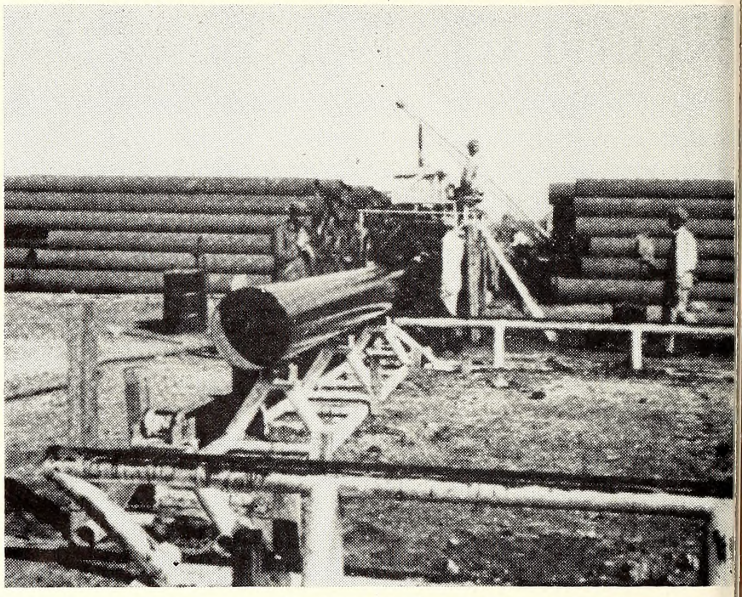
Mr. Ward, now stationed in Union, S. C., but with headquarters in Charlotte, was with the affiliated firm in Louisiana for several years. He is a native of Indiana, a Mason and a Shriner. Mr. Gibson is a native of Louisiana and a graduate of Louisiana State University, has also been with the parent firm several years. He is a member of the Carmel Country Club, the Elk Club, and is a Shriner.

ROSSON-RICHARDS CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

Rosson-Richards Co., 2426 Berryhill Road, Charlotte, engaged in coating and wrapping pipe lines, primarily natural gas lines in this State, is a district office of the parent company whose main office is located at 14,000 South Main Street, Houston, Texas, and which has other district offices at Corpus Christi, Texas; Jackson, Miss., and Harvey, La.

The Charlotte district office was established to serve the Public Service Co. of North Carolina, Gastonia; Piedmont Natural Gas Co., Charlotte; and other gas distributing firms in the State. Its service consists of unloading bare pipe from trucks and rail cars, storing when needed, cleaning and priming, coating and wrapping, and reloading the completed pipe for shipment to job locations. The firm handles pipe ranging from three-fourths of an inch to 36 inches in diameter, contracting for main lines, pumping stations, tank forms, distribution systems, gathering systems and water systems of various types and in all conditions of pipe.

The Charlotte branch has a contract from the Public Service Co. of N. C. to unload, coat and wrap the pipe for the Chapel Hill to Sanford natural gas pipe line. This work is being handled at the "yard set-up" at Pittsboro. Earl "Bud" Doan is foreman of this



Interior and exterior cleaning and priming natural gas pipe before coating, handled by Rosson-Richards Co., Charlotte.

plant which employs 15 workers. The usual "yard set-up" consists of a foreman, five or six specia workers, from 15 to 25 laborers.

Rosson-Richards Co. has eight portable units of equipment which can be moved to any project, large or small, and at any location. The gas pipe lines are coated with tar and other chemicals and wrapped in synthetic materials or covered with concrete to re sist erosion and lengthens materially the life of the lines.

M. L. Loftis is division superintendent in charge of the Charlotte office and of the work handled in North Carolina and this area. Mr. Loftis has been with the company for 11 years. He is a graduate of the University of Houston, with a mechanical engineer degree, class of 1951.

Note—Texas Road Boring & Tunneling Co., Charlotte was contacted for inclusion under this heading. Information not supplied, probably due to illness of James Myers manager, at the time.

Engineering and Constructing Firms Handle Large Projects

Note—Plans were made to handle more engineering firms, some of which are also engaged in construction work, in this issue. Efforts were made to get engineering association officals to supply much of this information. Since this information was not forthcoming and because of time limits additional firms could not be handled.

B. O. VANNORT ENGINEERS
Charlotte, N. C.

B. O. Vannort Engineers, 700 South College Street, Charlotte, was incorporated in 1948 by B. O. Vannort and co-workers, most of whom had been associated with him with large engineering firms and with him in private practice in Charlotte since 1938. The firm has expanded its operations until in recent years it has served as design and construction engineers on work costing approximately $8,000,000 annually. At present the firm has work in progress which will cost an estimated $16,000,000.

The Vannort Engineers plan and supervise construction for electrical, mechanical and civil engineering and architectural projects. It handles construction of electric generating stations, substations transmission and distributing systems; undergroun and submarine cables; industrial, airport and mu nicipal power and lighting; telephone systems; sew age treatment and water works plants; railroad yar and switching facilities, airport facilities, privat and public utilities and buildings of practically ever type.

Officers of the firm are B. O. Vannort, president W. A. Kurtz, vice president and chief engineer; H. Benton, vice president and chief architect; J. E White, Jr., and E. J. Vent, vice presidents; B. Cu rent, secretary and treasurer; and B. B. Vannor assistant secretary. Principal engineers in additio to officers who have been with the firm for ten yea or more include W. E. Thaxton, R. W. Young, W. Young, R. E. Wilson, N. D. Shull and J. F. Powell.

Principal engineering officers of the firm are reg istered professional engineers, licensed in 18 stat and are members of their respective professional o

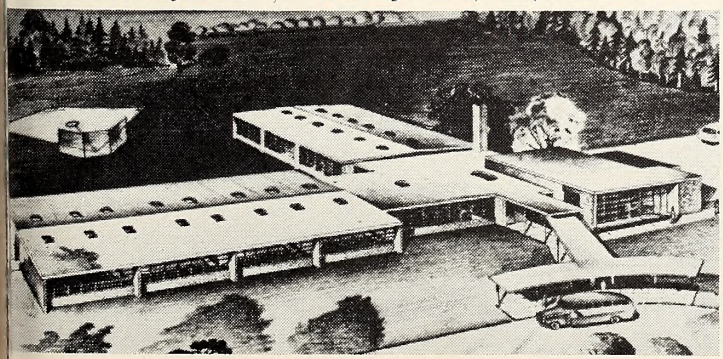
ganizations. Mr. Benton is a registered architect in four states and a member of A.I.A. The personnel includes two structural engineers, six civil engineers, three mechanical engineers, nine electrical engineers, nine telephone and communication engineers, six architects and 15 draftsmen. The firm keeps constantly four field surveying parties and can expand these into eight field surveying parties when needed. The firm employs an average of around 60 employees, a number which is at times expanded to around 125. The annual payroll averages approximately $325,000. More than 80 per cent of the Vannort staff are veterans of World War II.

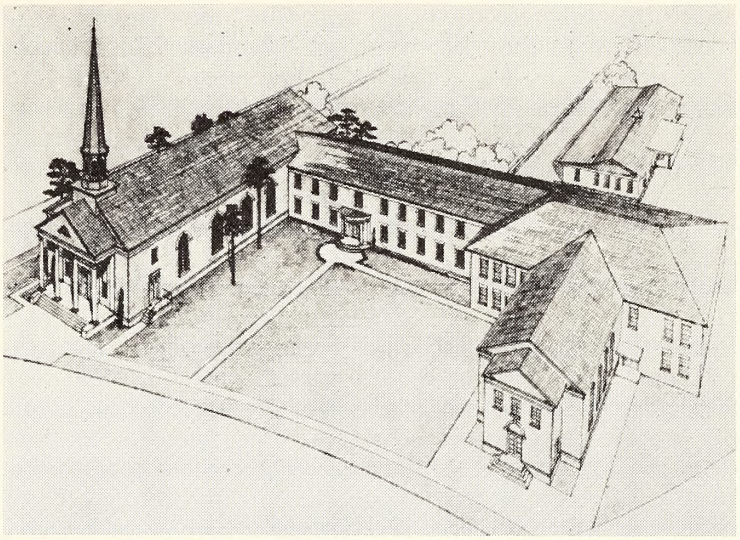
At present the Vannort Engineers have in progress studies and design for military radar and communication installations costing an estimated $3,000,000; studies and design for electric utility systems in North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, $5,000,000; studies and design for telephone systems in North Carolina and Indiana, $3,500,000; design of marine piers and yacht basins combined with civic centers in Florida, $12,000,000; design miscellaneous buildings, including schools, churches, office and commercial buildings, $1,000,000.

The firm has furnished engineering service for numbers of electric generating stations in this and other states, electric substations for cooperatives and municipalities in several states, including those in Concord, Elizabeth City, Statesville and Morganton; it has handled airport power and lighting facilities at Cherry Point and New River and street and industrial yard lighting in Concord and Davidson and in Rock Hill, S. C.; telephone systems have been handled in Charlotte, Granite Quarry, Tarboro and Camp Lejeune; airport facilities have been handled at Cherry Point and in other states; the U. S. Air Force Training Center, Highland Park Mill Steam plant, the Vannort Building, the T. C. Heywood office building, Duplan office building, Fire Station No. 9, and several school, church buildings, and several warehouses, all in Charlotte.

B. O. Vannort, head of the firm, is a former director and vice president and immediate past president of the Professional Engineers of North Carolina. He is a B.S. graduate in engineering of the University of Michigan, was with the Engineering Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad for four years and spent nine years with large consulting engineering firms in Boston and New York. In 1938 he moved to Charlotte and started private practice, but early in the World War II period, returned to Gibbs & Hill, New York, as a junior member of the firm and vice president. He returned to Charlotte in 1945 and

Sketch of Plaza Road Elementary School, Charlotte, designed and built by B. O. Vannort Engineers, Inc., Charlotte.





Drawing of Midwood Baptist Church, Charlotte, designed and built by B. O. Vannort Engineers.

reopened his office for private practice, organizing his firm in 1948. Mr. Vannort is a registered Professional Engineer in North Carolina and eleven other states and is a member of half-a-dozen national and state engineering societies.

In organizing his engineering firm, Mr. Vannort brought in associates he had known while employed by other firms and who had been associated with him in private practice. Among these are W. A. Kurtz, a B.S. graduate in Civil Engineering from Michigan State College, who joined Mr. Vannort in private practice in 1945; J. E. White, Jr., B.S. in Electrical Engineering, Union College, with training in radar in the U. S. Navy during World War II; W. E. Thaxton, B.S. in Electrical Engineering, Mississippi State College, a Master Sergeant in the Army in power plant engineering; H. W. Horney, B.S. in Electrical Engineering, N. C. State College, who joined the firm in 1948; and J. H. Benton, B.A. in Architecture, N. C. State College, an engineering officer in the U. S. Air Force in hangar and aircraft maintenance.

WILLIAM C. OLSEN & ASSOCIATES
Raleigh, N. C.

William C. Olsen and Associates, consulting engineers, 5 Exchange Place, Raleigh, is an outgrowth of the original organization of William C. Olsen, Consulting Engineer. Mr. Olsen organized his own office in Kinston in 1919 and moved his office to Raleigh in 1923.

The office has been responsible for the design and supervision of construction of municipal power plants at Kinston, Wilson, Rocky Mount, Greenville, and Farmville; municipal water purification plants at Raleigh, Rocky Mount, Elizabeth City, Tarboro, Goldsboro, Henderson, Burlington, Oxford, Thomasville, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Hickory, Lumberton and Greensboro; sewage treatment plants for Hickory, High Point, Greensboro, Burlington, Wilson and Raleigh. Water supply projects of some note include the planning and supervision of construction of the twenty-three mile raw water supply line constructed for the City of Wilmington, enabling the city to secure a salt free municipal supply.

During World War II, the firm singly and, in association with others, had a responsible part in the construction of the Marine Corps Air Bases at Cher-

ry Point with its outlying installations; the Marine Station at Edenton; Raleigh-Durham Air Base; Walterboro, S. C., Air Base; Wilson Air Base and the Navy Base at Franklin, Va.

William C. Olsen, native of Mississippi, obtained his engineering education at Cornell University and, during the period between college and establishment of his office, was engaged on engineering and construction projects for other engineering firms. He is a registered engineer, and holds membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, North Carolina Society of Engineers, American Waterworks Association, Federated Sewage and Industrial Wastes Association and the Raleigh Engineers' Club. He is a member of the Raleigh Rotary Club, Carolina Country Club and the Sphinx Club of Raleigh. He is a licensed airplane pilot and a member of the Sportsmen's Pilots Association and the Quiet Birdmen of America.

Carl W. Mengel, associate, a native of Nebraska, and a graduate of the University of Nebraska, is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Professional Engineers of North Carolina, American Waterworks Association, the Federal Sewage and Industrial Wastes Association, the North Carolina Society of Engineers and the Raleigh Engineer's Club. He is a past president of the North Carolina Society of Engineers and of the N. C. Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers. During World War I, he served as Captain, Engineers, 306th Engineers, 81st Division.

Kenneth T. Knight, associate, is a native of Rocky Mount, a graduate of Duke University and, prior to his present association, held positions in the electric utility field in North Carolina with Carolina Power & Light Co., Camp Lejeune and the City of Rocky Mount. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, North Carolina Society of Engineers, Raleigh Engineer's Club. He has served for a year as president of the N. C. Section of the A. I. E. E.—By Carl W. Mengel.

Well Drilling in State Has Developed Into Big Business

HEATER WELL CO., INC.
Raleigh, N. C.

Heater Well Co., 306 South Salisbury Street, Raleigh, was started in 1921 by R. O. Heater as individual owner, had its ups and downs, particularly in the 1929-33 depression period, emerging according to its slogan as "Largest Independent Well Drilling Organization in the Southeast." Operations extend from the Virginia line to Miami, Fla., and continue to expand. Gross annual contracts have increased from $335,000 in 1947 to $750,000 last year.

R. O. Heater, who started well drilling with his father in 1911, formed his own company in 1921. After depression set backs, the company has been successful. The firm was incorporated in 1947 with authorized capital of $100,000 and paid-in capital of $37,000. The net worth now is around $150,000.

Officers of the company are R. O. Heater, president; R. B. Heater, his son, and J. Raymond Matthews, vice presidents; L. A. Heater, his brother, secretary in charge of equipment; and J. E. Cousins, Jr., manager of Municipal and Industrial Division and company sales. The sales unit, added this year, handles sales and distribution of pumps in three states.

Heater Well Co., in its 35 years of operation, has drilled more than 1,000,000 feet of wells. The annual average of wells drilled, during the past decade, has ranged from 657 to 850 wells. Three years ago the firm expanded its activities from domestic and small municipal wells to industrial and large municipal wells. It has also extended its territory southward into Georgia and Florida and plans further expansion into Alabama and Mississippi. The firm employs an average of 75 to 85 workers and has achieved the lowest possible tax rate in unemployment tax. The gross annual payroll last year was about $275,000.

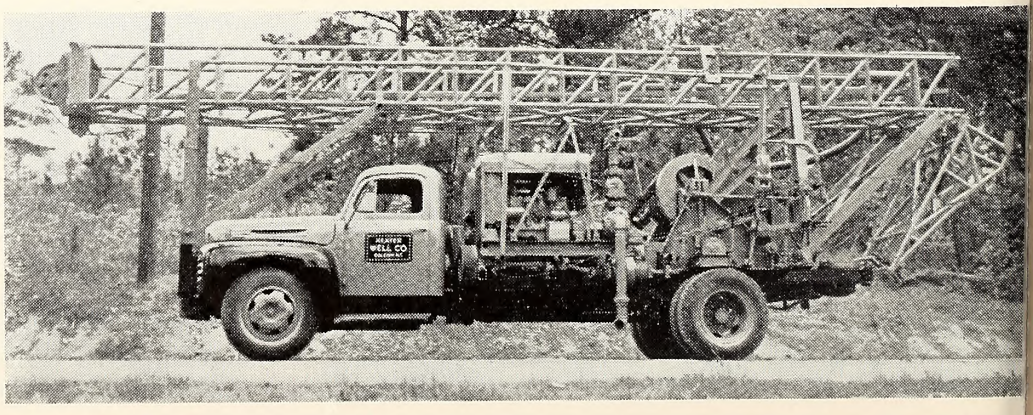
Equipment includes 20 well drilling machines fo domestic wells in North and South Carolina and fiv larger type drilling machines for industrial and mu nicipal wells in these states and Georgia and Florida The firm is prepared to handle all types of wells u to 3,000 feet deep and 30 inches in diameter.

The industrial and municipal wells supply fro 100 gallons a minute to 6,000 gallons a minute. Ap proximately 25 wells are in process constantly o the crews are moving operations from one site t another. Two men have charge of domestic well and three men handle industrial and municipal well In the past three years, Heater Well has develope methods of drilling which develops more water tha the firm had been able to provide earlier.

At present Heater Well Co. has several large in dustrial and municipal drilling contracts in proces Among these are wells for the Air Force Base, We Palm Beach, Fla., costing about $20,000; America Cyanamid Co., Brewster, Fla., $25,000; supplement water supplies for Savannah, Ga., $31,000, and Tu beville, S. C., $8,000, and exploratory drilling fo Caswell Training School, Kinston.

In recent years the firm has provided supplement wells for water systems of Kinston, New Bern, Ric

Truck with company equipment for well drilling operated b Heater Well Co., Raleigh.



Square, Murfreesboro, Macclesfield, Clinton, Mount Olive, Aberdeen, Pembroke, Raeford, Wrightsville and Carolina Beaches, Calypso and others. Among the industrial wells are those for Greene Brothers Lumber Co., Elizabethtown; Daystrom Furniture Co., Alma; Pepsi Cola and Coca-Cola plants, Kinston; Pepsi Cola plant, Greenville, and other industrial and irrigation wells on farms.

R. O. Heater, native of Braxton County, W. Va., worked with his father in well drilling in several states, moving to Elon College in 1910 and to Cary in 1914. He started his own well drilling operations in 1921. Mr. Heater is past president of both the Cary and Raleigh Exchange Clubs and of the North Carolina Exchange Clubs. He was in service in World War I in the Infantry, starting as a private, and was discharged as a Second Lieutenant. He is a past Commander of the Cary American Legion Post, a past Master of the Cary Masonic Lodge and a member of the Cary Methodist Church. For eight years Mr. Heater was a member of the Wake County Board of Commissioners and chairman for four years and was a member of Cary Town Commission in 1924. He was rural Wake County chairman of the sixth war bond drive and Wake County general chairman in the seventh drive. He is now secretary of the N. C. Water Well Drillers Association and secretary of the National Water Well Drillers Association.

Robert (Bob) B. Heater, native of Cary, took geological engineering and business administration courses at State College. He was in the Seabees in World War II as a Second Class Petty Officer and instructor in well drilling at Port Huemene, Calif., for about two years. He had worked with his father from his youth and joined the firm fulltime in 1953. Bob Heater is assistant chief of the Cary Volunteer Fire Department, president of the Wake County Firemens Association and district vice president of the North Carolina Fire Chiefs Association. He is a member of the Cary Exchange Club and a Mason.

McCALL BROS. PUMP & WELL CO., INC.
Charlotte, N. C.

McCall Bros. Pump & Well Co., Inc., 5100 Rozzells Ferry Road (Route 6), Charlotte, was organized as a partnership by two of the McCall brothers, now five brothers with the sixth planning to join the firm later. Starting with pump sales, then pump installation, the firm soon began well drilling in the "hard rock" area of Piedmont North Carolina and upper South Carolina.

Before organization of the partnership, George M. McCall and Lewis McCall had begun the sale of pumps as a side line. George continued this activity and was soon joined by Gorman L. McCall and then William D. McCall. Two years after these brothers started, Walter F. McCall joined the firm in 1949, and this year Howard J. McCall joined his brothers. David McCall, now a junior at Carolina, plans to join his brothers after completing his college work.

McCall Bros. Pump & Well Co. was incorporated in 1951 and is unique in its operation. It uses the rotary system for the officers of the firm, the brothers taking turns in serving in official positions. This year William D. McCall is president; Walter F. McCall, first vice president; George M. McCall, second vice president; and Gorman C. McCall is secretary and treasurer. Howard J. McCall has not yet been assigned an official position.

McCall Bros., as the name implies, drills wells, sells, installs and services pumps for residences, industries and municipalities. Operations are carried on in a 100-mile radius from Charlotte. Around 10 domestic wells are being drilled and equipped each week, usually requiring two days of work. Their average depth is from 100 to 125 feet and they are usually two inches in diameter. Normally a pump will last about ten years before major repairs are required. Industrial and municipal wells are handled in stride, ranging up to 12 inches in diameter. They are often 500 to 1,000 feet deep and require several weeks to complete. In addition, McCall Bros. handles quite a bit of exploratory drilling, both to uncover precious and semi-precious stone deposits and for stone for road building and other commercial purposes. Domestic wells need a flow of around three gallons a minute normally, while industrial and municipal wells should supply up to a few hundred gallons a minute.

McCall Bros. operate seven diamond cord drills for small capacity wells and in exploring minerals. The firm also operates three Spudders for commercial and industrial wells. Securing as many drills as the firm needs is a serious problem and proves a bottle neck in operation. Expansion of activities is held down by the lack of more drills.

At present McCall Bros. is drilling for minerals down to 200 feet on Highway 49 near Charlotte for the Superior Stone Co., Raleigh. It is digging wells for the Celanese Corporation, Charlotte, which will need about 150 gallons a minute. In Lincolnton the

Trailer camp near Charlotte gets 75-gal. a minute water supply from well drilled by McCall Bros., Charlotte.



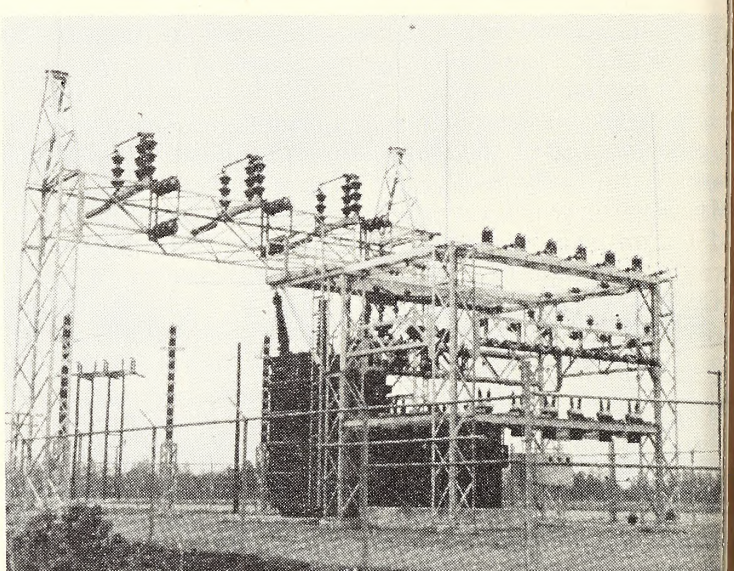
firm drilled in an old tin mine for cobalt, tin and other minerals. In its operations McCall Bros. employs about 40 workers, a number which remains fairly constant.

In 1954 McCall Bros. started drilling municipal wells. Since that time it has handled municipal water supplies for Jefferson, S. C.; Little Switzerland in the WNC mountains; supplementary wells for the Gastonia pump stations and numbers of others. In supplying water for industries, the firm has provided wells for Park Yarns Mfg. Co., Kings Mountain; Allis-Chalmers Distributing plant, Pinoca, near Charlotte; Phillips 66 distributing plant at Paw Creek, near Charlotte; Charlotte Swim Club, East Charlotte; for the Paw Creek Station of Plantation Pipe Lines; and numerous others.

McCall Bros. own a subsidiary firm, Pawleys Island Service Co., purchased in 1951, which operates the water works for Garden City and Pawley's Island, S. C.

The McCall brothers were born and reared in the Thomasboro community, just west of Charlotte where their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McCall still live and operate a small chicken and produce farm. Only the youngest boy, still a college student, was able to go to college. Two of the older boys started work for Duke Power Co., and George and Lewis began pump selling as a side line. Lewis McCall remained and still is with Duke Power Co., considering it safer than remaining with his brothers in what was then a wild venture.

William is an officer in McGee Presbyterian Church and a Mason. Gorman was in service and is a member of the American Legion, an officer of Cook's Memorial Presbyterian Church, a former chief, for five years, and now a fireman in the Pinoca Volunteer Fire Department. George was in the service, is a member and former commander of the Thomasboro Post of the American Legion, a member of the 40 & 8, a former Sunday School teacher and an officer in the Men's Club of Thomasboro Presbyterian Church. Howard, a Korean veteran, is a member of the American Legion and the Thomasboro Presbyterian Church. David, a junior at Carolina plans to join the firm when he completes his college course. He is also a Thomasboro Presbyterian Church member.



Power substation erected at Enfield by Brawley Construction Co., Charlotte.

Highlights of Fayetteville's Industry and Employment

By ELIZABETH DEKAY JOHNSON, *State Labor Market Analyst, Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC*

This is the eighth of a series of articles discussing employment conditions in leading North Carolina cities. Fayetteville was selected for this issue since developments at Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base have kept construction activities at a high level, both at the military installations and in nearby Fayetteville and its environs.

Fayetteville, centrally located in Cumberland County in the Southern Coastal Plains section of North Carolina, is the second largest city in the southeastern part of the State, according to the 1950 Census. Its population is currently estimated at over 45,500 and that of the county at almost 119,000 according to data developed by the Public Health Statistics Section of the State Board of Health.

Fayetteville is the center of a rural area with 18 towns and villages within a 25 to 30 mile radius. Within that radius live over 200,000 persons, 70 percent of whom are rural farm and rural nonfarm residents. Fort Bragg, home of the 82nd Air Borne Division and Headquarters of the XVIII Air Borne Corps, and Pope Air Base, are within a few miles. Fort Bragg, with its 130,000 acres, is one of the largest military installations in the Nation. Its mil tary population exceeds 40,000 persons and ov 9,000 families of these personnel live on and off t Post.

Amply served by three railroads; numerous mot freight lines, six of whom have terminals in Fayett ville; an airline with nine scheduled flights dail interstate and intrastate bus lines with almost 1 schedules daily; and at the head of navigation on t Cape Fear River, Fayetteville is favorably situat from the standpoint of commuting for employme and for trade, and for the movement of materials more distantly located places.

Fayetteville and Cumberland County have gro rapidly during the past 25 years; the former is thr and a half times its 1930 size and the latter has e panded more than two and a half times. Under t impact of World War II and activities at Fort Bra and Pope Air Base, the population of Fayettevi doubled during the decade 1940-1950, while that the county increased by almost two-thirds. Duri the same period the population of the State as

whole grew by 13.7 percent. This rapid growth far exceeds the rate of industrial expansion and indicates that the local labor supply is more than ample.

Fayetteville firms employ over 80 percent of the persons engaged in nonagricultural activities in Cumberland County, excluding civilian employees at Fort Bragg and Pope Air Base. It is the only city in the county and except for work at the military installations, most of the job opportunities are found there. Cumberland County, with the city of Fayetteville at about its geographical center and Fort Bragg and Pope Air Base in the northwest portion, is a cohesive labor market area. All manpower and employment data relate to this labor market area.

The civilian labor force of this area, though subject to mild seasonal fluctuations and substantial changes due to activities at the military installations, has trended upward since 1950. By March 1956 it approximated 33,600. Of these, 70 percent are nonagricultural wage and salaried workers, 12 percent are engaged in agriculture, the balance are self-employed, domestics, unpaid family workers, and unemployed workers. The heavy impact of civilian manpower needs at Fort Bragg, Pope Air Base, and the Veterans Hospital on the economy and labor force of the area is indicated in the fact that from 20 to 25 percent of nonagricultural wage and salaried workers are employed at these installations (from 2,500 to 3,200 civil service; up to 500 at the post exchange; from 1,000 to 2,000 in contract construction; over 400 at the Veteran's Hospital.)

The growth of nonmilitary connected industry in the Fayetteville area is shown by a comparison of firms and employees covered by unemployment insurance. In 1950 the monthly average of insured employment was 10,007; in 1954 the number had risen to 11,006; the first three quarters of 1955 averaged 11,881. The number of covered firms has risen from 340 in 1950 to well over 400. Since 1950, each year has seen a gradual rise in employment from the first through the fourth quarter then a drop from the last quarter of one year to the first quarter of the following year. This first-of-the-year employment reduction has tended to be less significant during the past five years and is now well below the rate of decline for the State as a whole.

Trade accounts for about one-fourth of the 23,000 nonagricultural wage and salaried employment service, including education and hospitals, one-fifth; and government, including civil service employees at Fort Bragg and Pope Air Base, about one-seventh. Manufacturing, never heavy, has been gradually climbing and now represents about one-fifth.

Though manufacturing accounts for only one-fifth of nonfarm salaried employment, some 4,500 persons are so engaged and receive wages in the neighborhood of $2,770,000 each quarter. About half of these workers are in the six textile mills of the area whose products are principally cotton and synthetic yarns, broad woven fabrics and hosiery. Next in importance are producers of lumber and wood products; such firms regularly offer employment to more than 1,000 workers. While most of the sawmills and planing mills are relatively small, four plywood and millwork plants hire in the neighborhood of 600 persons. Food processing plants, with some 600 on their payrolls, include: poultry processing, frozen foods, bakery goods, grain-mills and soft drink bottling. Adding balance to the manufacturing segment of the local economy is a firm making electrical fans; a manufacturer of wood household furniture; a foundry; mattress companies; publishing firms; and fertilizer plants. Other firms produce: cotton seed oil and byproducts; glue; brick; cement blocks; and toy novelty items, primarily fur kittens.

Fayetteville's dominant industry is trade. Its importance as a trade center is borne out by dollar value and employment in that industry. According to figures made available by the North Carolina Department of Revenue, total county retail sales for fiscal 1955 amounted to $89,451,000. This represented a 10.9 percent increase over the preceding year. The number of merchants exceeded 1,370. "Sales Management" estimated that of the total county retail sales volume, the City of Fayetteville accounted for over 90 percent. The "Blue Book of Southern Progress," 1955, lists total trade as $135,000,000 or 56 percent of total business volume for 1954. Trade employment accounts for 25 percent of nonfarm wage earners and usually approximates 6,300.

In the service industries are some 4,700 employees. Personal service such as: laundries, cleaning and dyeing firms, beauty and barber shops employ about 26 percent of the service workers. Educational employment is almost 24 percent, hospitals (including the Veterans Administration Hospital), medical and sanitary services 22 percent. Hotels and lodging places, and amusement and recreational enterprises, about 8 percent each.

Construction, always at a relatively high level in the Fayetteville area, usually accounts for from 10 to 13 percent of the total wage earners. In 1955 according to the "Office of the Building Inspector, City of Fayetteville", building permits issued for that year amounted to $5,133,018. All permits were for commercial and residential building inside the city limits. Military authorities at Fort Bragg and Pope Air Base state that construction authorized for 1955 amounted to $4,039,076. However, contract construction currently in progress is estimated to be in excess of $15,000,000; and during 1955 contract construction in progress was in excess of $30,000,000.

Fayetteville has much to offer existing or prospective firms or industries: ample and varied transportation facilities; proximity to a substantial buying population both in the adjacent rural areas and nearby military installations and a more than ample labor supply, most of whom are within the age range most desired by employers. It is a growing community offering excellent opportunities for growing firms and industries.

SUPPLEMENT TO "THE E. S. C. QUARTERLY", VOL. 14, NO. 1-2, WINTER-SPRING, 1956

Index to Volumes 11 and 12, 1953-1954

THE E. S. C. QUARTERLY

Compiled by MRS. EDITH M. HINTON, *Former Secretary, Office of Informational Service*

Published by
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA

(Issues from Vol. 1, No. 1, Summer, 1942, through Vol. 4, No. 4, Fall, 1946, were designated as "The U. C. C Quarterly". When the name of the agency was changed April 1, 1947, the name of this magazine also wa changed.)

	Vol.	*No.*	*Page*
AIRLINES:			
Piedmont, only N. C. Airline, (Best Little Carrier in the Nation)	11	3–4	112
AKERS WINS N. C. SAFETY TROPHY	11	3–4	94
ANDREWS, COL. A. B., N. C. NATIVE, WAS LEADING RAILROAD DEVELOPER	11	3–4	133
ANDREWS, MRS. MILDRED BARNWELL:			
Textile Experience	11	1–2	6
Historic Highlights in Development of Hosiery-Knitting	11	1–2	6
Improving Textile Machinery Vital to State's Industry	12	1–2	22
APPAREL PRODUCTION			
See Garment Manufacturing			
ASSOCIATIONS (OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS):			
Southern Hosiery Manufacturers Association	11	1–2	9
N. C. Motor Carriers Association	11	3–4	84
N. C. Bus Association	11	3–4	115
N. C. Railroad Association	11	3–4	128
Members of Executive and General Committees			
BABCOCK, JAMES A.:			
Westinghouse Starts Large Electronics Plant in Raleigh	12	1–2	7
Westinghouse Pledge			
See Electronics Plants			
BELL, C. E.:			
Seaboard Air Line's System Started with Short N. C. Lines	11	3–4	138
See Railroads			
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:			
Dr. Harry D. Wolf	11	3–4	67
Crayon C. Efird	11	3–4	68
Frank J. Sprague	12	1–2	14
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY			
See Browning, R. Getty			
BROWNING, R. GETTY:			
Blue Ridge Parkway, One of World's Remarkable Scenicways	11	3–4	80
4,000,000 Visitors in 1953			
BURK, MARGARET:			
State Develops Modern 67,000 Mile Toll-Free Road System	11	3–4	75
CHARLOTTE'S INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT			
See Johnson, Mrs. E. DeKay			
COMMISSIONERS:			
Kendall Again Chairman; Wolf Renamed; Efird New	11	3–4	67
Henry E. Kendall			
Dr. Harry D. Wolf			
Crayon C. Efird			
DAVIS, C. McD., PRESIDENT OF ACL			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
DUNN, E. STANHOPE:			
North Carolina Produces 40 Percent of Nation's Hosiery	11	1–2	3
Table I—Hosiery Plant Facilities and Production N. C., South and U. S., 1951			
Table II—Leading States in Hosiery Manufacturing in 1947			
Table III—Production Employment in Hosiery and Knit Goods in United States and North Carolina—1947 and 1939			
Chart—Employment in the Knitting Industry Covered by Employment Security Commission of North Carolina 1942–1952			
Chart—Employment Trends for U. S. and Leading States Knit Goods (1899–1929); Hosiery (1929–1947)			
North Carolina Apparel Production Shows Big Expansion	12	3–4	7
$35 Million Industry in 1953 Concentrated in Piedmont Area			
Furnishings—Work Clothing Center			
Chart—Apparel and Textile Employment in North Carolina 1939–1954			
Map—Distribution of State's Apparel Employment by County (First Quarter 1954 Employment)			
Table 1—Apparel Industry is Growing in North Carolina 1939–1954			
Table II—Comparative Growth by Apparel Subdivisions First Quarter 1954 Versus 1945			
DUNNAGAN, M. R.			
North Carolina Hosiery Leader	11	1–2	
State Has 56 Counties Producing Hosiery and Other Knit Goods	11	1–2	
Knitting Arts Exhibition Atlantic City, April–May, 1953	11	1–2	
High Point High, Guilford Leader, in Hosiery Production	11	1–2	1
Adams-Millis, One of Nation's Largest Hosiery Producers	11	1–2	1
Melrose Develops Into Important High Point Hosiery Firm	11	1–2	1
Mojud One of Three Largest F. F. Hosiery Firms in World	11	1–2	1
Burlington Mills Has 17 Men's, Women's Hosiery Plants	11	1–2	1
Grabur Plant, Burlington			
Greensboro Hosiery Finishing Plant			
May Finishing Plant, Burlington			
May Hosiery Plant, Burlington			
McEwen Knitting Plant, Burlington			
McLaurin Hosiery Plant, Asheboro			
Randleman Hosiery Plant			
Vance Hosiery Plant, Kernersville			
Wadesboro Hosiery Plant			
(See Textile Issue of "The E. S. C. Quarterly", Vol. 10, No. 3–4)			
High Point Has Many Medium and Successful Hosiery Organizations	11	1–2	1
Crown Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Diamond Hosiery Corp.			
Guilford Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Haltom Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Harriss & Covington Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Plymouth Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Silver-Knit Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Slane Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Terry Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Triangle Hosiery Co.			
Other High Point Firms			
Other Greensboro Firms			
Burlington, Alamance Long State Hosiery Producing Center	11	1–2	
Standard Produces High Quality Men's, Women's Hosiery	11	1–2	
Burlington			
Baker-Camack Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Elder Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Grace Hosiery Mills			
Griffin Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Pickett Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Sellers Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Tower Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Other Burlington Mills			

	Vol.	No.	Page
DUNNAGAN, M. R.: (Continued)			
Ossipee			
Altamahaw Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Glen Raven			
Glenraven Knitting Mills, Inc.			
Other Alamance Firms			
Graham			
Alamance			
Haw River			
Hickory and Catawba Co. Producers of Men's Hosiery	11	1–2	25
Elliott and Lyerly Large Men's, Women's Hosiery Makers	11	1–2	26
Lyerly Full Fashioned Mills			
Other Large Hosiery Mills in Hickory	11	1–2	27
Brown Bros. Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Ellis Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Hafer Hosiery Mills			
Hollar Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Knit-Sox Knitting Mills, Inc.			
Piedmont Hosiery Mills			
Shuford Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Walton Knitting Mills, Inc.			
Whiting Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Whisnant Hosiery Mills			
Larger Newton Plants	11	1–2	28
Bothwell Mills, Inc.			
Newton Knitting Mills, Inc.			
Ridgeview Hosiery Mills Co.			
Newton and Catawba Mills			
Acme-McCrary Leading Firm in State's Hosiery Industry	11	1–2	28
Asheboro, Randolph Co. Developed Into Leaders in Hosiery Industry	11	1–2	29
Other Larger Asheboro Hosiery Mills	11	1–2	30
Asheboro Hosiery Mill			
Bossong Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Tip-Top Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Randleman			31
Commonwealth Hosiery Mills			
Laughlin Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Liberty			31
Liberty Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Dependable Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Other Randolph County Firms			31
Waldensian, Pilot and Valdese Develop Successful Plants	11	1–2	31
Burke County, Early and Leading Maker of Fine Hosiery Products			
Pilot Full Fashion Mills, Inc.			
Valdese Manufacturing Co.			
Drexel, Morganton and Huffman, Successful Hosiery Group	11	1–2	35
Morganton and Huffman			36
Valdese			37
Martinat Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Francis-Louise Full Fashioned Mills, Inc.			
Albert F. Garrou & Sons, Inc.			
Hildebran			
J. A. Cline & Co., Inc.			
Hildebran Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Other Burke County Firms			
Chadbourn A Modern, New, Expanding Hosiery Producer	11	1–2	37
Charlotte and Mecklenburg Have Many Successful Hosiery Firms	11	1–2	38
Hudson Hosiery Co., Famous for Silk, Now Nylon Producer	11	1–2	39
Hanes Hosiery Nation's Largest Fine Seamless Producer	11	1–2	40
Winston-Salem, Kernersville in Forsyth Active Hosiery Makers			
Kernersville			42
Vance & Ring, Inc.			
Other Forsyth County Firms			
Ragan and Maurice Group Manufactures Men's Fine Hosiery	11	1–2	42
Thomasville, Lexington, Denton in Davidson, Men's Hose Producers			
Thomasville			
Ragan Knitting Co., Inc.			
Maurice Mills Co.			43
Fremont and Dogwood			
Hill Hosiery Mill			
Thomasville Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Wrenn Hosiery Co.			
Denton			
Bisher Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Thornton Knitting Co.			
Lexington			
Mountcastle Knitting Co.			
Other Davidson County Firms			
Surry County and Mount Airy Are Large Producers of Men's Hosiery	11	1–2	43
Barber Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Granite Hosiery Mills			
Renfro Hosiery Mills Co.			
Other Surry County Firms			
Durham Hosiery Mills Early and Historic State Industry	11	1–2	44
Durham Hosiery Mills			
Gann Hosiery Mills Co.			45
Louise Knitting Mills Co.			
Other Durham County Firms			
Hoover of Concord Big Producer of Fine Women's Hosiery	11	1–2	45
Hugh Grey Expanding Production of Women's Fine Hosiery	11	1–2	46
Hugh Grey Hosiery Co.			
Willis Hosiery Mills			
Other Cabarrus County Firms			
Wiscassett Mills Produce Cannon's Fine Quality Hosiery	11	1–2	47
Lillian Knitting Mills			
Other Stanly County Plants			
Gaston County Big Textile Producer, Including Hosiery	11	1–2	48
Belmont			
Belmont Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Knit Products Corp.			
Knit Products Corp. No. 2			
Knit Products Corp. No. 3			
Outlook Manufacturing Co.			
Other Gaston County Firms			
Wilkes County			
Skyland Textile Co.			
Wilkes Hosiery Mills Co.			
Montgomery County			
Clayson Knitting Co.			
Russell Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Sox, Inc.			
Other Montgomery Plants			
Cleveland County			
Hudson Hosiery Co.			
Mauney Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
McDowell County Contains Dozen Seamless Mills, One Full Fashion	11	1–2	49
Marion			
Josephine Mills, Inc.			
Marion Hosiery Mills			
Elizabeth James Mills			
Other McDowell County Firms			
Edgecombe County			
Runnymede Mills, Inc.			
Mayo Knitting Mills, Inc.			
Halifax County			50
Halifax County Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Henderson County			
Chipman LaCross Hosiery Mills Co.			
Grey Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Higdon Knitting Mill, Inc.			
R. & S. Hosiery Mill			
Rogers Hosiery Mill, Inc.			
Brittain Hosiery Mill			
East Flat Rock Knitting Mill			
Iredell County			
Stimpson Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Walton Hosiery Mills, Inc.			
Mitchell County			
Robbins Knitting Co.			
The Vaughan Corp.			
Pasquotank County			
Robinson Manufacturing Co.			
Limited Hosiery Operations (Listed alphabetically by counties)			
Knitting Other Than Hosiery, Developing Rapidly in State	11	1–2	51
Outerwear—Underwear			
Knit Specialties			
Dyeing and Finishing			

	Vol.	No.	Page
DUNNAGAN, M. R.: (Continued)			
Special Articles on Hosiery Firms: Reasons Some Omitted	11	1-2	52
N. C. Hosiery Men Use Profits for New, Efficient Equipment	11	1-2	56
Hosiery Mill List Sources	11	1-2	56
North Carolina Transportation	11	3-4	66
Kendall Again Chairman; Gregory, Wolf Renamed; Efird New	11	3-4	67
'Tweetsie' Heralded in Song and Story at Boone, Now in Virginia	11	3-4	68
Early Trails, Trading Paths; State Breaks Traffic Limits	11	3-4	70
Plank Roads Hailed as 'Farmer Railroads'; Lasted a Decade	11	3-4	72
Fayetteville and Western N. C. Early Leader in Railroad Building; Many Short Lines	11	3-4	73
Experimental Railroad—North Carolina's First Railroad			
Intracoastal Waterway Pleasure Craft, Freight Boat Artery	11	3-4	78
Wilmington, Morehead Ports Improved to Increase Shipping	11	3-4	81
N. C. Wins Trophy Fourth Time	11	3-4	85
National Trucking Safety Trophy "Driver of the Year"	11	3-4	86
Reid Wins National Honors	11	3-4	86
Akers Motor Lines Becomes State's Second Largest Carrier	11	3-4	89
Associated Transport Absorbed N. C. Units, Nation's Largest	11	3-4	90
Central Motor Lines	11	3-4	92
Pilot Freight Carriers, Inc.	11	3-4	92
Great Southern Trucking Co.	11	3-4	93
Overnite Transportation Co.	11	3-4	94
Miller Motor Express, Inc.	11	3-4	95
Thurston Motor Lines due here (see Page 154)			
Johnson Motor Lines	11	3-4	96
Fredrickson Motor Express Corp.	11	3-4	97
Hennis Freight Lines, Inc.	11	3-4	98
Heavy Machinery			
Turner Transfer, Inc.	11	3-4	99
Youngblood Truck Lines, Inc.	11	3-4	100
Helms Motor Express, Inc.	11	3-4	100
Kilgo Motor Freight, Inc.	11	3-4	100
Lewis & Holmes Motor Freight Corp.	11	3-4	100
Harris Express, Inc.	11	3-4	102
S. & W. Motor Lines, Inc.	11	3-4	102
The New Dixie Lines, Inc.	11	3-4	103
W. R. Candler Transfer Co.	11	3-4	103
Jocie Motor Lines, Inc.	11	3-4	104
Colonial Motor Freight Line, Inc.	11	3-4	104
Dickson Transfer Co., Inc.	11	3-4	104
C. S. Transfer, Inc.	11	3-4	105
Neal Hawkins Transfer Co., Inc.	11	3-4	105
Blue Ridge Trucking Co.	11	3-4	106
D. & L. Motor Lines	11	3-4	106
Edmac Trucking Co., Inc.	11	3-4	106
Maybelle Transport Co., Inc.	11	3-4	107
Quality Oil Transport	11	3-4	107
Petroleum Transportation, Inc.	11	3-4	108
Waccamaw Oil Transport Co.	11	3-4	108
Barnes Truck Line Inc.	11	3-4	109
North State Motor Lines, Inc.	11	3-4	109
Gasoline, Liquids	11	3-4	107
Associated Petroleum Carriers, Inc.			
Royster Transport Co., Inc.			
Tobacco Principally	11	3-4	108
H. W. Miller Trucking Co.			
Newspapers, Picture Films, Dated Items Need Quick Delivery	11	3-4	109
The Observer Transportation Co., Inc.	11	3-4	110
The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer			
News and Courier (Charleston, S. C.)			
Citizen Express, Inc.	11	3-4	110
Asheville Citizen			
Times			
Carolina Delivery Service Co., Inc.	11	3-4	110
News and Courier (Charleston, S. C.)			
Greenville (N. C.) News			
Utilities Commission Regulates 455 Truck Common Carriers	11	3-4	111
Piedmont, Only N. C. Airline, 'Best Little Carrier' In Nation	11	3-4	112
N. C., Base of First Air Flight, Finally is Becoming Air-Minded	11	3-4	113
Luxury Busses Carry Passengers Locally and Nationwide	11	3-4	113
Atlantic Greyhound Lines			
Queen City Coach Co.			
Smoky Mountain Stages, Inc.			
Southern Coach Co.			
See Minter, John D., and O'Bryan, R. C.			
N. C. Bus Association Expands to Include All Large Carriers	11	3-4	113
Scenic All the Way—Smoky Mountain Tours Co.	11	3-4	12
City Busses Operated in 37 N. C. Communities by 31 Companies	11	3-4	12
State Licenses, Regulates 130 Passenger Motor Bus Lines	11	3-4	12
Plantation Pipe Line Brings Petroleum Products to State	11	3-4	12
Transcontinental Pipes Natural Gas Distributed in State	11	3-4	12
Public Service Co., of N. C., Inc.	11	3-4	12
North Carolina Railroad Association	11	3-4	12
Four N. C. Counties Never Had Rail Lines; Eight Without Lines Now	11	3-4	12
Southern Largest Railroad Operation in North Carolina	11	3-4	13
Carolina and Northwestern Railway Co.	11	3-4	13
Col. A. B. Andrews, N. C. Native, Was Leading Railroad Developer	11	3-4	13
Five Class I, Ten Class II and 13 Class III Railroads in This State	11	3-4	13
Atlantic Coast Line Operates Large Rail System From N. C.	11	3-4	13
Davis C. McD., General Offices in Wilmington			
Old Wilmington Bell			
Rockingham Railroad Co.			
Virginia and Carolina Southern Railway Co.			
East Carolina Railway			
Black Mountain Railroad			
Clinchfield Railroad Co.			
Norfolk Southern Has 90% of Operations in North Carolina	11	3-4	1
Norfolk and Western Operates Three Lines Into North Carolina	11	3-4	1
Lynchburg and Durham			
Roanoke and Southern			
Virginia-Carolina			
Winston-Salem Southbound			
Owned jointly by N & W and ACL			
Many Independent Short Line Railroads in North Carolina	11	3-4	1
Piedmont and Northern Railway			
Durham and Southern Railway			
High Point Thomasville & Denton Railroad Co.			
Aberdeen & Rockfish Railroad Co.			
Alexander Railroad Company			
Laurinburg and Southern Railroad Co.			
Atlantic & Western Railway Co.			
Carolina Southern Railway Co.			
Cliffside Railroad Co.			
Cape Fear Railways, Inc.			
Warrenton Rail Road Co.			
In Receivership 30 Years—			
Tallulah Falls Railway Co.			
Beaufort & Morehead City Railroad Co.			
Graham Co. Railroad Co.			
Many North Carolina Railroads Abandoned in Past Half Century	11	3-4	1
First "Diesel" Locomotive?			
Lawndale-Shelby Railroad			
Carthage Railroad			
Locomotive Left High and Dry			
N. C. Licensed Over Million and a Third Motor Vehicles in 1953	11	3-4	1
Thurston Motor Lines	11	3-4	1
Raleigh-Norfolk Rail Traffic Opened With Excursion in 1853	11	3-4	1
Railroad Notes and Folks	11	3-4	1
N. C. "Big 4" Railroad			
Street Railways			
Railroad Shops and Centers			

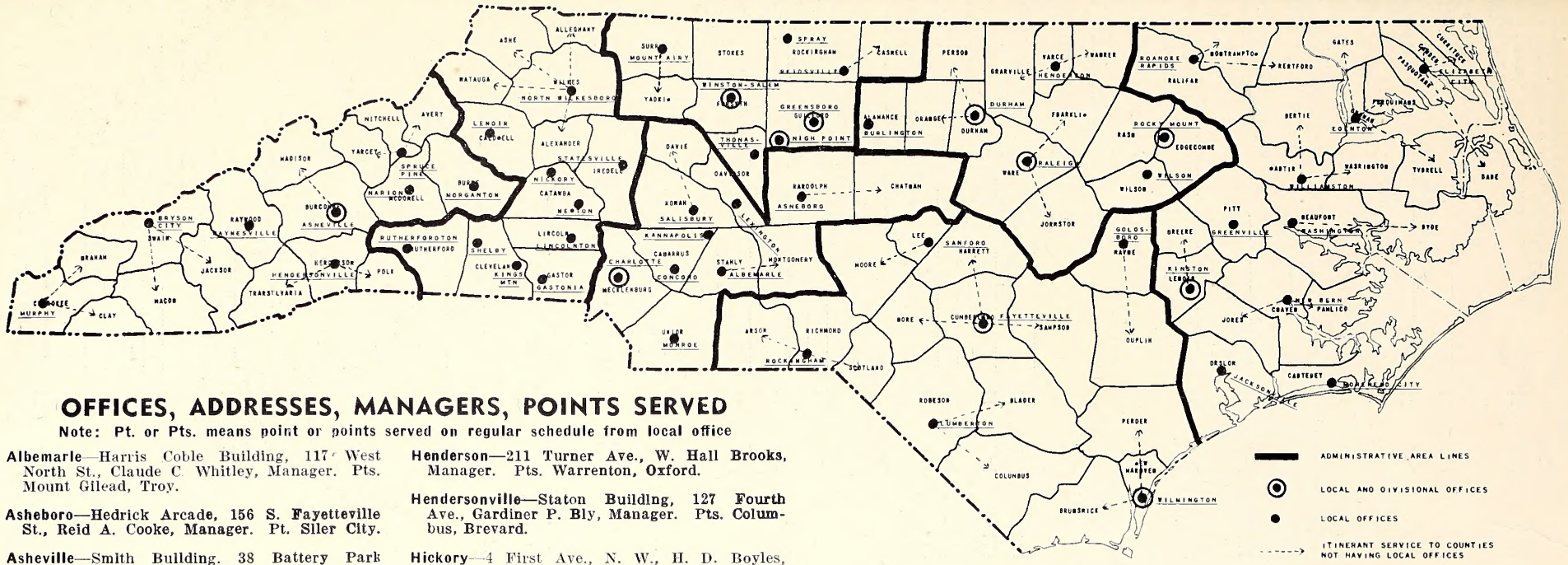
	Vol.	No.	Page
DUNNAGAN, M. R.: (Continued)			
Railroad Violence			
Cliffsides' Bantam Brood			
Weldon Railroad Center			
Wouldn't Risk Ducking			
N. C. Machinery Manufacturing	12	1–2	2
Firms Failed to Supply Data or Approve Prepared Articles	12	1–2	4
American Machine and Foundry Co.	12	1–2	4
Western Electric Large Electronics Plants in Three Cities	12	1–2	5
Electronics			
Plant Space			
Sales			
Payroll			
Benefits			
Thrift			
Community Activities			
Recreation			
Safety			
Cornell-Dubilier Electronics Plants, Sanford and Fuquay	12	1–2	9
Fuquay Springs Division			
Sanford Division			
Cornell-Dubilier			
Pyramid Electric Starts Capacitors Plant in Gastonia	12	1–2	12
Sprague Electric Establishes Capacitors Plant in Ashe	12	1–2	14
Frank J. Sprague Built First Street Railway; Sons Head Ashe Firm			
General Electric Has Carolina Welds Plant in Goldsboro	12	1–2	16
Several Other Big Electric Firms Plan Large Plants in North Carolina	12	1–2	17
Didn't Know What He Made	12	1–2	17
List of Important But Small Machinery Making N. C. Plants	13	1–2	17
Agricultural Machinery			
Metal Working Machinery			
Special Industry Machinery			
General Industrial Machinery and Equipment			
Service Industry and Household Machines			
Miscellaneous Machinery			
Electrical Generating, Transmission, Distribution and Industrial Apparatus	12	1–2	17
Electrical Appliances			
Three National Carbon Flashlight-Battery Plants in State	12	1–2	18
Great Lakes Carbon's Large Electrode Plant at Morganton	12	1–2	19
John M. Morehead, Carbon Developer, Benefactor of State and Alma Mater	12	1–2	19
Globe-Union Makes Auto Batteries at Reidsville Branch	12	1–2	21
N. C. Textile Machinery Men Active in National Group and Exhibitions	12	1–2	23
Cocker Machine and Foundry Co.	12	1–2	23
Saco-Lowell Shops	12	1–2	24
Whitin Machine Works	12	1–2	25
A. B. Carter, Inc.	12	1–2	28
Precision Gear & Machine Co.	12	1–2	29
Gaston County Dyeing Machine Co.	12	1–2	29
Ideal Machine Shops, Inc.			
Ideal Industries, Inc.	12	1–2	30
Norlander-Young Machine Co.	12	1–2	31
Dependable Machine Co., Inc.	12	1–2	32
Ferguson Gear	12	1–2	33
Burlington Engineering Co., Inc.	12	1–2	33
Engineered Plastics, Incorporated	12	1–2	34
Mooresville Iron Works	12	1–2	35
H. E. Crawford Co., Inc.	12	1–2	35
Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Inc.	12	1–2	36
Jenkins Metal Shops, Inc.	12	1–2	37
Gastonia Roller, Flyer and Spindle Co., Inc.	12	1–2	37
Charlotte Manufacturing Co.	12	1–2	38
Dennison Machine Tool Co., Inc.	12	1–2	38
Carolina Loom Reed Co.	12	1–2	38
E. F. Rose & Co.	12	1–2	39
Lincoln Machine & Foundry, Inc.	12	1–2	39
Excel Textile Supply	12	1–2	39
Two Large Firms Produce Air-Conditioning Equipment	12	1–2	40
The Bahnson Company			
Parks-Cramer Company			
Farm Machinery Making Old-Important State Industry	12	1–2	42
Long Manufacturing Co., Inc.			
Turner Manufacturing Co.			
Hardy & Newsome, Inc.			
The Cole Manufacturing Co.			
Harrington Mfg. Co., Inc.			
Florence-Mayo Nuway Co.			
Henry Vann Industries, Inc			
Brown Machine Co.			
Wayne Agricultural Works, Inc.			50
John A. McKay Mfg. Co., Inc.			
Smith's Heating, Inc.			
Lynch Manufacturing Co., Inc.			
Powell Mfg. Co., Inc.			
Wide Variety Special Machinery Produced in North Carolina	12	1–2	53
Wysong & Miles Co., Inc.			
Newman Machine Company, Inc.			
J. C. Steele & Sons, Inc.			
Perfecting Service Company			
Monarch Elevator & Machine Co., Inc.			
J. A. Vance Company			
Robotyper Corporation			
Meadows Mill Company			
Miller Equipment Co., Inc.			
Wilmington Iron Works, Inc.			
Standard Designers, Inc.			
Fishburne Machinery Co.			
Sanders Company, Inc.			
Standard Crankshaft & Hydraulic Co., Inc.			
Pres-On Switch Co.			
Powers Wire Products Co., Inc.			
"Tweetsie"	12	1–2	67
Salem Iron Works	12	1–2	67
J. A. Tharrington & Sons	12	1–2	67
State Employment a Million	12	1–2	67
N. C. Garment Manufacturing	12	3–4	70
New Garment Firms Started and to Start Soon in This State	12	3–4	73
Many Medium, Small Sized Plants Manufacturing Apparel	12	3–4	74
Articles on Several Firms Not Included; No Data or Approval	12	3–4	75
Shirt Manufacturing Making Rapid Strides in This State	12	3–4	77
Samsons, Incorporated			
Southland Manufacturing Co.			
Troutman Shirt Co., Inc.			
Morehead City Garment Co., Inc.			
McNeer Dillon Co.			
Garver Manufacturing Corp.			
The Manhattan Shirt Co.			
Vanderbilt Shirt Co.			
Kinoca Shirt Co., Inc.			
State A Leader in Work Clothing, Play Clothing Increasing	12	3–4	83
Blue Bell, Inc.			
Blue Gem Mfg. Co.			
Siceloff Mfg. Co., Inc.			
W. Koury Company, Inc.			
Devil-Dog Mfg. Co., Inc.			
Whiteville Mfg. Co. (Blue Jeans)			
Smart Style, Inc.			
(See The Salem Co., Inc., Page 118–received too late for this section)			
See Poindexter, K. M., for article on Anvil Brand, Inc.			
Underwear, Men, Women, Children, Important N. C. Industry	12	3–4	91
United Mills Corp.			
I. Schneierson & Sons, Inc.			
Shadowline, Inc.			
Stedman Manufacturing Co.			
Carolina Underwear Co., Inc.			
Quality Mills, Inc.			
Woltz Textile Products			
Beauty Maid Mills, Inc.			
Indera Mills Company			
Pinehurst Textiles, Inc.			
L. & L. Manufacturing Co.			
Dixie Belle Textiles, Inc.			
Bien Jolie Foundation Garments			
Glendale Mfg. Corp.			
State's 1954 Total Payroll Just Under Two Billion Dollars	12	3–4	100

	Vol.	No.	Page
DUNNAGAN, M. R.: (Continued)			
Big Expansion of Outerwear Production in State in Decade	12	3–4	100
Southern Knitwear Mills, Inc.			
Soderberg and Stern, Inc.			
Sterntex, Inc.			
Carolina Industrial Mfg. Corp.			
The Hadley Corporation			
Iredell Knitting Mills, Inc.			
Kar-Lyn Corporation			
Martin Manufacturing Co., Inc.			
Hadley Manufacturing Corp.			
Charlotte Blouse Co.			
Goldbloom's Highland Garment Co.			
Millions of Work Gloves Made in Newton-Conover Area	12	3–4	105
Warlong Glove Mfg. Co.			
Carolina Glove Co.			
Newton Glove Mfg. Co.			
Numerous Miscellaneous Apparel Items Produced in State	12	3–4	108
Empire Manufacturing Corp.			
Gem-Dandy, Inc.			
Burlington Mills Corp. (Ribbon Div.)			
France Neckwear Mfg. Corp.			
Panda Curtain Co.			
Chase Bag Co.			
Golden Belt Mfg. Co.			
R. W. Eldridge Co.			
Brady Manufacturing Co., Inc.			
Tiedright Tie Company			
Charlotte Workshop for Blind Trains Many for Normal Lives	12	3–4	115
Eligible Unemployed Federal Workers May Draw Benefits	12	3–4	116
ESC State Advisory Council Headed by J. A. Bridger	12	3–4	118
Garment Plants in Rural Areas	12	3–4	118
The Salem Co., Inc.	12	3–4	118
DURHAM, TAYLOR R.:			
Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Aids Industry	11	1–2	9
ELECTRONICS PLANTS:			
Western Electric Large Electronics Plants in Three Cities	12	1–2	5
Westinghouse Starts Large Electronics Plant in Raleigh	12	1–2	7
Cornell-Dubilier Electronics Plants, Sanford and Fuquay	12	1–2	9
International Resistance Plants at Asheville and Boone	12	1–2	11
Pyramid Electric Starts Capacitors Plant in Gastonia	12	1–2	12
Sprague Electric Establishes Capacitors Plant in Ashe	12	1–2	14
General Electric Has Carolina Welds Plant in Goldsboro	12	1–2	16
Several Other Big Electronics Firms Plan Large Plants in North Carolina	12	1–2	17
Great Lakes Carbon's Large Electrode Plant at Morganton	12	1–2	19
EMPLOYMENT			
State Employment a Million	12	1–2	67
See Johnson, Mrs. DeKay			
See Raper, Hugh M.			
'FIRSTS' IN TRANSPORTATION:			
North Carolina's First Railroad—"Experimental Railroad"	11	3–4	73
First Public Meeting to Promote Railroads	11	3–4	88
First Regularly Scheduled Year-round Airline in U. S. Started Aug. 21, 1926	11	3–4	106
N. C. Base of First Air Flight	11	3–4	113
Several Firsts and Little Known Facts About Railroads	11	3–4	128
First "Diesel" Locomotive	11	3–4	152
First Street Railway Built by Frank J. Sprague	12	1–2	14
FLASHLIGHT AND AUTO BATTERY PLANTS:			
Three National Carbon Flashlight-Battery Plants in State	12	1–2	18
Globe-Union Makes Auto Batteries at Reidsville Branch	12	1–2	21
FRONT COVER PICTURES:			
Samples of Quality Women's and Men's Hosiery Produced in North Carolina	11	1–2	
Methods of Travel and Transportation of Yesteryear in North Carolina	11	3–4	
Western Electric Plant at Winston-Salem and Westinghouse Electric Plant, Raleigh	12	1–2	
Some of the many items produced by some 200 apparel plants operating in this State	12	3–4	
GARMENT MANUFACTURING:			
N. C. Garment Manufacturing	12	3–4	7
North Carolina Apparel Production Shows Big Expansion	12	3–4	7
New Garment Firms Started and to Start Soon in This State	12	3–4	7
Many Medium, Small Sized Plants manufacturing Apparel	12	3–4	7
Articles on Several Firms Not Included: No Data or Approval	12	3–4	7
Highlights of Greenboro's Industry and Employment	12	3–4	7
Shirt Manufacturing Making Rapid Strides in This State	12	3–4	7
State A Leader in Work Clothing, Play Clothing Increasing	12	3–4	8
Underwear, Men, Women, Children, Important N. C. Industry	12	3–4	9
Big Expansion of Outerwear Production in State in Decade	12	3–4	10
Millions of Work Gloves Made in Newton-Conover Area	12	3–4	10
Numerous Miscellaneous Apparel Items Produced in State	12	3–4	10
Charlotte Workshop for Blind Trains Many for Normal Lives	12	3–4	1
Garment Plants in Rural Areas	12	3–4	1
See Dunnagan, M. R., for articles on individual garment manufacturing firms			
GREENSBORO'S INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT			
See Johnson, Mrs. E. DeKay			
HIGH POINT'S INDUSTRY			
See Johnson, Mrs. E. DeKay			
HOSIERY			
See Andrews, Mrs. Mildred Barnwell; Dunn, E. Stanhope; Dunnagan, M. R.; Durham, Taylor R.; Johnson, Mrs. E. DeKay; Kelly, Paul; Raper, Hugh M.; Shinn, W. E.			
HUNTER, FRED C.			
Public Transportation Systems Regulated by State 62 Years	11	3–4	
INDEX TO VOLUMES 9 AND 10, 1951–1952	11	1–2	57-
JOHNSON, MRS. E. DeKAY:			
Highlights of High Point's Industry	11	1–2	
Highlights of Winston-Salem's Industry and Employment	11	3–4	1
Highlights of Charlotte's Industry and Employment	12	1–2	
Highlights of Greenboro's Industry and Employment	12	3–4	
KELLY, PAUL:			
Steady Growth in State's Hosiery Industry Since War	11	1–2	3
KNITTING ARTS EXHIBITION ATLANTIC CITY, APRIL-MAY, 1953			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
KNITTING OTHER THAN HOSIERY, DEVELOPING RAPIDLY IN STATE	11	1–2	1
MACHINERY MANUFACTURING:			
Improving Textile Machinery Vital to State's Industry	12	1–2	2
Farm Machinery Making Old-Important State Industry	12	1–2	2
Wide Variety Special Machinery Produced in North Carolina	12	1–2	3
List of Important Small Machinery Making N. C. Plants	12	1–2	7
See Dunnagan, M. R., for articles on individual machinery manufacturing firms			
McCAULLY, H. J., JR.:			
International Resistance Plants at Asheville and Boone	12	1–2	1
See Electronics Plants			

	Vol.	No.	Page
MINTER, JOHN D.:			
Carolina Coach Co	11	3–4	115
See Motor Passenger Lines			
MISCELLANEOUS:			
'Tweetsie', Heralded in Song and Story at Boone, Now in Virginia	11	3–4	68
"Smoky Joe"—Fisherman	11	3–4	86
"Driver of the Year"	11	3–4	86
Reid Wins National Honors	11	3–4	86
Old Wilmington Bell	11	3–4	135
Railroad Notes and Folks	11	3–4	155
More Than $22,000,000 in Benefits	12	1–2	55
MOEN, MRS. GRACE Z.:			
Transport Workers Double in Decade; Bulk in Ten Counties	11	3–4	69
Chart—			
Trend of Covered Employment in N. C. Transportation Industries 1942–1952			
Tables—			
Average Monthly Covered Employment in Transportation Industry 1952			
Covered Workers and Earnings in Ten Counties Having Heaviest Transportation Employment 1952			
Electrical Industry Sparks Huge Machinery Making Growth	12	1–2	3
Charts—			
Trend of Covered Employment in N. C. Machinery Manufacturing 1947–1953			
Covered Employment in Manufacturing of Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies—Communications and Other 1944–1953			
Table—			
Covered Workers and Earnings in Eight Counties Having Heaviest Machinery Manufacturing Employment Fourth Quarter 1953			
MOTOR FREIGHT LINES:			
McLean Becomes Largest Trucking Firm in Southeast States	11	3–4	87
Akers Motor Lines State's Second Largest Carrier	11	3–4	89
Associated Transport, Nation's Largest	11	3–4	90
Articles on Motor Lines in the State	11	3–4	92–109
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
See Utilities Commission			
MOTOR PASSENGER LINES:			
Luxury Busses Carry Passengers Locally and Nation-wide	11	3–4	115
Articles on Busses in the State	11	3–4	115–123
City Busses Operated in 37 N. C. Communities by 31 Companies	11	3–4	123
State Licenses, Regulates 130 Passenger Motor Bus Lines	11	3–4	123
See Dunnagan, M. R.; Minter, John D.			
See Utilities Commission			
N. C. WINS NATIONAL TRUCKING SAFETY TROPHY FOR FOURTH TIME			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
NEWSOM, CULLEN H., "DRIVER OF THE YEAR"	11	3–4	86
O'BRYAN, R. C.:			
Seashore Transportation Co.	11	3–4	121
See Transportation			
PIEDMONT, ONLY N. C. AIRLINE, 'BEST LITTLE CARRIER' IN NATION			
See Airlines			112
PIPE LINES:			
Plantation Pipe Line Brings Petroleum Products to State	11	3–4	124
Transcontinental Pipes Natural Gas Distributed in State	11	3–4	126
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
POINDEXTER, K. M.:			
Anvil Brand, Inc.	12	3–4	84
See Dunnagan, M. R., for other firms producing work and play clothes			
PHOTOGRAPHS OF IMPORTANT FIGURES IN NORTH CAROLINA:			
Pioneers and Leaders in North Carolina Hosiery Industry	11	1–2	10–11
W. E. Shinn, Head of State College's Hosiery Dept.	11	1–2	13
Members of Employment Security Commission of North Carolina	11	3–4	67
N. C. Highway Commission Members	11	3–4	75
N. C. Motor Carriers Association Officers	11	3–4	84
Col. A. B. Andrews, Leading Railroad Developer	11	3–4	133
C. McD. Davis, President of ACL	11	3–4	134
RAILROADS:			
See Dunnagan, M. R.; Bell, C. E.; White, James M.; Davis, C. McD.			
RAPER, HUGH M.:			
Study of Economy-Cost of Employment Security Program	11	1–2	55
Purposes of Study			
U. N. C. Business School Study			
Legislative Recommendations			
Electrical Products Manufacture Growing Rapidly in State	12	1–2	5
Benefit Charges to Industry Groups in Fiscal Year 1954	12	3–4	117
Table—			
Payroll Variations 1954 and 1955 Computation and Relationship Between Payrolls and Benefit Charges for Selected Industries			
REID PERRY H., WINS NATIONAL HONORS	11	3–4	86
SHINN, W. E.:			
Effective Knitting, Hosiery Instruction at State College	11	1–2	12
Seamless Hosiery Section			
Nylon Hosiery Section			
Circular Knitwear Section			
Garment Cutting and Seaming			
Warp Knitting, Flat Knitting			
Courses of Study			
SPAULDING, GEORGE E.:			
McLean Becomes Largest Trucking Firm in Southeast States	11	3–4	87
STATE COLLEGE:			
Effective Knitting, Hosiery Instruction at State College			
See Shinn, W. E.			
TRANSPORTATION:			
North Carolina Transportation	11	3–4	66
Transport Workers Double in Decade; Bulk in Ten Counties	11	3–4	69
Early Trails, Trading Paths; State Breaks Traffic Limit	11	3–4	70
Public Transportation Regulated by State 62 Years	11	3–4	83
See Railroads; Freight Motor Lines; Passenger Motor Lines; Airlines; Pipe Lines; Waterways			
UTILITIES COMMISSION:			
Members and Key Officials	11	3–4	83
Public Transportation Regulated by State 62 Years	11	3–4	83
Regulates 455 Truck Common Carriers	11	3–4	111
List of Licensed Carriers			
WATERWAYS:			
Intracoastal Waterway Pleasure Craft, Freight Boat Artery	11	3–4	78
Wilmington, Morehead Ports Improved to Increase Shipping	11	3–4	81
WHITE, JAMES M.:			
Several 'Firsts' and Little Known Facts About Railroads	11	3–4	128
WILSON, JEFF B.:			
Motor Carriers Develop Rapidly Into Vital State Industry	11	3–4	84
WINSTON-SALEM'S INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT			
See Johnson, Mrs. E. DeKay			

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
UNITED STATES POSTAGE ACCOUNTED
FOR UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS

66 LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICES LOCATED IN 55 NORTH CAROLINA TOWNS



OFFICES, ADDRESSES, MANAGERS, POINTS SERVED

Note: Pt. or Pts. means point or points served on regular schedule from local office

Albemarle—Harris Coble Building, 117 West North St., Claude C. Whitley, Manager. Pts. Mount Gilead, Troy.

Asheboro—Hedrick Arcade, 156 S. Fayetteville St., Reid A. Cooke, Manager. Pt. Siler City.

Asheville—Smith Building, 38 Battery Park Ave., Bonny C. Wilson, Manager. Divisional Office, 29 S. Market St. Pts. Black Mountain, Marshall.

Bryson City—Hyatt Building, Everett Street, Simon P. Davis, Manager. Pts. Franklin, Sylva.

Burlington—Piedmont Hotel Building, 134 West Andrews St., Charles R. Stone, Manager.

Charlotte—112 W. First St., George H. Everett, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office, 118 W. First St. Pt. Cornelius.

Concord—45 Market St., Lewis B. Morton, Manager.

Durham—Morehead Building, 304 Morgan St., Mrs. Ethel C. Lipscomb, Manager, Divisional Office, 308 Morgan St. Pts. Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, Roxboro.

Edenton—204 Citizens Bank Building, Milton E. Bass, Manager. Pts. Hertford, Columbia, Gatesville.

Elizabeth City—613 E. Main St., Norman L. Pendleton, Manager. Pts. Manteo, Buxton.

Fayetteville—Calcutt Building, 209 Franklin St., S. Thaddeus Cherry, Manager. Divisional Office, Calcutt Building, 207 Franklin St. Pts. Dunn, Clinton, Raeford.

Gastonia—272-278 E. Main Ave.. Earle W. Brockman, Manager. Pt. Belmont.

Goldsboro—115 E. Mulberry St., Clay B. Rich, Manager. Pts. Mount Olive, Warsaw, Wallace.

Greensboro—231½ North Greene St., Howard W. Winstead, Manager. Divisional Office, Barnes Bldg., 1216 E. Market St.

Greenville—222 E. Fifth St., Wm. B. Dillingham, Manager. Pt. Farmville.

Henderson—211 Turner Ave., W. Hall Brooks, Manager. Pts. Warrenton, Oxford.

Hendersonville—Staton Building, 127 Fourth Ave., Gardiner P. Bly, Manager. Pts. Columbus, Brevard.

Hickory—4 First Ave., N. W., H. D. Boyles, Manager.

High Point—308 N. Wrenn St., Ralph E. Miller, Manager. Divisional Office, 304 N. Wrenn St.

Jacksonville—819 Court St., Duke Amerson, Manager.

Kannapolis—210 Oak Ave., S. W. Patterson, Manager.

Kings Mountain—Bridges Building, S. Cherokee St., Franklin L. Ware, Jr., Manager.

Kinston—112 N. Independent St., Herman Wellons, Manager. Divisional Office, 114 N. Independent St. Pt. Snow Hill.

Lenoir—Hedrick Building, 133 N. Church St., Augustus H. Jarratt, Jr., Manager. Pt. Granite Falls.

Lexington—30 W. Second Ave., W. Alan Knight, Manager. Pt. Denton.

Lincolnton—Reinhardt Building, 10 W. Main St., Paul H. Lawing, Manager.

Lumberton—Wishart Bldg., 307 E. Third St., Carl D. Brothers, Manager. Pts. Whiteville, Elizabethtown, Fairmont.

Marion—114½ E. Court St., David S. Gray, Jr., Manager.

Monroe—Plyler Building, 209 W. Windsor St., Floyd Harrill, Manager. Pt. Marshville.

Morehead City—103 S. 4th St.. Mrs. Julia P. Tenney, Manager. Pts. Atlantic, Davis.

Morganton—Davis Bldg., 306 S. Green St., Ned W. LaFevers, Manager. Pt. Valdese.

Mount Airy—Haynes Bldg., 427 N. Main St., Carl M. Baber, Manager. Pts. Elkin, Yadkinville.

Murphy—2nd Floor A&P Bldg., Peachtree St., Edward Hyatt, Manager. Pts. Andrews, Hayesville, Robbinsville.

New Bern—Stanly Hall Building, 303 Pollock St., Benjamin F. Gillikin, Manager. Pts. Bayboro, Trenton.

Newton—Abernethy Building, 27 College Ave. Cephas A. Cloninger, Manager.

North Wilkesboro—Duke Power Building, 309 Ninth St., Troy L. Perry, Manager. Pts. Boone, Sparta, Taylorsville, Jefferson.

Raleigh—313½ Fayetteville St., Lee J. Craven, Manager. Divisional Office, 113 East Davie St. Pts. Franklinton, Fuquay, Louisburg, Wake Forest, Wendell, Clayton, Smithfield.

Reidsville—Amos Building, 220 Gilmer St., W. Maurice Allen, Manager. Pt. Yanceyville.

Roanoke Rapids—308 Roanoke Ave., John B. Fleming, Manager. Pts. Enfield, Scotland Neck, Ahoskie, Jackson, Rich Square, Murfreesboro.

Rockingham—221 E. Washington St., Richard E. Smith, Jr., Manager. Pts. Laurinburg, Wadesboro.

Rocky Mount—143 N. E. Main St., Wm. J. Ecklar, Manager. Divisional Office, 136 N. Washington St. Pt. Tarboro.

Rutherfordton—115 W. Court St., Earle W. Justice, Manager. Pt. Forest City.

Salisbury—Professional Building, 127 W. Innes St., J. S. J. Horton, Manager. Pt. Mocksville.

Sanford—234 Carthage St., L. Garland Scott, Manager. Pts. Carthage, Robbins, Southern Pines, Pinehurst.

Shelby—Royster Building, 210 S. Washington St. John H. Wilson, Jr., Manager.

Spray—County Adm. Building, Boone Road. Wade W. Lemons, Manager. Pt. Mayodan.

Spruce Pine—Ellis Bldg., 46½ Oak St., Davis M. Nichols, Manager—Pts. Bakersville, Burnsville, Newland.

Statesville—Stearns Building, 147 E. Broad St., Wade H. Wilson, Manager. Pt. Mooresville.

Thomasville—Hill Building, 7 East Main St., Marion H. Randolph, Manager.

Washington—Daniel & Warren Building, 149 N. Market St., Guy W. Churchill, Manager. Pts. Belhaven, Swan Quarter.

Waynesville—Stretcher Building, 120 Church Street, Miss DeBrayda Fisher, Manager. Pt. Canton.

Williamston—Tar Heel Bldg., 154 E. Main St., J. Kelly Gay, Manager. Pts. Windsor, Plymouth.

Wilmington—Employment Security Bldg., 304-306 Chestnut St., William H. Powell, Manager. Divisional Office, Employment Security Bldg., 308 Chestnut St. Pts. Burgaw, Southport, Supply.

Wilson—Wiggins & Graves Building, 133 W. Barnes Street, Mrs. Jeannette M. Grainger, Manager.

Winston-Salem—805 N. Liberty St., William H. Stevenson, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office, 807 N. Liberty St. Pt. Kernersville.

E. S. COMMISSION
BOX 589, RALEIGH, N. C.

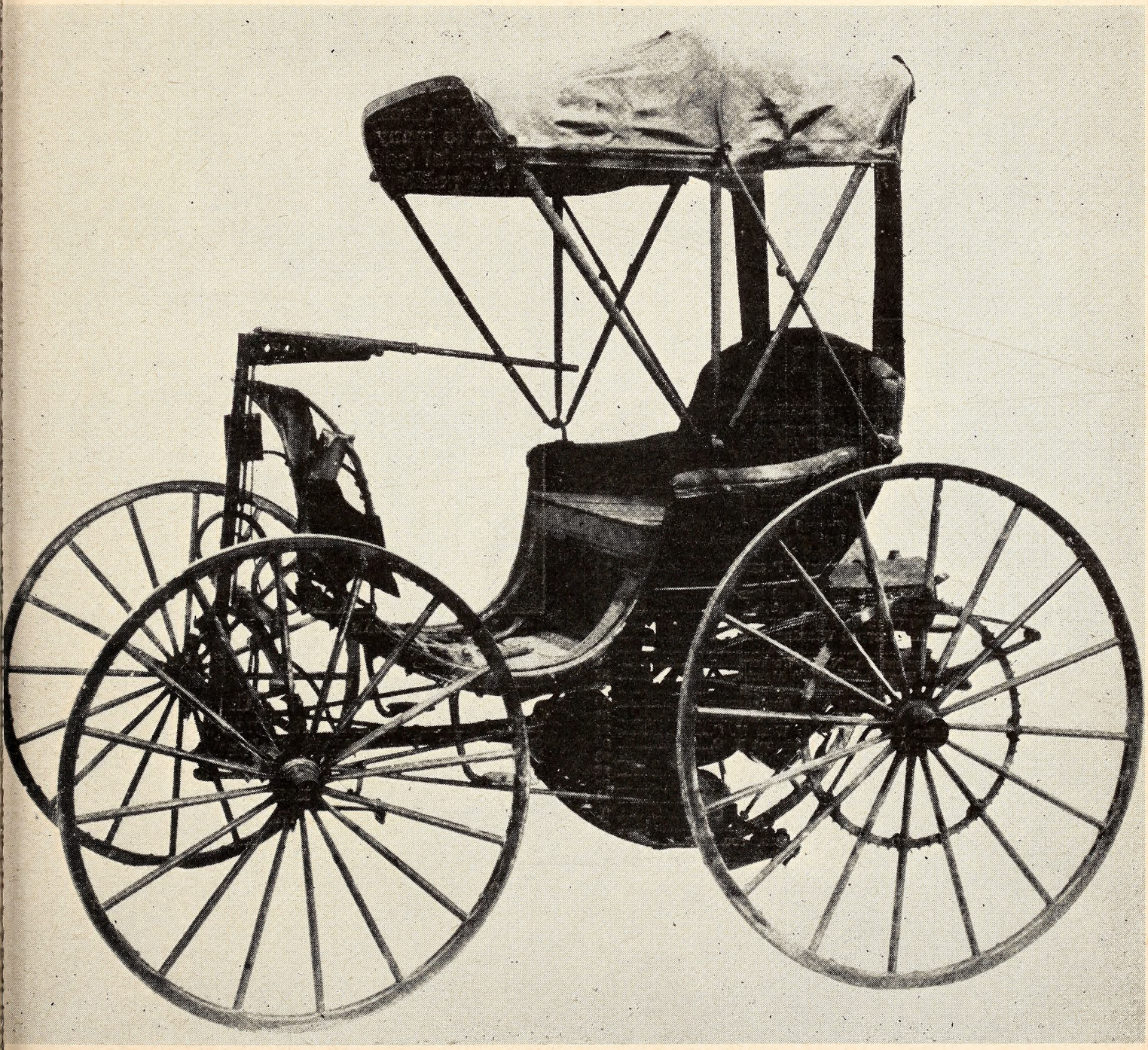
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

— TO —
LIBRARY-PERIODICALS
EMORY UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA GA.

THE E. S. C. QUARTERLY

VOLUME 14, NO. 3-4 SUMMER-FALL, 1956

Distribution, Sales and Servicing of Autos and Trucks Playing Major Role In Economic Life of North Carolina



First Duryea gasoline-operated motor vehicle (1893)

WITHDRAWN FROM
EMORY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

PUBLISHED BY

Employment Security Commission of North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C.

The E. S. C. Quarterly

(Formerly The U.C.C. Quarterly)

VOL. 14, NO. 3-4 SUMMER-FALL, 1956

Issued at Raleigh, N. C. by the

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA

Commissioners: Mrs. Quentin Gregory, Halifax; Dr. Harry D. Wolf, Chapel Hill; R. Dave Hall, Belmont; W. Benton Pipkin, Reidsville; Bruce E. Davis, Charlotte; Crayon C. Efird, Albemarle.

State Advisory Council: Public representatives: James A. Bridger, Bladenboro, Chairman; Sherwood Roberson, Robersonville; W. B. Horton, Yanceyville; Mrs. R. C. Lewellyn, Dobson, and Dr. J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville; Employer representatives: A. L. Tait, Lincolnton, and W. A. Egerton, Enka; Employee representatives: Melvin Ward, Spencer, AFL, and H. D. Lisk, Charlotte, CIO.

HENRY E. KENDALL . . . . . *Chairman*
R. FULLER MARTIN . . . . . *Director*
Unemployment Insurance Division
JOSEPH W. BEACH . . . . . *Director*
North Carolina State Employment Service Division
ROY G. BRANTLEY . . . . . *Editor*
Public Information Officer

Sent free upon request to responsible individuals, agencies, organizations and libraries. Address: E. S. C. Informational Service. P. O. Box 589. Raleigh, N. C.

CONTENTS

	Page
M. R. Dunnagan Retires	74
Coverage Extended to 32,000 Additional Tar Heel Workers	75
The Employment Picture: Generally Good Throughout State	75
Joint Service Offices Filling Vital Roles in ESC Program	76
Research and Statistics Unit: They Put Meaning Into Figures— Commission's Legal Department Performing Many, Varied Duties— Having Workers at the Right Place and at the Right Time	77
3,000 Workers Are Brought Into N. C. For Harvesting of Tobacco	77
For Those With Fraud in Mind, They Had Better Beware	78
4,172 High School and College Graduates Placed By Commission	78
More N. C. State College Grads Take Jobs in State and South	78
Wage Study For Selected Occupations Completed in State	79
ESC and Prison Department Join in Experimental Program	80
Highlights of Asheville's Industry and Employment	81
Eight Communities in N. C. Are Eligible for Federal Benefits	82
In N. C., Ample Labor Resources for Industrial Growth	83
Old Age and Survivors Insurance Changes Are Discussed	84
Larger Number of Physically Handicapped Winning Jobs	85
Work Lives On	85
Motor Vehicles Generate Employment For N. C. Workers	86
Automobile Dealers Association Has Nearly 1,000 Members	87
Folger Soon to Begin 50th Year in Automobile Business	89
John Flanagan Buggy Company Celebrates 90th Anniversary	90
Carpenters—Four Generations of Automobile Salesmen	91
Apple Pickers Are Recruited for Record Crop in West N. C.	91
North State Chevrolet Company: A Leader in Piedmont N. C.	92
From the Bicycle Business to Cadillac-Olds Dealership	93
'We Want to Know All of Our Customers . . . That's Important'	93
Stabler Pontiac Company Boasts Spacious, Colonial-Design Plant	94
They Started With the Peerless; Now a Leading Chevrolet Dealer	94
Deal Buick Co. of Asheville—Sales, Service in Western N. C.	95
T&B Oldsmobile—27 Years of Service in Fayetteville	95
Parkland Chevrolet Company: Parts Business Thrives, Too	96
This Company Specializes in Foreign and Sports Cars	97
Yarborough Motor Company, Inc. Began Operations in 1934	98
Cape Fear Motor Sales Selling Fords in Southeastern Section	98
Carolina Garage, Inc.—A Leader in the Sale of Macks	99
Automotive Wholesalers Association—Young But Large	100
For Southern Bearings and Parts, 35 Years of Service	101
From a Small Beginning to a Role of Leadership in N. C.	102
N. C. Service Station Association is Active Organization	102
Downtown Garage, Winston-Salem: An Expanded Service	103
Monteath's—Service to Motorists in the Mountains	104
Wrightsville 66: One of N. C.'s Small, Active Service Stations	104
Four-State Area Is Served by Bowers Firm Charlotte Branch	104
An Idea that Mushroomed Into an International Business	105
Off the Assembly Line: Rebuilt Ford Engines and Parts	106
One of Nation's Leaders in Truck, Bus Body Manufacture	108
Thomas Firm's School Busses Distributed Over Wide Area	110
Charlotte Factory Branch Does Large Volume of Business	110
Truck Bodies Built By Murphy Now Rolling in 35 States	111
Triangle: Building Custom-Made Truck Bodies Since 1927	111
L. E. Wooten and Company: Jobs From Maine to Florida	112
Unemployment Insurance in State. Its Past and Its Future	113
Intensified Assault Begun On Age Barriers to Employment	115
Jarvis Began Manufacturing Storage Batteries in 1919	115
Contribution Rates Are Set Up For 28,000 Employers In State	116
Employer Cooperation Asked in Expanded ESC Program in N. C.	117
Employer Experience Rating Accounts In North Carolina	118
Large Number of ESC Employees Attend Institute at Chapel Hill	124
Staff Changes	125
Significant Activity Measures in September, 1956 (Chart)	126
Publications of Employment Security Commission of North Carolina	127

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION LIBRARY CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

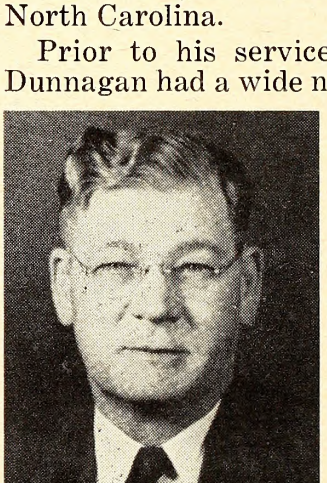
'MIKE' DUNNAGAN RETIRES

Macon Rush "Mike" Dunnagan, public informa tion officer of the Employment Security Commissio of North Carolina since 1937, and editor of "Th E. S. C. Quarterly" for many years, retired July 1.

Mr. Dunnagan became public relations officer fo the Commission January 15, 1937, soon after enact ment of the Employment Security (UC) Law by th special session of the General Assembly in Decembe 1936. He has been with the Commission since, ex cept for a period of some four years when he wa on loan with the War Manpower Commission, operat ing the U. S. Employment Service during Worl War II.

As editor of "The Quarterly," Mike traveled ex tensively throughout the State and became we known to many of North Carolina's industrial an commercial leaders. He started this magazine an in this publication he has handled special article on close to 2,000 industrial and commercial firms i North Carolina.

Prior to his service with the Commission, M Dunnagan had a wide newspaper and public relation background. A native c Yadkinville, Mr. Dunnaga got his first newspaper jo as a reporter on the Winstor Salem Journal in Septembe 1909. A year later he ente ed the University of Nort Carolina, receiving his A.I degree in 1914. He returne to the Journal and becam city editor, serving as suc until April, 1918, when h entered military servic serving in the Gas Defens Division in Philadelphia f about a year.



M. R. DUNNAGAN

Returning to The Journal again, Mr. Dunnaga continued as city editor for about six months, the he became city editor of the Charlotte Observe After three years he resigned to enter the Pulitz School of Journalism, Columbia University, Ne York City, receiving his B. Litt. degree in Journa ism in 1923. He was named managing editor of t Asheville Citizen, remaining there for about a yea after which he returned to the Charlotte Observer.

In 1926 Mr. Dunnagan moved to Durham and b came manager of the Durham News Bureau, lat doing special reporting for the Durham Herald. November, 1927, he was named personal secreta to Governor McLean, continuing through the 19 session of the General Assembly in Governor Gar ner's administration. He then became capital co respondent for several North Carolina newspape and a Washington newspaper. He handled a seri of industrial articles for North Carolina Educati

(Continued on page 124)

NOTE—The cover photo and all of the other "old car" photos used in this magazine were supplied by th Automobile Manufacturers Association. "The E.S.C Quarterly" is grateful to the AMA for its cooperation i providing these photos for use in this "Automotive In dustry" issue.

Coverage Extended to 32,000 Additional Tar Heel Workers

An additional 32,000 North Carolina workers have come under coverage of the Employment Security Law since January 1 of this year. More North Carolina workers were covered under the law in the first quarter of 1956 than in any earlier period, a report prepared by Hugh M. Raper, director of Research and Statistics, has shown.

The increased coverage is due to a new provision of the law which went into effect January 1. Under that provision, firms employing four to seven workers became liable for tax contributions for the first time. It is expected that by the end of the year over 55,000 Tar Heel workers will have been brought under the law because of the extended coverage.

The General Assembly, at its 1955 session, amended the law to extend its provisions to employers of four or more workers after Congress had amended the Federal Unemployment Tax Act in the same manner. Previously, only employers of eight or more workers were liable.

During the first quarter of this year, coverage in North Carolina reached the monthly average of more than 794,000—an all-time high. The full impact of the expanded coverage will not be reflected until later quarters, since the requirement is in terms of four or more workers in employment for as many as 20 weeks in a calendar year.

Up to June 30, a total of 6,974 firms were brought into the program under the new coverage provision. The total number of firms participating in the program as of July was 26,599. This figure is likely to exceed 28,000 this year when all firms file reports with the ESC and when investigations are completed by Commission representatives. It is the responsibility of employers to notify the ESC whenever they meet requirements for coverage under the law. But ESC field men now are checking on a number of firms from whom reports have not been received.

Frequently in checking for coverage under the new provision, the Commission finds employers who actually were liable under the law's old requirements. These employers must pay retroactive contributions plus interest at the rate of six percent per year.

Total earnings for the first quarter amounted to $604,972,000 giving a weekly average earning of $58.59. This set a new first quarter record high.

Taxable wages amounted to $586,055,000 during the quarter. This was an increase of 17.5 percent over the $498,655,000 in the first quarter of 1955. With the employers' tax averaging 1.23 percent, contributions exceeded $7.2 million.

The Employment Picture: Generally Good Throughout the State

The employment picture in North Carolina was generally good during the fall months and the working force is expected to remain stable or increase slightly during the remainder of this year, according to reports from the ESC's Bureau of Research and Statistics. A moderate decline arising from the usual seasonal adjustments is expected for the first of 1957.

CHARLOTTE

The Charlotte area reported in October that during the preceding two months, non-farm wage and salaried workers increased moderately, bringing the estimated total to 92,300 (37,870 women). Compared with a year ago, a very substantial employment gain occurred—3,200 or 3.6 percent. During the two months, the most significant gains occurred in trades, transportation, communications and public utilities, and miscellaneous manufacture. Declines fell mainly in textiles, machinery manufacturing, and construction.

Seasonal activity, which usually gathers speed after Labor Day and lasts through mid-December, promises to be intensified this year. A gain of 500 is expected in trades and 100 in service. Construction anticipates losses brought about by tightening of loans and less favorable weather conditions. Textiles will take another drop with another large plant closing.

Overall gains of 160 were expected by mid-November. By mid-January, an employment decline of more than 500 is anticipated.

WINSTON-SALEM

The Winston-Salem area reported that non-agricultural wage and salaried employment declined about 400 between July and September. This was due to a labor-management dispute in the electrical machinery that overbalanced heavy seasonal employment increases in tobacco, plus lesser gains in most other industries. The mid-September non-farm wage and salaried employment level of 64,500 was only about 900 less than a year ago, even with nearly 2,900 striking workers excluded from the current employment total.

Some 2,200 workers were added to payrolls of tobacco stemmeries and re-drying plants. Rising employment also was noted in furniture, trade, and service groups; employment was down in construction and government.

Unemployment was estimated at 3,300 in September, down 1,000 from July, but about 100 above the year-ago total. Another seasonal increase in employment of around 900 appears probable by November, while unemployment during the same period is expected to drop about 700 to a record low. However, these changes will depend largely upon eventual developments in tobacco. The outlook by January is for a reversal of the recent rising employment trend, as nearly half of the seasonal tobacco work force is released almost simultaneously with moderate post-holiday reductions in trade. Heavier cutbacks also are scheduled in construction. These seasonal adjustments and other changes are expected to lower employment totals by about 1,600 and boost the unemployment level to around 4,800.

ASHEVILLE

Asheville's employment, currently estimated at 48,600, is down slightly (50) from that of July, but

(Continued on page 116)

Joint Service Offices Filling Vital Roles in ESC Program

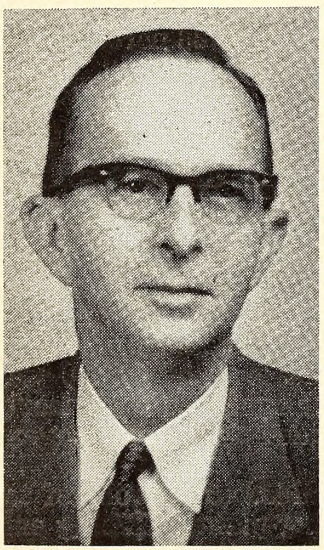
The Employment Security Commission of North Carolina has two major divisions—Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance—carrying out the broad aspects of the program objectives. There are six joint service offices that provide services necessary for maintenance of plant and equipment, render highly technical or specialized services, and handle personnel requirements of the agency. They are: Office of Business Management, Office of Chie Counsel, Office of Personnel, Bureau of Research an Statistics, Evaluation and Training, and Informa tional Service.

Responsibilities and functions of two of thes offices—Bureau of Research and Statistics, an Office of Chief Counsel—are discussed in the fol lowing articles.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS UNIT: THEY PUT MEANING INTO FIGURES

By E. STANHOPE DUNN, *Supervisor of Reports & Analysis, Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC*

The Bureau of Research and Statistics is directly responsible for the research and statistics phase of the Employment Security Program, and in carrying out its function considerable participation in the reporting program is required of most other branches of the Agency at both the State and local office levels. In fact, practically all of the research and statistics activities of the Bureau comprise the treatment of data collected from or furnished by other departments and the local offices. Therefore, at the outset, due credit is given to those who furnish the Agency's operating statistcs which enables the Bureau to fulfill its responsibility.



HUGH M. RAPER, Director *of the Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC.*

Research and statistics in Employment Security is likened to a combination of the accounting, sales, and research departments of a large corporation. With respect to accounting, it is true that the Bureau does not have to account for the money that is expended by the Agency, but it does have to keep an accounting of practically all of the services that are derived from the spending of such money. Research and Statistics takes on some of the aspects of a sales department in that much of its work is concerned with promoting Agency accomplishments through the medium of regular releases of operating statistics and analyses of these data. Also, it disseminates valuable labor market information to workers, employers, and the public in general. Then, like research departments in industry, the Bureau is often engaged in research for the purpose of guiding and bettering Employment Security operations and services. Thus, the responsibilities and work of Research and Statistics in Employment Security can be classified under three broad groups: namely, (1) Accounting, Reporting, and Evaluating; (2) Research; and (3) Labor Market Information.

Accounting, Reporting, and Evaluating

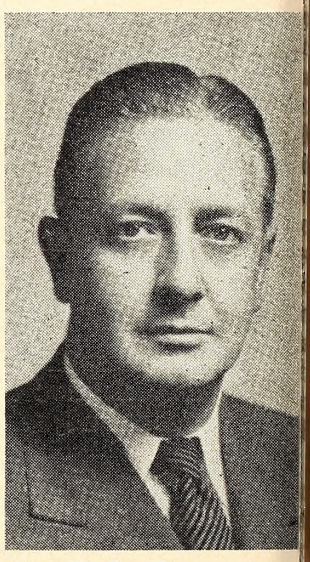
This phase of Research and Statistics consists of the following treatment of the Agency's operating

(Continued on page 119)

COMMISSION'S LEGAL DEPARTMENT PERFORMING MANY, VARIED DUTIE

By W. D. HOLOMAN, *Chief Counsel*

The office of Chief Counsel of the Employmen Security Commission is composed of the Chie Counsel, three attorneys, and a hearings reporte and four secretaries. It is directly responsible t the Chairman of the Commission. One of the pr mary functions of this department is to interpre the Employment Security Law and to serve as lega advisor to the Commission, the Chairman and a departments or divisions of the Employment Securit Commission. The Chief Counsel and the members of his staff counsel and advise the Chairman, the Commission, department heads, supervisors and personnel of the Commission, on policy, administration and legal questions involving the Employment Security Program, including the formulation and preparation of legal rulings, interpretations and Statements of Policy for adoption by the Commission which, after adoption by the Commission, are official interpretations binding upon the officials and agents of the Commission. They review Rules and Regulations promulgated under the au thority of the Employment Security Law and assis in the preparation of same and approve such Rul and Regulations before adoption. When official adopted by the Commission, these Rules and Regula tions have the effect of law. They give advisory opi ions to employers throughout the State with respe to liability under the provisions of the Employmer Security Law and to employees (claimants) wit respect to their benefit rights.

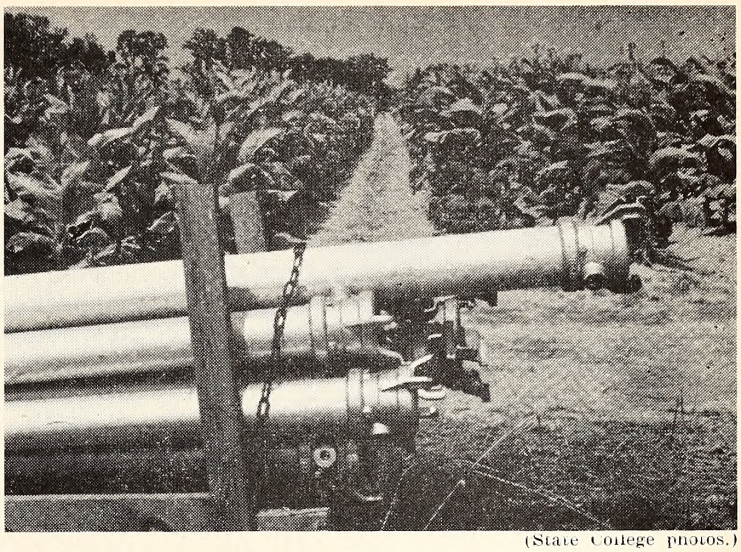


W. D. HOLOMAN, *Chief Counsel, ESC.*

The Chief Counsel and the members of his sta represent the Commission in all court actions ar judicial proceedings in all of the courts throughou the State of North Carolina. This includes the pr paration of transcripts of record which must be ce tified to the Superior Courts and to the Supren Court for judicial review; the preparation of tri briefs and the actual trial of the cases in the court It also includes the preparation and presentation the courts of all petitions and orders to compel th production of records and documents and procee

(Continued on page 121)





(State College photos.)

Two of North Carolina's big money crops are tobacco and cotton. Note pipes for irrigation.

ARM PLACEMENT SERVICE:

Having Workers at the Right Place and at the Right Time

One of the major programs conducted by the Em-oyment Security Commission of North Carolina is ıe Farm Placement Service, an activity that plays vital role in the harvesting of crops in the agricul-ıral East and in some areas in the Blue Ridge ountains. This program recruits and places local, tra-state, and inter-state workers in the harvest-g of such crops as cabbage, beans, gladiola, white otatoes, squash, cucumbers, pepper, sweet corn, eed corn, tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes, straw-erries and peaches. The aim of the Farm Place-ent Service has been directed toward having an mple supply of workers at the right place and at ıe right time without any undue loss of crop caused y lack of labor. In both war and peace times the arm Placement Service has met this goal.

The farm placement activities fall into two major ategories—seasonal and year-round. Seasonal ac-vities are directed toward the harvesting of major ops with "day-hauls" and migratory labor. These orkers are secured through local intra-state and ter-state channels. In the year-round program ıe Farm Placement Service is concerned chiefly ith securing sharecroppers, tenants, and regular arm laborers. One of the most effective ways used y the Farm Placement Service in securing these orkers is the "Farm Clinic". During these "Farm linics", held throughout the state on designated days rom December through March, arrangements are ıade for farm employers and farm workers to meet nd work out year-round work agreements.

One of the most interesting phases of the Farm lacement Program is the placement of North Caro-na tobacco curers in Canada. For about 35 years, xperienced tobacco curers from this state have been ıaking the trip to Canada. The program began in 920 with only a few dozen people involved and grew eadily until in 1940 a peak of 2,000 workers was eached. In recent years the number of people in-olved in these annual trips has been decreasing nd in 1955 there were only about 1,000. But this ear nearly 2,000 border-crossing permits were is-ıed.

The Farm Placement Service uncovered some interesting facts in a study it conducted to learn why these tobacco curers go to Canada. A cross section of tobacco-curing applicants was studied and it was

(Continued on page 123)

3,000 WORKERS ARE BROUGHT INTO N. C. FOR HARVESTING OF TOBACCO

Some 3,000 workers were brought into the State from Mississippi and other Southern states this year to help harvest North Carolina's tobacco crop.

They began arriving in the State around July 4 under the program carried out by the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina.

In Lenoir County, with some 17,000 acres of tobacco, close to 400 workers were brought in from Mississippi, largely from Vicksburg, Lexington and Greenwood.

In Pitt County, with about 34,000 acres of tobacco, 1,000 out-of-area workers were recruited, including about 300 workers from Mississippi and Florida. In the Mt. Olive area, 275 workers from Mississippi joined 200 migrant workers from Florida, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina to help in harvesting the tobacco crop.

That picture held true throughout the heavy tobacco-producing section of Eastern Carolina. In some counties, including Wake, out-of-state workers were used this year for the first time.

Under the program conducted by the ESC, farmers needing the seasonal labor are contacted by representatives of the Commission at spring meetings held throughout the tobacco-producing areas of the State. At these sessions, the farmer lets the ESC representative know the number of workers he'll need and the workers are recruited through ESC officials in other Southern states. The farmer agrees to furnish the workers living quarters.

The workers usually travel in crews, under crew leaders, and arrive in this State by truck and bus. Used to supplement local labor, about 90 percent of them make "good hands," farmers report, and many return year after year to the same farmer.

IT'S PROMPT PAYMENT FOR THOSE ELIGIBLE, BUT—

For Those With Fraud In Mind, They Had Better Beware

The Employment Security Commission of North Carolina promptly pays benefits to those persons who are unemployed and eligible for unemployment insurance checks. But the Commission also is on the alert for those persons who may try to collect benefits when they are not eligible to receive the checks.

Even though it's a losing cause, there are some persons who will try to take advantage of a program that has benefited hundreds of thousands of North Carolinians. But the Commission has a specially-trained watchdog crew that defeats those with fraud in mind.

This fraud detection and prevention unit brought 1,558 cheaters to grief last year alone. A report prepared by S. F. Teague, Chief of Benefits for the ESC, reveals that out of 1,712 cases prosecuted, there were only 154 in which the defendant was acquitted or a nol-pros was taken.

The Commission does a careful, thorough screening job in deciding which cases are to be prosecuted. In finding that 1,712 cases warranted prosecutions, investigators checked into a total of 4,902 cases of suspected overpayment or fraud.

The courts do not look kindly upon anyone who has tried to get an illegal check. When convicted of fraud, a person is subject to a fine of $20-$50, or 30 days in jail. Further, the courts may order that th Commission be repaid or the Commission deduc the overpayments from any future benefits to th person.

One of the stiffer penalties is the loss of benef rights. The law provides that an individual co victed of fraud shall not be entitled to receive ben fits for one year beginning with the first day of ar benefit week in which fraud is proved.

Generally, fraud involves failure to report ear ings. Then, there are cases where persons refu offers of work, or give false information as to wh they left their last employment.

The Commission has 22 claims deputies in the fie and a department in the central office checking c possible fraud. In running down suspected cases c fraud, they go through the usual procedures of chec ing employer wage reports and benefit payment re ords. And there are special investigations in ce tain areas. But outsiders help, too, in stacking th cards against any person looking for the illeg dollar. Frequently, other claimants will "put th finger" on somebody who received a check illegally

All in all, it's a losing game. Fortunately, mo and more people are beginning to realize that, Con mission officials say.

More N. C. State College Grads Take Jobs In State and South

More engineering seniors at North Carolina State College accepted employment in North Carolina and the South this year than last, according to the 1955-56 Placement Report prepared by Mrs. Marie P. Wicker, placement director for the N. C. State College School of Engineering.

Industry and government in North Carolina attracted 67 seniors this June, compared to 50 in 1955, the report states. Including those who will work in the State, 144 engineering seniors elected to remain in the South, while only 112 accepted employment in the South in 1955. Fifty-seven seniors accepted employment out of the South, with the largest number, 17, going to work in California. In 1955, there were 206 graduates in engineering; in 1956, there were 232.

Aircraft companies and manufacturing and research companies in the electrical and electronics industry employed more graduates than any other types of industry, the report says.

Salary offers took another jump upward this year, according to the report. A total of 943 offers were reported by the seniors. Salary offers in 916 known cases averaged $417.21 a month.

Accepted salaries are known for 188 of the 201 seniors who have gone to work. For these graduates, monthly salaries accepted averaged $421.84 for a 40-hour week, exclusive of overtime payments, cost-of-living allowances, bonuses, and other financial additions. Salaries accepted ranged from $350 to $550 a month.

4,712 High School and College Graduates Placed By Commissio

A total of 4,712 of this year's high school and co lege graduates were placed in their first regular jo through a special program carried out by the En ployment Security Commission of North Carolina

ESC Chairman Henry E. Kendall released a r port on placement of graduates covering the perio July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956.

The program, administered by the Employme Security Commission's Employment Service Div sion, is aimed at finding jobs for graduates of fou year colleges, junior colleges, commercial and bus ness schools, and for high school graduates who not plan to go to college.

Under this program, Commission representativ work with placement officials at the various colleg and universities, and give general aptitude tests ar counseling service in the high schools.

Chairman Kendall said that through this proces regular positions were found for 345 graduates four-year colleges, 184 graduates of junior college and 433 graduates of commercial and busine schools.

A total of 3,750 high school graduates we placed in jobs through this special placement pr gram, which is set up to make the placements at th end of the regular school year.

It was pointed out in the report that the placeme figures cover only graduates who were placed in the first permanent job. Not included were graduat placed in temporary jobs or those placed in new jo after leaving former positions.

Wage Study For Selected Occupations Completed In State

By HUGH M. RAPER, *Director, Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC*

The story of what changes have taken place in orker's wages and salaries always has interest for mployers and for workers. There are many sources or data which suggest the answer to questions as to ends in per capita income, average weekly earnings workers, and other general wage concepts. There not but little information available in terms of ecifically defined non-production jobs on a local- ed basis.

In each recent pre-legislative year the North Caro- na State Personnel Department has requested the mployment Security Commission to make a survey the wage and salary rates paid to selected occu- ational groups represented on the State's payroll nd likewise extensively used by industrial, trade nd service firms in all parts of the State. These ata, along with similar data derived from other ources, are used by the Personnel Department to etermine wage and salary trends and in preparing s recommendations to the Advisory Budget Com- ission and the North Carolina General Assembly.

It goes without saying that the wage structure in ndustry and commerce is constantly changing, par- cularly at a time when the whole economic structure making rapid advances. The Personnel Depart- ent's interest lies in both the nature and scope of hese changes.

Actually in the 1956 Survey 50 different jobs were efined and included in the study. For its own pur- oses the Employment Security Commission supple- mented the Personnel Department's list with seven jobs in electronics and fabricated metal products industries.

Briefly, the survey procedure follows:

(1) The fifty-six employment security local offices contacted and collected wage data from 748 firms in all parts of the State representing all types of industry, trade and service employing workers represented on the list.

(2) These reports were edited in the Bureau of Research and Statistics and tabulations were prepared by the Bureau of Machine Services for each office area and for each job.

(3) These tabulated data for all jobs are compiled into a state-wide summary report; and, when the number of workers represented three or more establishments, area data were developed. In the smaller office areas, groupings were made so that a reasonable coverage of listed jobs could be given without divulging individual firm rates.

Specific area data were developed for the fourteen larger office areas while fifteen groupings were made for smaller areas; e.g., Rutherfordton-Hendersonville; Elizabeth City-Edenton-Williamston and Washington.

The State Summary Report for the 43 occupations making up the study for the State Personnel Department follows:

POSITION TITLES	Total Number of Workers	Average Weekly Earnings	Under $25.00	$25.00 to 27.49	$27.50 to 29.99	$30.00 to 34.99	$35.00 to 39.99	$40.00 to 44.99	$45.00 to 49.99	$50.00 to 54.99	$55.00 to 59.99	$60.00 to 64.99	$65.00 to 69.99	$70.00 to 79.99	$80.00 to 89.99	$90.00 to 99.99	$100.00 to 109.99	$110.00 to 124.99	$125.00 to 139.99	$140.00 to 154.99	$155.00 to 169.99	$170.00 to 184.99	$185.00 to 199.99	$200.00 and Over
erk I	2,256	47.16		2	16	30	84	788	505	593	99	65	29	25	16	4								
erk III	1,441	64.83				9	36	74	117	213	200	124	92	392	99	56	21	7	1					
pist Clerk I	1,438	47.68		1	12	20	46	422	369	404	90	43	19	7	4	1								
enographer Clerk I	1,083	52.23			1	5	14	174	226	224	256	117	39	24	3									
enographer Clerk III	1,125	62.72					4	27	31	124	153	443	129	163	31	17	2	1						
ock Clerk I	1,020	54.46				3	10	222	112	143	293	67	72	67	15	14	2							
ock Supervisor I	233	74.86						2	4	11	23	34	40	33	41	18	9	18						
counting Clerk I	757	57.01			1	5	12	89	121	160	139	77	50	44	19	26	14							
counting Clerk III	628	74.79						10	18	64	43	63	67	161	87	42	33	25	8	7				
countant II	275	107.64								5	4	6	2	17	28	45	67	38	30	21	5	3	1	3
uplicating Mach. Op. II	74	57.07					1	10	13	12	14	4	10	5	4	1								
raphotype Operator	21	51.50						7	1	8	3			2										
ddressograph Operator	84	49.57				2	3	19	22	25	4	4	3	1	1									
ookkeeping Mach. Op. II	445	51.24				3	7	120	102	81	45	44	20	14	8	1								
ey Punch Operator II	325	51.81				2	5	55	73	100	57	13	2	9	8	1								
ey Punch Unit Supervisor	9	68.27									5	3							1					
ib. Equip. Operator II	145	68.19						8	5	16	13	29	25	18	12	13	5				1			
BM Supervisor I	45	108.56									1	1		3	7	6	10	3	11		3			
urse I	1,177	51.71			13	46	6	76	414	208	232	120	21	33	4	1	2	1						
ib. Technic. II (Non-med.)	176	63.17						4	40	17	10	26	23	29	23	3	1							
ttorney I	11	112.40									1			1		1	3	2	1	1		1		
rchitect II	21	132.28															2	9	5	3	1			1
ivil Engineer I	55	103.13									1		1		9	13	17	10	3					1
ivil Engineer III	75	129.64											2	1	2	3	2	22	28	10	1			4
raftsman I	181	73.50						4	10	19	17	24	22	22	23	14	15	7	3	1				
ngineering Aide II	68	87.45						1	1		4	15	5	3	12	7	8	5	2	2	2		1	
achinist II	1,211	73.78						4	9	42	86	151	186	365	251	60	40	16						
echanic II	1,202	72.21						30	18	73	106	131	124	367	205	93	49	3	3					
echanic Foreman	201	94.44									2	5	4	37	34	45	36	23	7	6	2			
utomotive Parts Clerk I	171	65.23				1	1	7	7	14	22	28	13	43	19	2	4							
hemist I	100	83.94						1	6	6	3	3	7	14	21	17	6	14	2					
hemist III	60	118.72												2	4	9	10	8	18	5		3	1	
nitor	1,415	44.59	16	25	27	82	98	596	208	181	61	94	4	22	1									
aid	488	32.03	188	37	18	81	5	66	12	59	13	5		4										
aborer	12,294	45.61	12	6	2	465	1,188	5,233	2,375	1,053	729	710	188	221	11	1								
abor Foreman	851	77.24						9	12	69	49	109	82	149	161	87	55	51	11	6	1			
laintenance Man	1,310	68.77				9	7	43	81	135	119	145	318	196	119	48	78	4	2		1	5		
ruck Driver	2,354	58.13				16	31	455	259	477	216	203	107	366	91	119	2	12						
arpenter II	1,390	63.04					2	7	13	84	82	197	182	570	115	118	15	5						
eet Metal Worker	430	72.68						16	10	11	10	26	56	227	28	3	42	1						
elder II	444	73.58							4	15	28	48	82	176	52	18	21							
adio Dispatcher	56	64.72				1		2	4	5	5	15	3	12	6	3								
rounds Maintenance Man	93	52.73				1	3	32	16	9	6	8	1	13	2	1	1							

A somewhat different Summary Report was pre- ared for the seven positions studied in the elec- tronics-fabricated machined products group. This report follows:

POSITION TITLES	JOB DEFINITIONS	No. of Workers In Sample	Average Weekly Earnings	$ 40.00 to 44.99	$ 45.00 to 49.99	$ 50.00 to 54.99	$ 55.00 to 59.99	$ 60.00 to 64.99	$ 65.00 to 69.99	$ 70.00 to 79.99	$ 80.00 to 89.99	$ 90.00 to 99.99	$ 100.(to 124.9
Electrical Wirer	Perform wiring, assembling and soldering operations on a limited variety of product parts, sub-assemblies and electrical chassis following instructions, prototype, or sample and using standard methods and procedures. Dress wires, follow color code in fastening, solder connection and clean. May perform other duties under direction such as repair returned assemblies.	855	53.16	42	141	532	65	6	63	1	4	1	
Assembler	Simple repetitive short cycle assembly of a few parts on bench or conveyor following prescribed methods. Fixtures usually provided where applicable.	1,920	50.06	484	813	288	192	77	32	12	22		
Inspector	Examine articles after various stages of manufacturing or processing or after completion. May use various devices for measuring, testing and checking.	913	58.13	90	86	351	65	100	92	87	16	15	
Drill Press Operator, Single Multi-Spindle or Gang	Drill, ream, tap, bore, etc., to layout or using complicated jigs. Close tolerances. Set-ups may require blocking and aligning of parts. Select speeds, feeds, tooling, determine operation sequence. Numerous unusual operations such as drilling large number of very small holes, deep drilling, boring to exacting requirements, etc. May lay out work as required.	256	61.75	17	15	23	66	53	13	43	26		
Punch Press Operator	Perofrm a range of blanking, piercing and forming operations on a variety of parts. Set-up press; adjust air or mechanical knock-out devices, automatic roll or dial feed mechanisms and length of ram stroke and operate press. Determine when dies need sharpening.	219	54.87	34	51	32	35	42	2	2	21		
Screw Machine Operator, Automatic	Operate single or multiple spindle automatics for a normal range of operations, following standard procedures and general instructions. Operate only after set-ups have been made and checked by others. Remove, sharpen and reset tools, gauge work, make slight adjustments when necessary.	78	59.71	2	3	25	10	13	19	5	1		
Grinder, Service	Repetitive grinding using magnetic chuck or fixtures for holding work. Simple set-ups. Close tolerances but not difficult to maintain. Speeds, feeds, wheels usually prescribed. Dress wheels.	53	60.64	3	3	10	7	13	12	2	3		

A comparative analysis of the average weekly wage scales effective in June 1952 with those shown in the June 1956 study for twenty-four jobs in which no material changes in the defined job responsibilities suggests that a decided up-grading has taken place in the wage and salary pattern in the four year period. These changes are shown by genera type of position in the following tabular arrange ment.

	Percent Change
Clerical Positions	
Clerk I	17.9
Steno. Clerk I	17.4
Steno. Clerk III	13.0
Stock Clerk I	12.9
Clerk III	8.9
Professional Positions	
Civil Engineer I	24.0
Engineering Aide II	27.7
Chemist I	17.0
Chemist III	9.2
Civil Engineer III	5.4
Laboratory Technician (Non-Medical)	3.6
Draftsman I	1.0
Machine Operators and Supervisors	
Key Punch Unit Supervisor	28.2
Tabulating Equipment Operator II	24.0
Graphotype Operator	11.3
Addressograph Operator	9.5
Mechanics and Machinists	
Mechanic Foreman	19.2
Machinist II	13.1
Mechanic II	11.1
Custodial—Buildings and Grounds	
Grounds Maintenance Man	27.8
Janitor	15.8
Maid	12.4
Laborers and Foremen	
Labor	17.4
Labor Foreman	11.9

ESC and Prison Department Join In Experimental Program

Some months ago, the Employment Security Commission and the State Prison Department began a series of discussion looking towards providing more job opportunities for released prisoners. Those discussions and long planning were culminated October 15 in the beginning of an experimental program in rehabilitation of released prisoners.

ESC Chairman Henry E. Kendall and Prison Director William F. Bailey announced that four prison camps will take part in the experimental program that will run for six months, ending April 15. If the project proves successful, it will be extended to other camps.

Those prison camps participating in the program will be Camp 603 at Fayetteville, D. C. Lewis, superintendent; Camp 701, Graham, H. T. McAdams, superintendent; Camp 804, Troy, D. L. Freeman, superintendent; and Camp 704, McLeansville, T. J. Mitchell, superintendent.

It was explained that the cooperative venture will work like this:

The Prison Department will make available for interview those prisoners who wish assistance in securing employment. The interviews will be conducted on a regularly scheduled basis 15 days before release during normal working hours Monda through Friday. The Prison Department also wi provide ESC interviewers with any "pertinent infor mation" that might affect employment.

Interviewers from the local employment office i the area in which the camp is located will register th prisoners and forward employment applications t appropriate local offices around the State. Employ ment counseling and testing will be provided by th ESC local office in the area in which the prisone desires employment.

Mr. Kendall and Mr. Bailey said the Commissio will attempt to place releasees in work "that wi provide occupational, social, and economic rehabil tation."

It was stressed that this program is a pilot study If results justify the time and efforts of the Priso Department and the Employment Security Commis sion, the cooperative program will be extended they said.

At the request of George W. Randall, chairma of the State Board of Paroles, discussions are bein held between representatives of the Paroles Boar and the ESC concerning development of a job place ment program for prisoners eligible for parole.



Asheville, largest city in Western North Carolina.

Highlights of Asheville's Industry and Employment

By ELIZABETH DEKAY JOHNSON, *State Labor Market Analyst, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina*

This is ninth of a series of articles discussing employment conditions in leading North Carolina cities. Asheville was selected for this issue because it ranks high as a trade and distribution center.

Asheville, county seat of Buncombe and largest ty of western North Carolina, has a population pproximating 55,000. Located in the "Land of he Sky," a part of the fertile plateau lying between he highest ranges of the Great Smokies and the lue Ridge Mountains, it is best known as a vacaon and resort area. However, since 1952 manuacturing has been expanding, and constitutes an nportant segment of the local economy. Itself unrowded and in a predominantly rural area, Asheille is so situated that within a 400 mile radius lie ll of North and South Carolina, and most of Virinia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, labama and Georgia with a combined population xceeding 30,000,000.

Though the city proper has experienced relatively small population gains due to the fact that s limits have not been extended since 1930, the utlying areas have had a steady, healthy growth. onsequently, the population increase of Buncombe ounty is more properly an indicator of both urban nd rural gains. Currently estimated at more than 34,000, its 14.4 percent growth during the 1940—50 eriod slightly exceeded the State rate, and occurred despite a continued heavy outmigration to more ighly industrialized areas.

Nonagricultural employment of wage salaried workers fluctuated seasonally between 36,300 and 37,900 in 1956. Manufacturing, accounting for about one-third of the wage earners, remained relatively stable. Trade and service hiring two-fifths of the salaried workers, followed their usual seasonal cycles. Both substantially expanded during the summer months under the impact of the tourist season, and trade had another upsurge in November and December for the holiday buying.

In manufacturing, textiles and industrial organic chemicals (synthetic fibers) dominate the employment picture and together account for almost two-thirds of the workers. The other third are well diversified and include makers of apparel, furniture, lumber and wood products, food products, electrical machinery, fabricated and machined metal products, parachutes, jewelry, and silveware. Total employment in the more than 100 manufacturing firms was 12,200 in September 1956.

Textile mills of the area, 18 in number, account for 3,600 to 3,900 workers. Over half of these are in mills making cotton fabrics, blankets and napped fabrics. Others are in numerous large and small plants with a variety of products such as: full fashioned hose, men's socks, wiping cloths, rugs, homespun fabrics, and cashmere sweaters, and in firms engaged in dyeing and finishing of textiles. Closely related to the textile industry is the manufacture of synthetic fibers, and the rayon-nylon producer is among the largest plants of the area.

In addition to the "big two" of manufacturing—

textiles and industrial organic chemicals—apparel, furniture and fixtures, and lumber and wood products rank high with about 800 employees in each industry. Firms engaged in the manufacture of apparel produce a wide variety of articles, including: women's and children's sportswear; women's underwear and nightwear; ready-to-wear coats, suits and dresses; men's and boys' shirts; and nylon handbags. Furniture manufacturers make: wood household furniture and wood parts for furniture; mattresses and bedsprings; venetian blinds and awnings; small furniture; and made-to-order furniture and fixtures. In the lumber industry most of the local employment is centered in sawmills and planings mills; however, there are numerous logging contractors and several producers of carved and other wood novelties.

Other manufacturing with total employment of approximately 2,400 includes firms producing: flour, feeds, cornmeal, meat products, bakery products, bottled soft drinks, ice cream and dairy products, plastic pipe and tubing, abrasives and cleaning powder, harnesses and leather goods, stamps and seals, optical goods, custom made tools and dies, steel rock bits, textile machinery, fabricated structural steel, hand-made silver and copper jewelry, and cargo parachutes.

Among the newer industries to locate in the Asheville area are the electronics and silverware manufacturers. These are evidencing a healthy growth and include among their products such electrical equipment as: insulators, resistors, and synchronizers. The silverware plant makes both flatware and hollowware.

The importance of the nonmanufacturing segment of the local economy is shown by the fact that of nonagricultural wage and salaried workers, 67 percent (25,000 to 27,000) are so engaged. Among these industries trade and service dominate, trade accounting for 8,300 to 8,800 depending on the season, and service giving employment to some 8,000 to 8,300 persons.

Construction fuctuates from 2,000 to 2,500; transportation, communication, and public utilities usually hire about 2,800; government 2,000 to 2,200; and finance, insurance and real estate 1,200.

Trade is the most important nonmanufacturing industry with employment exceeding the combined payrolls of the two largest manufacturing industries. Asheville's role as a thriving trade center is due in part to the fact that it is the largest city west of Charlottee, and in part to the expanded buying power resulting from tourist and resort business. According to the 1954 Census of Business there were 1,195 retail and 185 wholesale establishments in the area in November of that year. Sales for the year amounted to $119,293,000 in retail and $116,669,000 in wholesale stores.

Asheville is a city of few large, and many small employing units. Nonmanufacturing establishments (excluding educational, medical, and governmental) number about 2,000, and have an average employment of 7 persons. Though 50 to 60 units employ more than 50 persons, only 20 to 25 have 100 or more on their payrolls, while some 1,100 employ fewer than 4 workers. Manufacturing shows the same characteristics, with only 20 units employing more than 100 persons and about 70 having fewe than 8 on their payrolls.

A network of highways and railways radiat from Asheville, testifying to its importance and ac cessibility. Ample and varied transportation i provided by; 4 lines of the Southern Railway; 3 ai lines (Delta, Capital and Piedmont); 5 State an 5 U. S. highways; motor freight and motor transfe companies; and interstate and intrastate bus com panies. A more-than-ample local labor supply i available. It consists primarily of native born whit workers who have ably demonstrated their willing ness and ability to fit into the pattern of industria employment.

Asheville and its environs is not only favorabl located as a resort and tourist area, but endowe with those topographical, climatic, and populatio characteristics which make of it a desirable are for the location of new industries and expansion c existing ones.

EIGHT COMMUNITIES IN N. C. ARE ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL BENEFIT

According to the latest study made by the Burea of Employment Security of the U. S. Department c Labor, eight North Carolina communities are elig ble for federal benefits in plant construction and pro duction contracts because they have been classifie as areas of substantial labor surplus.

Two of North Carolina's large cities—Durham an Asheville—are eligible for the benefits. Other area eligible under the Defense Manpower Policy pro viding procurement preference and rapid amortiza tion include Kinston, Rocky Mount, Fayettevill Mt. Airy, Shelby-Kings Mountain, and Waynesvill

In all of these areas, the number of workers seek ing employment is considerably in excess of th currently available job opportunities. Under th Defense Manpower Policy, plants in these town may receive priority when governmental contract are awarded, in keeping with the policy of directin the government's buying towards firms located i labor surplus areas.

The policy also encourages industrial developmer in these areas by allowing firms a stepped-up ta write-off of costs of construction of new plants c expansion of their facilities.

Three other major areas in the State were repor ed as having a "moderate" labor surplus. Thes were Charlotte, Winston-Salem, and the Green boro-High Point area.

In areas classified as areas of "substantial" labc surplus, unemployment is more than 6 percent c the total labor force.

Classification is made by the federal agency o studies carried out by the Bureau of Research an Statistics of the Employment Security Commissio In the larger metropolitan areas, the study is mad bi-monthly. In the smaller areas, the study is mad each six months.

In N.C., Ample Labor Resources For Industrial Growth

y ROBERT G. KELLOGG, *Research and Methods Specialist, Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC*

One asset necessary for industrial expansion is abor. North Carolina has a surplus; consequently he importance of promoting industrial growth and ncouraging the full and intelligent utilization of his partially dormant labor force.

In every county throughout the State, there exists labor reserve recruitable for new or expanding industry. This supply can be divided in two broad roups: those persons actively seeking employment, nd those who would accept jobs under favorable ircumstances.

The first group, those seeking employment, naurally would include the unemployed persons in the ork force—about 20 percent of the total recruitable abor force. Also included are the underemployed: ersons engaged on a seasonal or intermittent basis ho are desirous of full-time industrial employent, or who are working in jobs not utilizing their ighest skill or providing opportunity for economic dvancement.

Second Broad Group

Several segments comprise the second broad roup of workers who would accept employment nly under favorable circumstances. These persons ould be recruitable by industries paying wages nd offering working conditions equal to, or slightly etter than, the existing industrial pattern of the rea.

Industries affording these conditions could reruit labor from such groups as:

. Housewives who would join the labor force; often wage scales have to be sufficient to make the employment of a domestic worker to care for the home or children profitable.
. Workers now commuting to other areas due to lack of local opportunity, but who prefer work in their home community in order to reduce the physical and financial burdens attributable to commuting.
. Young people who could be induced to join the labor force of the area upon graduation from school or release from military service if jobs with advancement potential were available.
. Handicapped workers and older employables not currently being absorbed by existing industry since these firms do not have operations which could take full advantage of the latent skills found in this group.
. Minority groups that would readily accept regular work should industry create conditions favorable to their employment.
. New entrants from agriculture seeking industrial employment for the first time, but who will remain on the farm unless such work would appreciably increase their incomes.

One Aim: Stabilization

One of the important functions of the Employment Security Commission is to promote stabilization of the labor force. In order to do this, it is ecessary to first ascertain the number and characeristics of the recruitable group, and then promote the development of industry to utilize this work force.

Civic and industrial promotion organizations in areas with a surplus labor supply frequently request aid in analyzing and presenting their recruitable reserve in the most advantageous way to prospective industry. On the other hand, employers often direct inquiries asking for data relative to the labor supply situation in locations being considered for new or expanded facilities. Unfortunately the number of North Carolina communities with labor surpluses seeking industry is much greater than industrialists seeking locations.

In order to provide this information, a program is operated whereby each Employment Service Office in the State makes bimonthly estimates of the

(Continued on page 124)

RECRUITABLE LABOR ESTIMATE

October 1956

DEFINITION OF RECRUITABLE WORKER

A person deemed available for employment locally in a new or expanding industry offering wages and working conditions equal to or slightly better than the present industrial pattern of the area. Recruitment would be from such groups as: (1) The unemployed and underemployed; (2) Housewives available under conditions more favorable than those existing; (3) Workers now commuting or employed at distant points who prefer local employment; (4) Youths expected to join the labor force; and (5) other segments.

Area Asheville 1/ N.C. 20 Mile Radius *(Road Miles)



Estimate of Recruitable Workers in Defined Area 9,600

Total Population of Defined Area 144,000

Characteristics	Total	White		Other	
		M	F	M	F
Total (1, 2, and 3 added)	9,600	3,580	4,860	460	700
1. Skilled	535	390	110	35	0
2. Semiskilled	1,645	730	850	35	30
3. Unskilled 2/	7,420	2,460	3,900	390	670
Trainable among unskilled under 45 years of age	5,700	1,930	3,010	260	500

Basic Trade of Experienced Workers	Skilled	Semiskilled
1. Mechanical	70	85
2. Textile	185	760
3. Furniture	10	50
4. Sewing	20	345
5. Construction	185	80

* The defined area includes only those regions providing highway accessibility and road conditions which permit a worker to reach his place of employment with travel approximating the specified radius.

COMMENTS:

1/ U. S. Department of Labor classified area of substantial labor surplus. Industry eligible for preferential defense contract consideration and accelerated tax amortization.

2/ Available employment insufficient to assimilate new entrants to labor force; therefore considerable out-migration. High percentage of unskilled workers are under 45 years of age and trainable for industrial skills.

Prepared By:
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Old Age and Survivors Insurance Changes Are Discussed

By M. D. DEWBERRY, *Regional Representative, Region III, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Charlottesville, Va.*

In the last issue of the Quarterly we discussed most of the changes in the Social Security Act as amended in 1954. In this issue we will bring you up to date by outlining the improvements made by the 1956 Amendments. This will include coverage for additional professional self-employed persons, benefits for women at age 62, disability benefit payments at age 50 and coverage for policemen and firemen. Benefit payments have not been changed except for the actuarial reduction for women under age 65. However, the tax rate on employees and employers increases to 2¼% each on wages paid after 1956. For the self-employed person the tax rate increases to 3⅜% on earnings for taxable years ending after 1956.

Extension of Coverage: Self-employed lawyers, dentists, osteopaths, veterinarians, chiropractors, naturopaths and optometrists were covered under social security for the first time by the 1956 Amendments to the Social Security Act. This coverage is effective for taxable years ending after 1955. Benefits could be payable to this group beginning with April 1957, or earlier if reports are made on a fiscal year basis. Practically all types of self-employment are now covered under social security except for doctors of medicine.

The new provision in the law covering some landlords is particularly important to the people in North Carolina. Under this provision the cash or crop shares a landlord receives from his tenant or share-cropper will count towards social security if he participates materially in the production or management of the farm. This provision is effective for taxable years ending after 1955.

Military service is covered the same as any other employment effective January 1957. This means that a person entering the service will pay the same tax and receive the same credit for his base pay as if he was working for any other employer. Moreover credit is given for service after 1950, regardless of any other benefits which might be paid based on the same service, provided there was some active duty after 1956.

Benefits for Women: Women are now eligible to begin receiving benefit payments as early as age 62. However, if she starts receiving a wife's benefit or her own benefit based on past employment the amount of the benefit is actuarially reduced. If she elects to receive a wife's benefit before age 65, the full wife's benefit would be by 25/36 of 1% for each month she is under 65. If she elects to receive her own benefits before age 65, the full amount is reduced by 5/9 of 1% for each month she is under 65.

Widows and dependent mothers may receive a full benefit at age 62 without any reduction.

The tables below give some examples of the benefits that will be paid at different ages:

WOMEN WORKERS' BENEFITS

Amount of Monthly Benefit

Average Monthly Earnings	If Claimed at 62nd Birthday	If Claimed at 63rd Birthday	If Claimed at 64th Birthday	If Claimed at 65th Birthday or Later
$ 45	$ 24.00	$ 26.00	$ 28.00	$ 30.00
100	44.00	47.70	51.40	55.00
150	54.80	59.40	64.00	68.50
200	62.80	68.10	73.30	78.50
250	70.80	76.70	82.60	88.50
300	78.80	85.40	92.00	98.50
350	86.80	94.10	101.30	108.50

WIFE'S BENEFITS

Amount of Monthly Benefit

Worker's Benefit Amount	If Claimed at 62nd Birthday	If Claimed at 63rd Birthday	If Claimed at 64th Birthday	If Claimed at 65th Birthday or Later
$ 30.00	$ 11.30	$ 12.50	$ 13.80	$ 15.00
55.00	20.70	23.00	25.30	27.50
68.50	25.80	28.60	31.50	34.30
78.50	29.50	32.80	36.10	39.30
88.50	33.30	37.00	40.70	44.30
98.50	37.00	41.10	45.20	49.30
108.50	40.80	45.30	49.80	54.30

Disability Benefits: Prior to the 1956 Amendments old-age and survivors insurance provided some protection against the hazards of old-age and death. Now there is protection against a third risk—the risk of being unable to work because of severe disability.

The 1956 Amendments provide that cash disability payments will be made, beginning in July 1957, to those persons who are unable to engage in any substantial gainful employment and who are between 50 and 65 years of age. To be eligible for these payments the worker must have worked in 5 of the last 10 years before the established beginning date of the disability and in 1½ of the last three years before that date. The amount of the benefit will be computed and paid at the same rate as if he had attained retirement age and will continue as long as the disability lasts or until age 65.

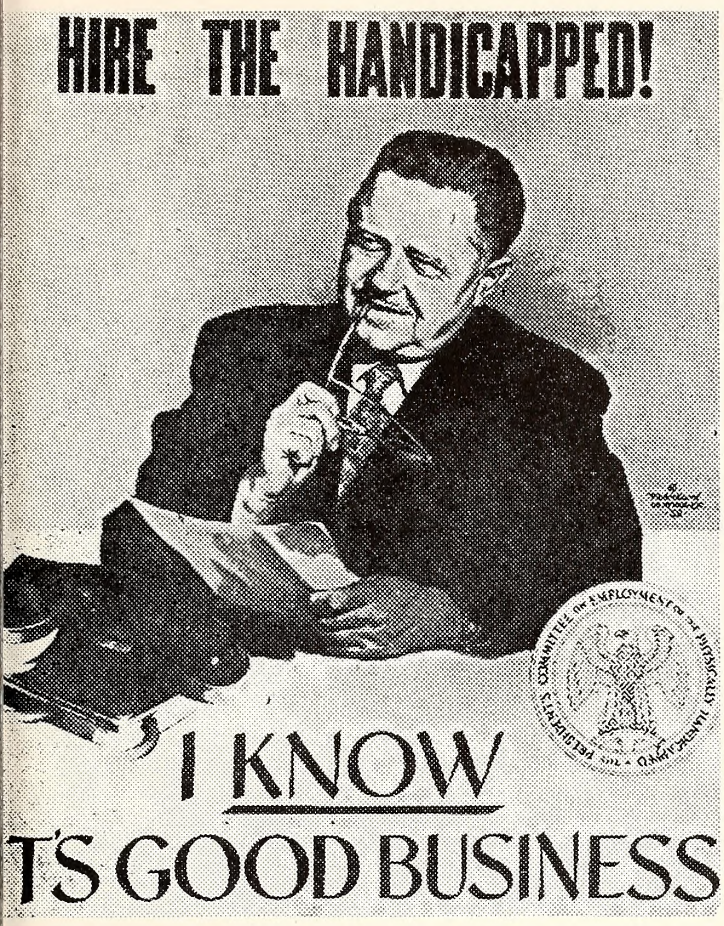
Another new provision of law concerns children who are disabled. This feature provides for payment of a monthly child's insurance benefit after age 18 if the disabling condition occurred before age 18 and the child is dependent on a parent entitled to old-age insurance benefits or was dependent on a deceased parent at the time of the parent's death. In addition, the child must not have married.

The following example illustrates how this part of the law works:

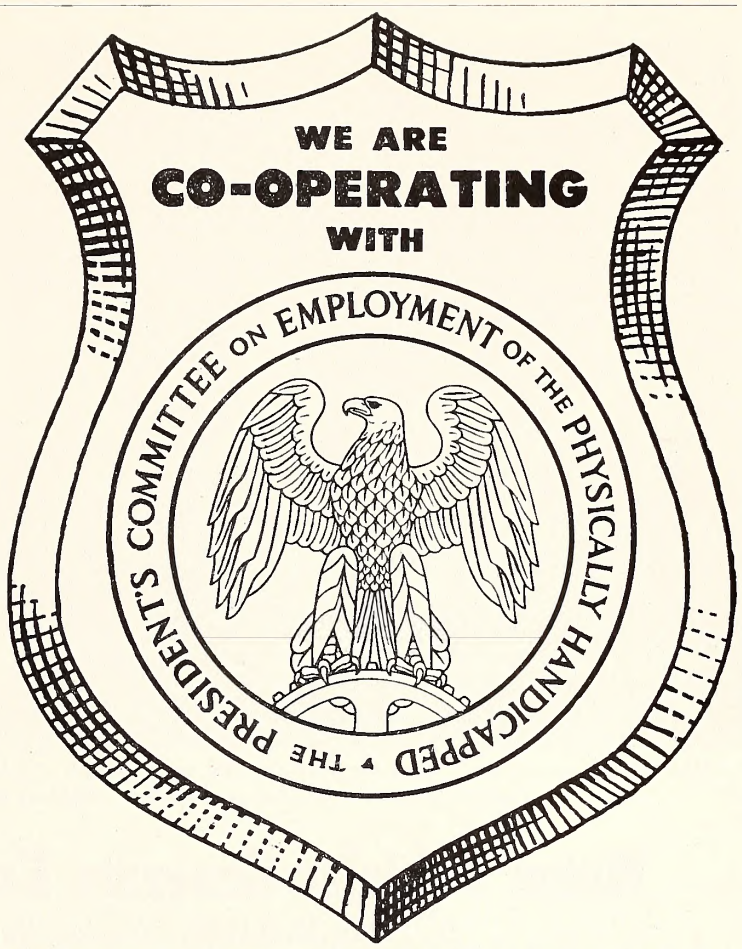
> Jim Hawkins was disabled at the age of 15 when his father was 50, and has been disabled ever since. His father is now 65 and is receiving old-age insurance payments under the social security law. Jim may get child's insurance benefits after 1956 even though he is now 30 years of age.

Coverage for Policemen and Firemen: The Social Security Act provides that policemen and firemen may not be covered under the law if their positions are covered under a State or local governmental retirement system. The 1956 Amendments made an

(Continued on page 125)



Poster distributed during NEPH Week.



These decals went to agencies and firms participating in NEPH Week observance.

Larger Number of Physically Handicapped Winning Jobs

National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week was observed in North Carolina and across the nation October 7-13. The Employment Security Commission of North Carolina took an active part in this observance, with ESC representatives working with other groups and organizations to stress the point that a properly placed handicapped worker is just as efficient and productive as his able-bodied fellow-worker. Placement of the physically handicapped is a year-round program with the ESC, but the one-week observance in October serves to emphasize the program that is being carried out.

Last year, from September, 1955 to August, 1956, the Employment Security Commission placed 6,396 handicapped persons in jobs they could satisfactorily perform. This represented four percent of the total non-agricultural placements of 159,986.

ISSUES CHALLENGE

One of the highlights of this year's observance was the appearance of Governor Hodges before a meeting of the North Carolina Employ the Physically Handicapped Commission. In his remarks to the Commission, Governor Hodges challenged the physically handicapped persons to do all they can to help themselves return to a productive place in society. He told the Commission he likes the philosophy of trying to make a disabled person "an economic member of society." The Governor pointed out that federal and State governments spend large sums to help physically handicapped persons, and he said

(Continued on page 122)

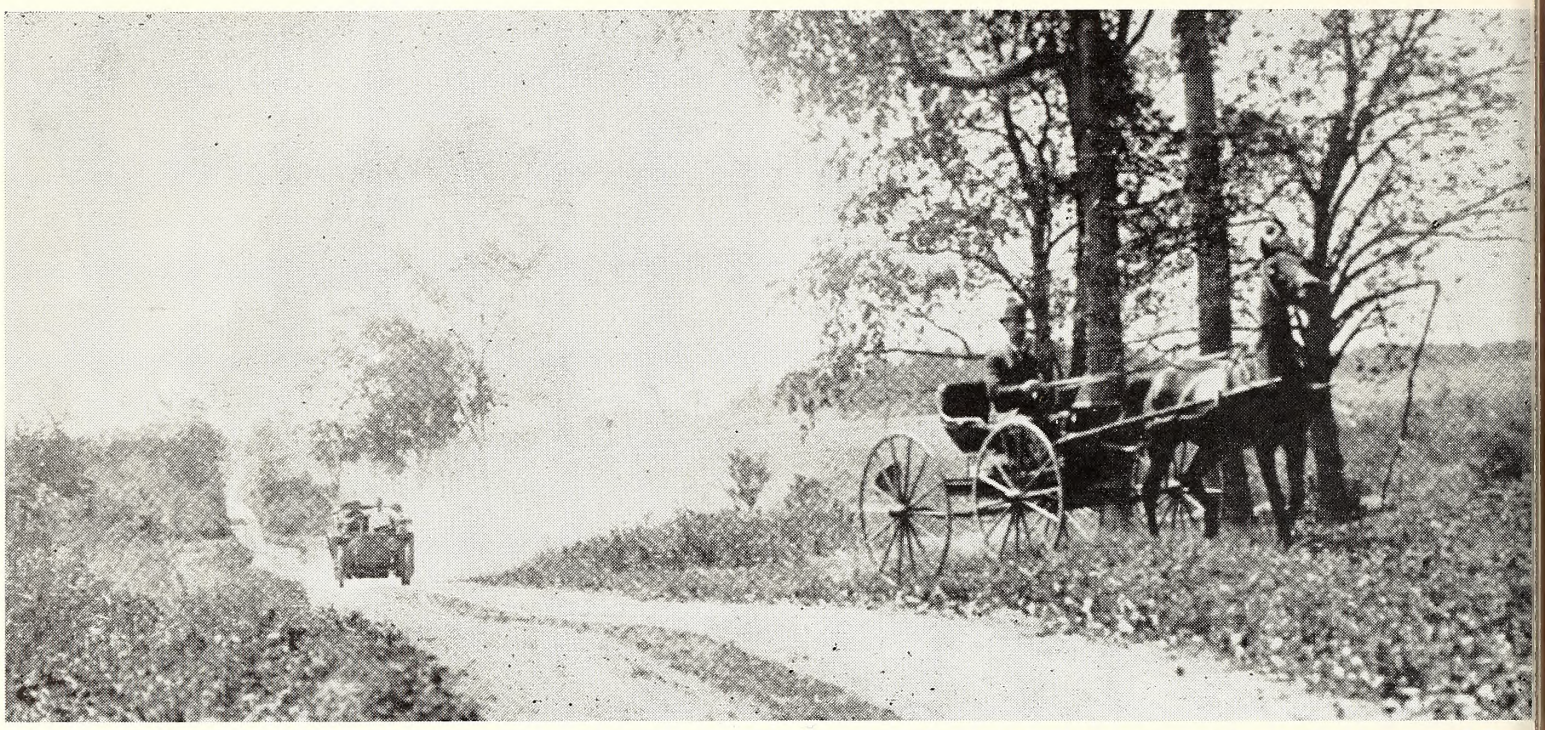
WORK LIVES ON

E. Franklin Wittmack, the handicapped artist who painted several annual posters for the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, died of a heart attack last May. Although he had lived for several years with a cardiac condition, he always threw himself into the work on the NEPH posters with a special zest.

The 1956 poster (shown on this page) is a self portrait completed a few months before his death and shows Wittmack as a thoughtful employer looking out at the world and saying, "Hire the Handicapped! I *Know* It's Good Business." Known to his friends as Ed, Wittmack was recognized as one of the finest marine painters in America and he has been called the "greatest living marine artist" by Rube Goldberg, former president of the National Cartoonists Society.

Other Wittmack NEPH posters include those for 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1954. During World War II, Mr. Wittmack visited hundreds of disabled servicemen in the hospital wards and made sketches for them. He collaborated with W. P. McCahill, then a Captain in the U. S. Marine Corps, in a war book, "Hit the Beach," published in 1943 and notable for the fine pen and ink drawings depicting Marine battles at Midway, Wake, Guadalcanal, and Corregidor.

(From the *Employment Security Review.*)



Old Dobbin moves over to make way for the automobile. In 1900, the U. S. had 17 million horses and only 8,000 automobiles. Today, about 37 million passenger cars and eight million motor trucks are in use in America.

Motor Vehicles Generate Employment For N.C. Workers

By HUGH M. RAPER, *Director, Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC*

Since the advent of the automobile in the early part of the century, the distribution, sales and servicing of the "car" has become an important area of business in North Carolina.

Data from the 1954 Census of Manufactures and the 1954 Census of Business shows that more than 5,600 business establishments carry on activities which contribute to our motor vehicular travel, excluding of course, road building and commercial transportation activities which have been described in earlier issues of the ESC Quarterly. These censuses show that more than 38,600 of North Carolina's people are employed in the following broad pursuits: transportation equipment and parts manufacture (4,925); automotive wholesale firms (3,480); new and used car dealerships (15,050); auto accessories and parts (2,550); petroleum bulk tank stations (4,200); and retail filling stations (8,400). The gross wage payments to these workers amounted to more than $120,000,000 in 1954.

The nature of these businesses, particularly the filling stations and the used car dealer groups, suggests that only a relatively small percentage of the total number of establishments were covered by unemployment insurance in the calendar year 1955 when the coverage was in terms of employing units having eight or more workers for as many as twenty weeks in a calendar year.

It is significant to note, however, that more than four-fifths, (82.3%), of the State's motor vehicular production, sales, distribution and service industries payroll was subject to the Employment Security program in 1955 before the lowered coverage (4 or more) became effective. Similarly about seven-tenths of the workers in these activities were covered while less than one-fourth of the establishments were insured; i. e., excluding some 2,350 service stations of the 5,176 total operated by individual proprietors who reported no wage payments to the Census Bureau.

The following summary data on insured firms, workers, gross payrolls and earnings give a good picture of the contribution of the motor vehicular industry to the State's economy during 1955:

Type of Business	No. Firms	Insured Workers	Total Wage Payments 1955	Average Weekly Earnings 1955
Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts Manufacture	16	1,050	$3,992,000	$ 72.70
Automotive Wholesalers	141	2,575	10,290,000	76.84
Retail Dealers—New and Used Cars	795	15,350	57,200,000	75.82
Used Car Dealers Only	20	225	712,000	61.44
Auto Accessories and Part Sales	108	1,675	5,320,000	61.41
Petroleum Bulk Tank Stations	199	4,400	17,371,000	----------
Retail Filling Stations	117	1,450	4,080,000	54.48
	1,396	26,725	$ 98,965,000	

The insured workers allied to the broad group engaged in the sales, service and distribution of motor vehicles exceeds in number insured workers in the processing of food and kindred products or insured workers in apparel manufacture and the annual payroll is likewise greater than that for either of these industries. In fact, the total insured payroll (about $99 million) of this broad group exceeds the insured payroll in the whole wood household furniture manufacturing group ($96.4 million).

Much like the automobile's present day value to the average individual, the automobile's contribution to the State's economy has become an important component in our forward movement. There always remains with us the desire for better automobiles; better highways; more travel; and, the greater job opportunities for individuals in the distribution, sales, and servicing of our indispensable automobiles.

NO MORE CRIES OF 'GET A HORSE!'

Automobile Dealers Association Has Nearly 1,000 Members

(Prepared by N. C. Automobile Dealers Assn.)

Cries of "Get A Horse, Bud", accompanied by loud guffaws have long since died across the land, and American families today take ownership of at least one automobile or truck as much for granted as eggs for breakfast.

It has been said that the wheel was the greatest invention of all time. Be that as it may, the wheel, in the form of a motor vehicle, certainly revolutionized American living. Widespread travel by car for business and pleasure has become commonplace; swift hauling by truck has made available fresh foods daily; and ease of transportation has afforded children the educational advantage of large, consolidated schools.

The Transportation Revolution did not spring forth overnight. It evolved gradually through a system of manufacturing and distribution second to none the world has ever seen. From Charles Duryea's first "gasoline driven buggy" in 1892, through Henry's Ford, today we have come to more than 20 makes of automobiles to choose from and more than 15 kinds of trucks. And dealers have changed as much as the cars. From a few hardy souls displaying cars as curiosities along with buggies and hardware, the dealer group has grown to more than 30,000 all over the nation.

In North Carolina alone we have more than 1,000 dealers handling every make of car and truck under franchise from the manufacturer. These North Carolina dealers, each an independent businessman in his own community, in a 1955 survey showed a total investment in buildings, equipment, etc. of $144,281,665.80 and a payroll of 20,465 employees who have some 45,000 dependents.

As it has always been since caveman days, men of common interests come together to talk over mutual problems and ideas. These groups range from the Tuesday lunch date with "the boys" to large, comparatively formal Associations performing many and varied services for members. And so it is with the North Carolina Automobile Dealers Association which was begun in 1935 with one staff member and has grown today into an organization of close to 1,000 members with a staff of 20 persons.



The Matheson, shown here, was a luxury car of 1907. It seated seven, had a 50-horsepower engine, and sold for $5,500. The top was extra at $250.

Through the years NCADA has concentrated its efforts on behalf of members in the fields of information and service. Dealers must constantly cope with Federal and State government in the fields of taxes, wage and hour legislation, insurance, employment security, finance, and motor vehicle registration and regulation. New laws affecting dealers in one or more of these fields are passed annually, and new regulations and interpretations of existing laws are made almost daily.

To keep dealers informed on business and governmental matters, NCADA in its infancy published a monthly magazine. This publication soon gave way to a weekly bulletin, FLASHES, still going out today.

Not content to rely exclusively on written information, the Association has established a system of elected and appointed officials designed to take NCDA matters to every dealer on a personal basis. The State's counties are divided into

Officers of the N. C. Automobile Dealers Associaton, left to right: Walter A. Deal, Asheville, vice-president; John M. Tiller, Durham, president; Charles G. Conn, Jr., Raleigh, immediate past-president; Hal Hoyle, Sr., Lincolnton, secretary; Mrs. Bessie B. Ballentine, Raleigh, executive secretary. Joe A. Watkins, Oxford, treasurer, is not shown.



22 Districts and each has a Director elected by dealers in the District's counties. These men, together with the Association Officers elected on a Statewide basis, form the Board of Directors. Further the NCADA President each year appoints one dealer in every county whose responsibility it is keep dealers in his area up-to-date on important matters and report local opinion and requests to the Association.

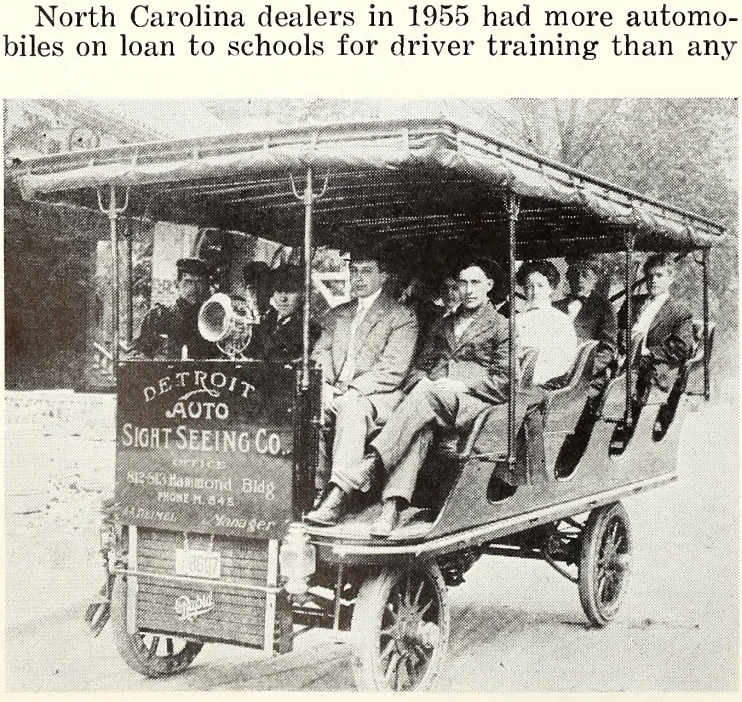
One of the first services performed for members by NCADA was compilation of statistics on registration of new motor vehicles in the State. Obviously, these figures are of primary concern to a man selling motor vehicles, and it is interesting to note that 2,629 new cars and trucks were registered in the State in the month of October, 1938, as compared to 14,061 in the month of October, 1955.

Another service to members, a group insurance plan, was instituted in 1947 with a few hundred insured. Today the Association offers four plans and insures 8,160.

In an effort to cut down on-the-job accidents among shop personnel the Association recently conducted a year's Shop Safety program in cooperation with National and State Departments of Labor. From information furnished by the Labor Departments, NCADA compiled 21 monthly bulletins, each covering a different shop hazard and what precautions to take to avoid injury.

Apart from services to members, the Association at the instigation of its members has carried on a number of related projects in the public interest, particularly in the field of highway safety. Perhaps the largest of these was formation of the Carolina Safety League, a program of free, voluntary motor vehicle inspection. Under this program dealers offered free inspection of brakes, lights, tires and other safety features. In the year this project was carried on, 210,00 vehicles were inspected—of which 58% were found safe and approved; 35% were repaired and made safe; and 7% were rejected and the owners failed to authorize repairs.

North Carolina dealers in 1955 had more automobiles on loan to schools for driver training than any



One of America's first trucks was the "Rapid," produced in 1902. This one was used as a sight-seeing bus.



"Electrics" were favorites in the earliest days of the automobile.

other state in the union, according to the National Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee. Working in cooperation with the N.C. Department of Public Instruction, dealers throughout the State last year equipped 161 cars with dual controls, insured them and lent them free of charge to their local high schools.

Another recent Association project was the purchase and gift to 1,400 4-H Club Members of the official Motor Vehicle Department Book, "Traffic Laws and Highway Safety."

Currently, the Association has undertaken an Arson Reward program in an effort to effect a long range reduction for motorists in automobile insurance rates. NCADA is offering $300 reward to any person in the State for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of an individual on a charge of burning a vehicle to collect insurance.

None of these varied undertakings could be carried on effectively without the wholehearted support and cooperation of every North Carolina dealer member. What is a motor vehicle dealer like? The average one has been in business 20 years, 87% of those in this State belong to community organizations such as Chambers of Commerce, United Funds, and PTA groups with 47% having held office in one or more of these organizations; and 32% of N.C. dealers have held public office—either city, county or State, including the General Assembly.

No word on the North Carolina Automobile Dealers Association would be complete without mention of its Executive Secretary, Mrs. Bessie B. Ballentine. She and the Association are synonymous. Wife of North Carolina's Commissioner of Agriculture L.Y. Ballentine, she has been with the organization since its beginning; and her zeal, drive and determination have made it the strong, active group it is today.

And if "Miss Bessie", as she is affectionately known to dealers, has anything to say about it, the North Carolina Automobile Dealers Association will continue to grow and progress as long as cars and trucks ply the highways and dealers sell them.

Folger Soon to Begin 50th Year In Automobile Business

The automobile industry's senior representative in North Carolina, Lee A. Folger of Charlotte, begins his 50th year in the auto business in December as owner of the largest Buick dealership in the Carolinas.

Last year, Lee A. Folger, Inc., 900 South Tryon Street, Charlotte, sold some 2,111 new and used cars for a volume of business in excess of four million dollars. With about 100 persons employed by the company, the average annual payroll amounts to approximately $473,000.

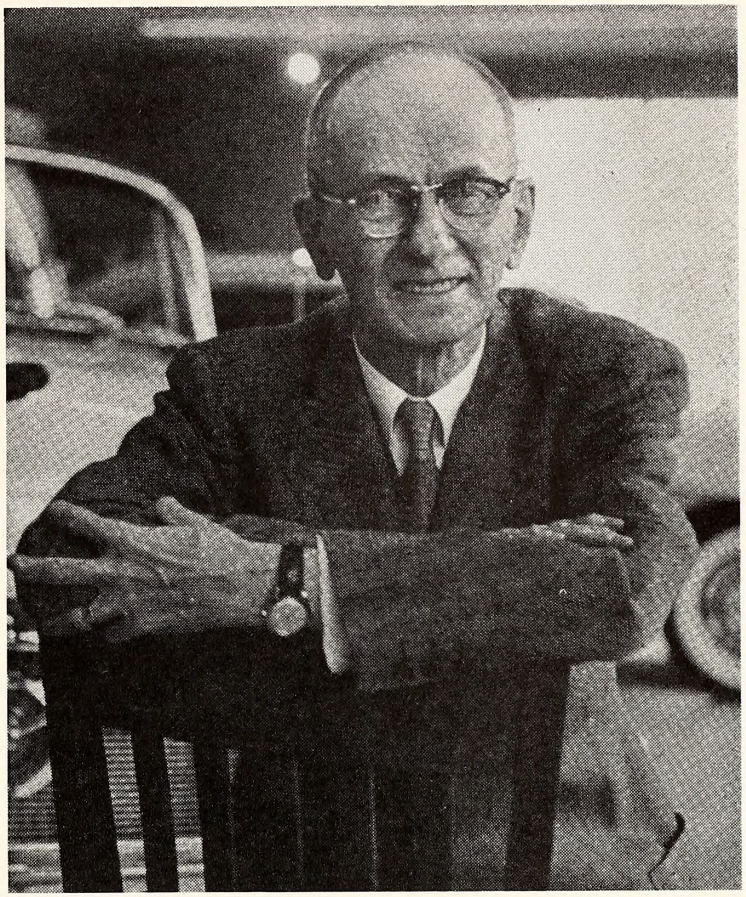
Mr. Folger was born in Indiana. He moved to North Carolina in 1900, becoming a clerk and bookkeeper in a hardware store in Greensboro. He remained in this position for seven years, entering the automobile business on December 24, 1907.

In 1909, Mr. Folger joined C. C. Coddington, in Charlotte, Buick distributor for the two Carolinas, and the first automobile distributor in the area. Mr. Folger says that was the beginning of Charlotte as a distributing center, and he points out that today virtually all of the major automobile companies have factory sales branches in Charlotte.

Mr. Folger served as vice president and wholesale manager of the Coddington company until Mr. Coddington's death on December 4, 1928. He continued the corporation for the stockholders until June 30, 1929 when Buick Motor Company took over the company as a factory branch in Charlotte. Mr. Folger then became GM zone manager until 1937 when he began his own business.

An interesting sidelight of Mr. Folger's association with C. C. Coddington, Inc. involves a train referred to back then as "Folger's Folly." Shortly after World War I, with railroad equipment scarce, necessitating the driving of automobiles from the Michigan factories or, doing without them, with the roads in poor condition and rail service in some areas not any too good, Mr. Folger got the idea that Coddington, as distributor, could operate its own train and get plently of new cars from Michigan to North Carolina. He met with the leading Buick dealers in the Carolinas and got them to go along with him on the venture.

The company purchased 50 flat cars and became known as the only automobile firm in the country to buy a new train. The purchase also became known among some other dealers as "Folger's Folly." But after a year's operation when Mr. Folger presented operational costs and profits to Mr. Coddington, the figures showed that the operation was anything but a "folly." The dealers got more cars, realized more profit on a car that had not been driven from Michigan as had been the case, and in addition to that actually showed a profit on the rail operation in freight fees.



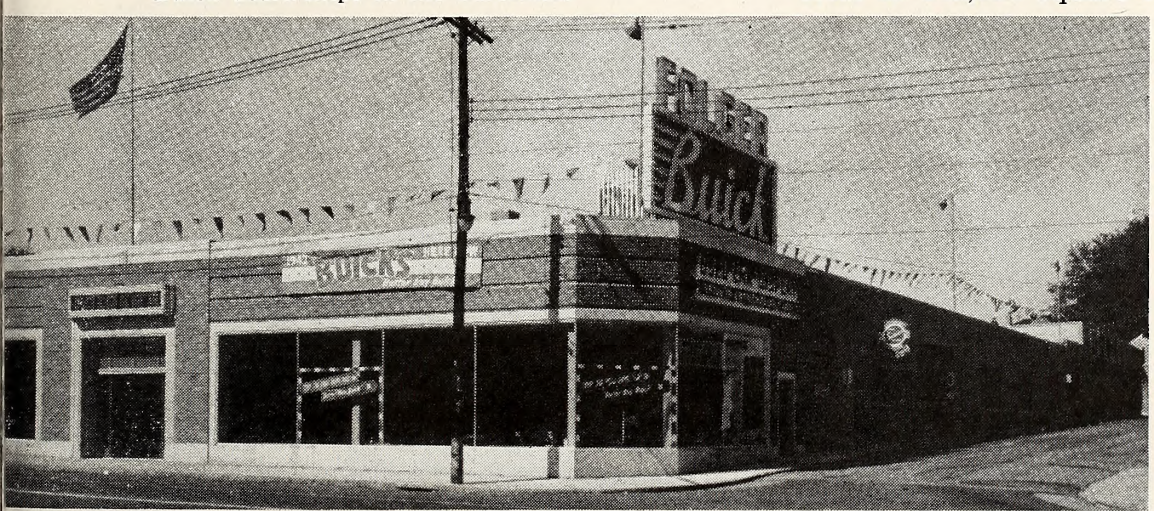
Lee A. Folger, Charlotte Buick dealer. "Folger's Folly" paid dividends.
(Charlotte Observer Photo.)

Lee A. Folger, Inc. operates from a main plant that provides some 75,000 square feet of floor space. In addition to that there's a body and paint department in another building, and two used car lots. A total of 143,450 square feet of space is utilized by the company. The firm has been at its present location since June 1, 1940.

Mr. Folger serves as president of the company, and his son, Spencer Folger, is vice president and general manager. Clarence E. Williams is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Folger saw service in both World Wars, volunteering for duty each time. During the first World War, he served

Lee A. Folger's, Inc., plant at Charlotte, one of the best known Buick dealerships in the Carolinas.



overseas in the Air Service, non-flying, then known as the "Signal Corps Aviation Section", being discharged as a captain. In World War II, Mr. Folger served as a lieutenant-colonel with duty in Washington and Detroit and other cities throughout the country. His duties were with the motor vehicle preparation unit of the Ordnance Department.

He is a member of the Board of Directors, and former chairman of Carolina Motor Club and has been active in the Masonic Order and Shrine. A member of the Shrine Hospital board of governors, he helped organize the annual Shrine Bowl football game.

He was twice president of the Charlotte Automobile Dealers Association; one of the organizers and first president (1920-21) of the Carolinas' Automobile Trade Association, which was later divided into two separate organizations, one for each State the North Carolina unit now being known as the North Carolina Automobile Dealers Association. He has served as a director of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce (1920-21); a director of the Union National Bank of Charlotte (1929-32), retiring from that position when he accepted full time employment with General Motors; director of McClaren Rubber Company, formerly of Charlotte, later sold to Dayton Rubber Company; other civic responsibilities from time to time were discharged, including Red Cross and Salvation Army Advisory Councils, American Legion (Commander Post No. 64). (Revised by Firm.)

John Flanagan Buggy Company Celebrates 90th Anniversary

The John Flanagan Buggy Company, one of the leading automobile dealers in North Carolina, is celebrating its 90th anniversary this year.

The Greenville company, oldest business firm in Pitt County, was started in the days immediately after the Civil War as a little buggy making shop by John Flanagan, one of the outstanding business and civic leaders in Pitt County during the latter part of the 19th century.

Today, John Flanagan's grandson, E. Graham Flanagan, is heading a company well known in North Carolina as one of the leading Ford dealers in the State.

While people today associate the name Flanagan with Ford automobiles, trucks and farm implements, over half of the company's lifetime—as the name implies—was devoted exclusively to the production of the finest buggies in the South. And although the company has very successfully made the transition from the buggies to the Thunderbird, it still retains its original name, The John Flanagan Buggy Company.

Although the company takes the year 1866 as the actual year of its founding, the company which was its predecessor actually in existence prior to the Civil War. The firm's founder, John Flanagan, was born February 6, 1828 in Farmville. When he was 18, he came to Greenville and served as an apprentice in the Nelson Carriage Factory. Three years later he moved to Washington where he became a journeyman in the buggy manufacturing business. After several years in Washington he moved to Hamilton where before the outbreak of the Civil War he had begun his own buggy manufacturing business. At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Flanagan closed his shop and joined the Confederate troops.

When he returned to Hamilton after the war, he found that his factory had been destroyed by fire during Foster's raid through this section of the State. He began operations again in 1866 and two years later the John Flanagan Buggy Company moved its buggy manufacturing plant to Greenville.

In 1902, the founder of the company died, and the business was carried on by his son, the late E. G. Flanagan of Greenville, and associates. In 1932 E. Graham Flanagan, Jr. and John Flanagan, sons of E. G. Flanagan, bought into the firm.

It was in April, 1914, that the company signed a contract with Ford Motor Company for distribution and sale of Ford cars and trucks. Later in the same year, the company also took on the sale of Buick and Oakland automobiles together with Pope and Indian motorcycles. The Buick and Oakland franchises were surrendered by the company in 1918, but the Ford franchise continues.

Even after the company began handling automo

(Continued on page 120)

Home of John Flanagan Buggy Company, Greenville.
(Photo by Bill Taylor, Greenville.)



Carpenters — Four Generations of Automobile Salesmen

Four generations of Carpenters have sold and serviced Chevrolet.

That's the way a full page layout in the Durham Morning Herald's Centennial edition was headed on April 26, 1953. The special page feature was appropriate, too for Carpenter's was marking its 60th anniversary.

Now in its 63rd year, the present firm had its beginning back in 1893 when J. E. Carpenter opened a small grocery store at the site where Robinson Tobacco is now located in East Durham. In 1901, J. E. Carpenter and his brother J. W. Carpenter, together with their father, Duane Carpenter, formed a partnership to deal in heavy groceries, feedstuffs, wagons and buggies. This business was located on Parrish Street.

In 1910 the firm began to sell Metz Automobiles and Kohler Trucks from Catalog pictures. Both of these lines were chain driven, similar to a present day bicycle and the Kohler truck was cranked from the side.

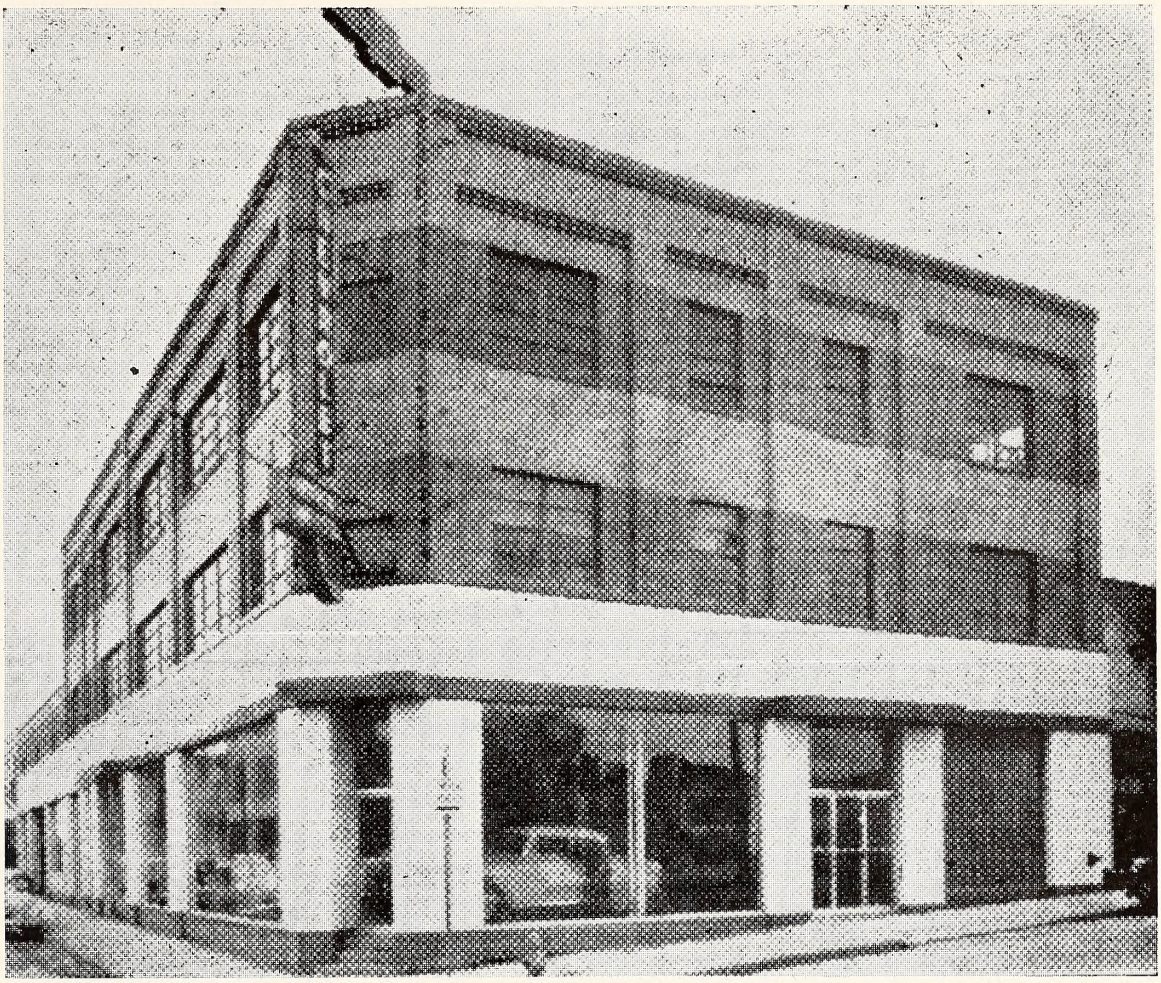
During the period 1912 to 1915, the firm became the first Ford dealer and the first Dodge dealer in Durham. In 1915, the company secured the Chevrolet agency and since that time has been the Chevrolet dealer although the firm has incorporated and somewhat changed names in that time. During the years, the firm also handled and sold the following line of cars: Pullman, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Liberty and Elgin Cars.

The company was known as Carpenter Bros. until 1923, when the sons of J. E. Carpenter came into the business. From 1923 until 1933, the firm was known as Carpenter Motor Company. In 1933, it was incorporated and became Carpenter's, Inc.

During its early years, the firm occupied various buildings around Church and Parrish Streets. In 1923, due to congestion and lack of space, a three-story building was erected on East Main Street to house the dealership. Later, another three-story building was added and a one-story service department had to be erected to meet business needs.

The firm continued to expand and in the past few years, the company has completely renovated and remodeled the first three-story building that was erected and has also added a large, modern, building used as a truck showroom and garage. One of the three-story buildings, including an indoor showroom and lots on both sides, is devoted exclusively to used car business.

Today, the great-grandsons of Duane Carpenter are selling from 616 E. Main St. some of the same customers that started trading with the Carpenters when they sold wagons and buggies in 1901. In the special edition layout, pictures were carried of three of the longtime customers. Under the pictures were these lines: "These three gentlemen have traded with four generations same as hundreds of other good people of Durham have done."



Main plant and new car showroom of Carpenter's, Inc., Durham.

The company, one of the oldest auto dealers in the State, was featured in "The Chevrolet Dealers News," a national trade publication.

Present officers of the company are Marcus G. Carpenter, Chairman of the Board; Marcus G. Carpenter, Jr., President; Stanley M. Carpenter, Secretary-Treasurer; and J. W. Carpenter, Vice-President.

APPLE PICKERS ARE RECRUITED FOR RECORD CROP IN WEST N. C.

Workers, both out-of-state and local, were recruited this fall by the Employment Security Commission of North Caroline to help harvest what was reported as the heaviest apple crop in many years in the State's western and northwestern counties.

Out-of-state apple pickers were brought in to work in Surry, Yadkin and Stokes counties, and local labor was rounded up throughout the apple-producing area.

Two ESC field men, Dennis Smithwick and Paul Nance, were transferred from the Washington office to North Wilkesboro to assist apple growers and packers in lining up workers. Some of the heavy apple-producing counties for which workers were recruited include Surry, Yadkin, Stokes, Alexander, Wilkes, Transylvania, Buncombe, Haywood, and Henderson.



Overall view of the plant of the North State Chevrolet Company, Greensboro, showing the main offices at right, used car lot at left, and service facilities in background.

North State Chevrolet Company: A Leader In Piedmont N.C.

North State Chevrolet Company of Greensboro celebrated its 20th anniversary two years ago by moving into a new $400,000 home at 451 North Eugene Street. Now in its 22nd year of service to the motoring public, the company has risen from an operation that started with capital of around $15,000 to become one of Piedmont North Carolina's leading automobile dealers with capitalization at the three-quarter million mark.

North State was organized in February, 1934, by T. A. Williams and J. E. Miller and opened for business in a brick building at Bellemeade Street and Commerce Place. Sometime later, to secure larger quarters, the company was moved across the street into a building formerly used as a tobacco warehouse. That structure was city-owned property, and when the city decided to convert the building into a farmers curb market in the mid-40's, North State moved to a location on West Market Street, just in front of the Post Office, known as the Boren Building. When it was found that more space was needed, the company acquired the adjoining Smith Building. But even those quarters proved inadequate in some respects, especially regarding outside parking, and North State purchased property on which its new home is located. The company moved into its modernistic plant February 1, 1954.

Situated on a large corner lot containing about two acres of ground, the North State building provides approximately 50,000 square feet of floor space. Adjacent to the building are large off-street parking areas and a used car lot.

The two-story front section of the big L-shaped structure houses the showroom, sales and general offices, and the parts sales department. The parts department is one of the area's largest and most modernly equipped. About a half of the second story is given over to storage facilities for the heavy and bulky parts and accessories. The remaining half contains restrooms, ladies lounge, storage room, printing room, offices and a large room for conferences and organizational meetings. A feature of this room is a completely equipped snack bar or kitchen.

All types of the largest service equipment and facilities are to be found in the large service department, offering complete service for the care and repair of cars. Twin post lifts are available to each mechanic. A heavy truck servicing area also is provided, along with a large body repair department. All service and repair operations are directed from a dispatcher's tower, which provides the operator with a full view of the entire shop. The operator, through the tower's communication system, directs the flow of work through the shop.

North State, employing between 85 and 90 persons, sells around 700 new Chevrolet cars and trucks a year. In addition, something like 1,000 used vehicles are sold each year, giving the company a total annual volume of business of around $3,000,000.

The firm has been operated by Mr. Williams and Mr. Miller since its organization. Sometime after the firm was founded, J. L. Jones joined the company and now is secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Williams, the company president, is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, receiving his degree in 1925, and is a native of Rockingham County. He is a past president of the N. C. Auto Dealers Association and served as highway safety chairman of the State association for several years. He formerly operated Chevrolet dealerships in Mebane and Winston-Salem.

Mr. Miller, the company vice-president, is a native of Croton-On-the-Hudson, N. Y. He is a former district representative of the Chevrolet Motor Division of General Motors. Before that, he was with the overseas operation of General Motors.

The company's secretary-treasurer, Mr. Jones, is a native of Greensboro. He came up "through the ranks," serving as salesman, and sales manager.

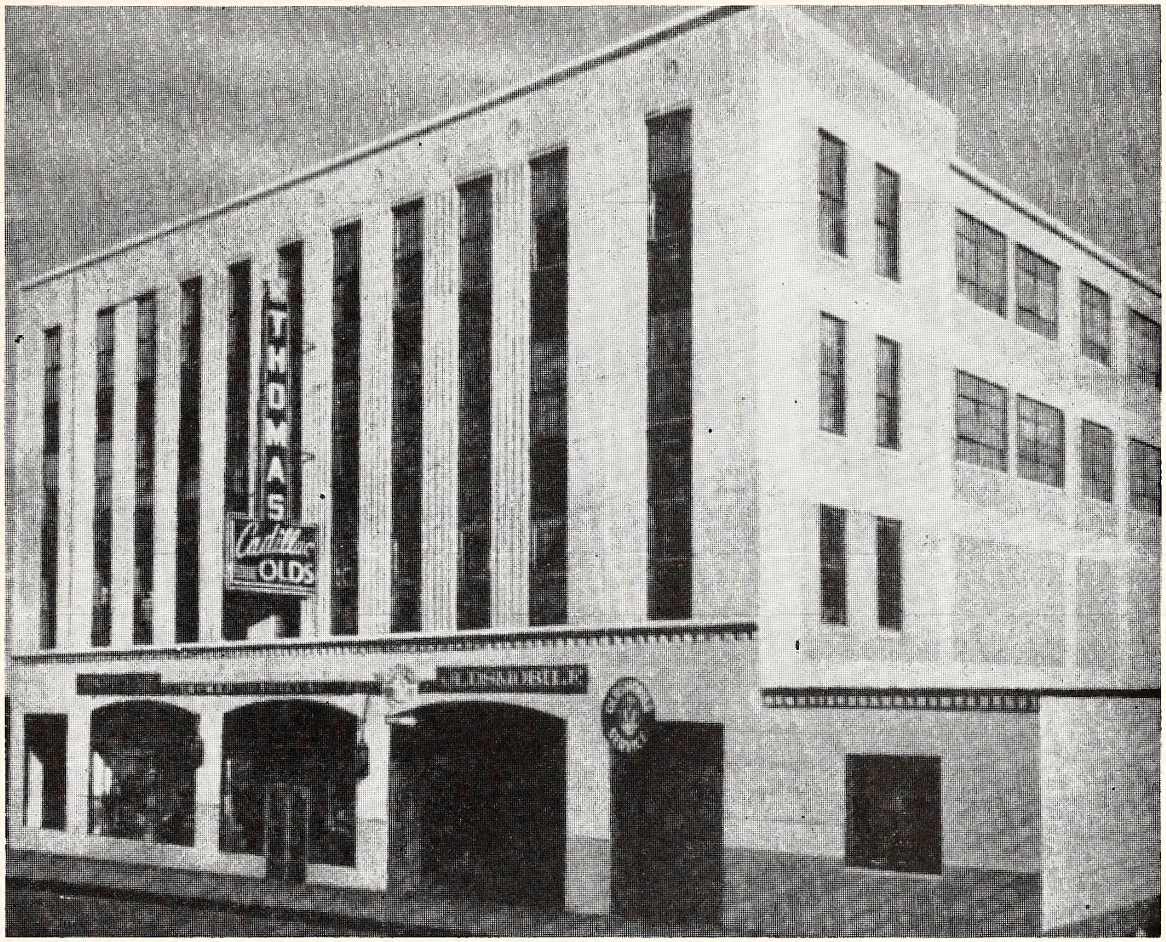
Mr. Williams' son, T. A. Williams, Jr., is serving as business manager in charge of purchase and personnel. He is a graduate of the General Motors Institute at Flint, Mich., one of the leading schools in automotive merchandising.

From the Bicycle Business to Cadillac-Olds Dealership

G. C. Thomas, president and manager of Thomas Cadillac-Olds, Inc., has been selling automobiles in Charlotte since 1918, but he got his start in the automobile business even earlier than that.

Mr. Thomas, a native of Forsyth County, moved to Winston - Salem when he was 22 and went into the bicyle business. It wasn't long though—in 1906—that he opened a garage for the sales and servicing of Cadillacs, said to be the first garage of any kind in Winston-Salem.

In 1918, Mr. Thomas moved to Charlotte. His first garage in that city was located on East Fifth Street. In the following years, it has shifted locations three times—from Fifth Street it was moved to South Tryon Street, then to the Coddington Building on West Trade, and finally to the present building on North Church, which was occupied in 1942.



Thomas Cadillac-Olds Company plant in Charlotte.

Today, Thomas Cadillac-Olds is selling some 3,500 cars a year, including new and used autos, for an annual volume of business approximating eight million dollars. There are about 130 persons employed by the company and the annual payroll amounts to some $582,000.

The company is housed in a four-story plant at 214-220 North Church Street that provides over 42,000 square feet of floor space. It was occupied in 1942 and purchased outright by Thomas Cadillac-Olds, Inc. on May 4, 1949. The company then carried out a complete modernization and remodeling program.

The building includes a spacious showroom, a

(Continued on page 126)

'We Want to Know All of Our Customers . . . That's Important'

"We're a small business operation. We never want to get so big we won't know all of our customers."

That's the way Rupert Atkins, president and general manager of Atkins Motors, Inc., of Raleigh, explains his company's position in the highly competitive automobile business.

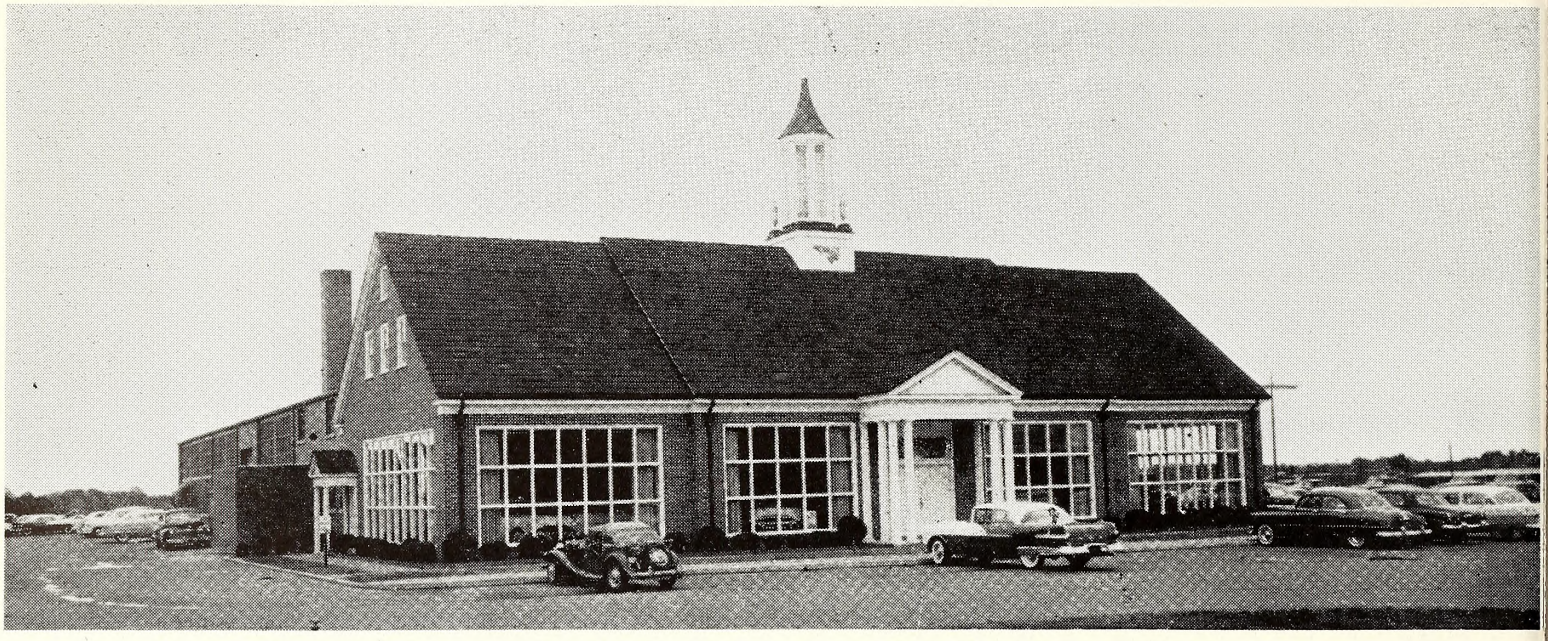
Rupert Atkins has been selling Nash automobiles since 1929 with the exception of four years during World War II when he was with the Air Force. Actually, Mr. Atkins got his start with the Nash people back in 1923 when he went to work with the old Nash Motor Sales Company, located where Sanders Motor Company now has its plant.

In 1928, the old Nash Motor Sales Company went out of business, and in 1929, Mr. Atkins joined with two brothers to organize their own company. They opened for business at a location on Salisbury Street. He recalls the rough sledding during the depression years when they "worked night and day" to keep the company going. In 1946, the company moved to its present location.

Today, the company—as Mr. Atkins will tell you—is not a big operation, but it is a successful one. With a staff of 15 persons, the company shoots at a goal of 120 new car sales a year. In addition to the showroom and garage at 108 South Blount Street, the company has a used car lot at 218 East Morgan Street, and a service lot at 112 South Blount Street.

The company is proud of its closely-knit "family" relationship among the employees. B. L. Brown, service manager, has been with the Atkins Company since 1929. Mr. Atkins serves as president and general manager; C. C. Lupton is secretary; and Jerome Council is parts manager.

Mr. Atkins, a native of Wake County, celebrated his 25th anniversary as a Nash dealer in 1954. Over the years, he's built up a wide circle of friends, and on this he places much value. "We're not big," he says, "and never expect to be big. We want to know all of our customers, to keep that personal contact. That's important to us."



New, Colonial-design home of Stabler Pontiac Company and Stabler Car Company, Winston-Salem.

HARVEY MOTOR COMPANY

THEY STARTED WITH THE PEERLESS; NOW A LEADING CHEVROLET DEALER

The Harvey Motor Company, one of the largest Chevrolet dealers in Eastern North Caorolina, has come a long way since 1924 when the company opened its doors and began selling Peerless cars.

Today, under the guidance of Leo H. Harvey, the company is selling some 400 new Chevrolet cars and trucks each year from a new, modern plant on the Greenville Highway in Kinston.

The company was started by Mr. Harvey in 1924. He was associated with his father in L. Harvey and Son Company, a department and general supply store in Kinston. Mr. Harvey founded Carolina Peerless Company at the corner of Blount and Heritage Streets in Kinston, and became the agent for the Peerless car. During that same year, Carolina Peerless also began selling Chevrolet automobiles.

In 1934, the company moved to 409 North Queen Street and began selling Oldsmobile automobiles, along with Chevrolets. Eventually, the Oldsmobile franchise was discontinued and the firm began selling Buicks and Chevrolets. Buicks were sold by the company until 1949 when the Buick franchise was discontinued and the company began selling Chevrolet cars and trucks exclusively.

Harvey Motor Company moved into its large, up-to-date plant on the Greenville Highway in 1953. The plant, covering some four acres, features an attractive display area and a service department that offers the motorist the most modern equipment available to insure expert care of his automobile. The building was designed by company officials who "checked out" even the smallest detail. There are some 23 working stalls in the service department, with 10 hydraulic lifts in operation. Adjacent to the new building is a large used car lot. The company has a working force of some 46 persons.

Company officials, in addition to Mr. Harvey, president, are: George G. Harper, vice-president; R. L. Kirk, secretary-treasurer; E. G. Barrett, Jr., manager; James D. Turner, new car sales manager; F. M. Pittman, truck sales manager; C. A. Grantham, parts manager; W. A. Heath, service manager; and George Elliott Brown, office manager.

STABLER PONTIAC COMPANY BOASTS SPACIOUS, COLONIAL-DESIGN PLANT

Boasting one of the finest plants in this part of the country, the Stabler Pontiac Company and the Stabler Motor Car Company of Winston-Salem are selling Pontiacs and the German-made Volkswagen automobile from their spacious quarters at 101 S. Stratford Road.

Owned and operated by Louis Stabler, Sr., and Louis Stabler, Jr., the company last year sold some 560 new Pontiacs and 1,180 used cars. Volume of business came to about $3,009,000.

Mr. Stabler, Sr., a native of Virginia, started his Pontiac dealership in 1943. Before moving to its new home on South Stratford Road three years ago, Stabler Pontiac Company operated at a location next to City Hall in downtown Winston-Salem. The Stabler Motor Car Company acquired exclusive Volkswagen dealership last year.

The company's new home, of Colonial design, occupies some 11 acres, and cost approximately $300,000. It provides 21,000 square feet of space in the modern service department, 4,000 square feet in the beautifully decorated showroom, and 8,000 square feet of space in the parts department. A feature of the service department, constructed without columns to provide the maximum in floor space, is a dynamometer which enables mechanics to test a car's operating performance under simulated road conditions. When opening ceremonies were held for the new building, a crowd of 15,000 persons attended.

Some 57 persons are employed by the company, which also operates a used car lot adjacent to its plant.

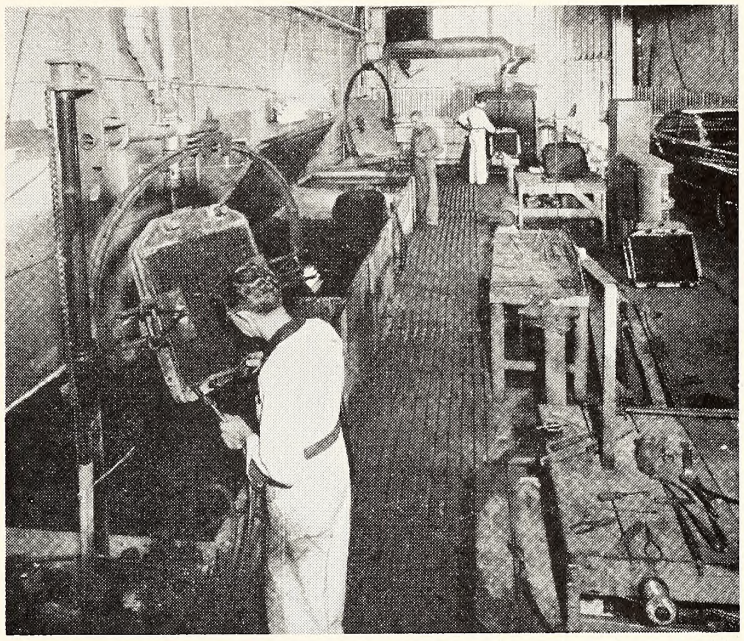
DEAL BUICK CO. OF ASHEVILLE— SALES, SERVICE IN WESTERN N. C.

The company known today as Deal Buick, Inc., of Asheville was organized in 1930 by E. O. Thomas in the same building currently occupied by Deal Buick. At that time the company had about 15 employees and only one telephone with two extensions. Today Deal Buick employs about 65 persons and its large plant is served by a switchboard with 22 extensions.

Deal Buick does an annual volume of business of about 2½ million dollars. The annual payroll will amount to about $200,000. Walter A. Deal, president and general manager of the company, and a native of Salisbury, joined Thomas Buick in 1934 as secretary and treasurer. In December, 1946, Mr. Thomas was killed in the Wynecoff hotel fire in Atlanta, Ga. and in January of 1947, Mr. Deal purchased controlling interest in the firm. The company continued to be operated under the name of Thomas Buick Company until 1954, at which time it was incorporated as Deal Buick.

Deal Buick does its own financing through Asheville Acceptance Corp. which is actually a department of Deal Buick, being organized by this firm. Eight persons are employed by Asheville Acceptance Corp.

As Deal Buick business expanded, the company took over a building that adjoins the plant at 84 Coxe Avenue. Some 37,600 square feet of building floor space is available for the company's use and a large portion of this is utilized by a complete service department, body shop, and large parts department. Deal Buick maintains an inventory of some $50,000 in parts, a necessity in this area because of transportation difficulties. The company does much upholstery work, has a complete radiator department that is utilized at times by tractor and bulldozer operators, and in addition to regular service department functions, frame straightening, painting, undercoating, and polishing, Deal provides motorists with quick lubrications and tune-up jobs.



Radiator repair section in service department of Deal Buick Company, Asheville. This is a busy section, with much work being done on tractor and bulldozer radiators, in addition to usual auto work.

Deal Buick Company, Asheville. At left is unique "drive-in shed" where motorist leaves auto for service, picks it up when job is completed.



The entire service procedure is supervised from a control tower. This tower takes over from the moment a motorist drives his car under a unique "drive-in shed" until the time it is ready for delivery.

Deal Buick with its complete service arrangements has been featured in a Buick trade magazine.

Ernest Ogle is sales manager of the company.

T&B Oldsmobile — 27 Years of Service In Fayetteville

T & B Oldsmobile, Inc., one of Eastern Carolina's oldest and largest Oldsmobile dealers, is now in its 27th year of continuous operation in Fayetteville. In January of this year the company moved into a spacious, modernistic plant located at 929 Bragg Blvd.

In December, 1929, George Tinnin and Lawrence Blackwood formed a partnership that was the beginning of T & B Oldsmobile. Mr. Tinnin had first come to the Fayetteville area in February, 1925, as operator of a service station and garage at Fort Bragg. It was on December 27, 1929, that Mr. Tinnin and Mr. Blackwood formed the T & B Super Service. Operations of T & B Super Service were moved from Fort Bragg to Fayetteville at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell Streets. Mr. Tinnin maintained his service station and garage business at Fort Bragg until 1937.

T & B Super Service, specializing in brake service, maintained complete auto repair service with a staff of six men. The company purchased the first brake testing machine for four-wheel mechanical brakes to be used in the Fayetteville section. The company also was among the first to bring into the area a wheel alignment machine. In those days T & B also



Modernistic new home of T&B Oldsmobile, Fayetteville. In foreground is company's large used car lot.

had dealership for Hupmobile and B. F. Goodrich tires.

In 1932, T & B moved to 400 Hay Street where the business remained until the recent move to Bragg Blvd. In 1937, T & B secured the dealership for Oldsmobile cars and GMC trucks.

The company is operating in one of the South's most modern buildings equipped for service to the motoring public. Adjacent to the new building is a large fully paved used car lot with its own office. The company now has approximately 70 employees.

George William Tinnin, co-owner of T & B Oldsmobile, Inc., was born in Alamance County near Burlington. A member and past president of the Fayetteville Kiwanis Club, he has been active in civic and community activities in Fayetteville, Fort Bragg, and Cumberland County. He has been a member of the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce for the past 25 years and has been on the board of directors several years. He is a charter member of the Haymount Methodist Church where he serves as chairman of the board of trustees.

Lawrence Blackwood, executive manager of the office, was born in Chapel Hill. Before becoming associated with Mr. Tinnin in 1929, he worked for one year with the post exchange at Fort Bragg. Mr. Blackwood is a member of the Fayetteville Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is an active member of the Hay Street Methodist Church, and now serves on the official board of the church.

George Craig Stewart, Jr., who joined T & B in October, 1954, is general manager. Graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1945, he is a veteran of combat duty in Korea. He is a member of the Rotary Club and Knights of Columbus and is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

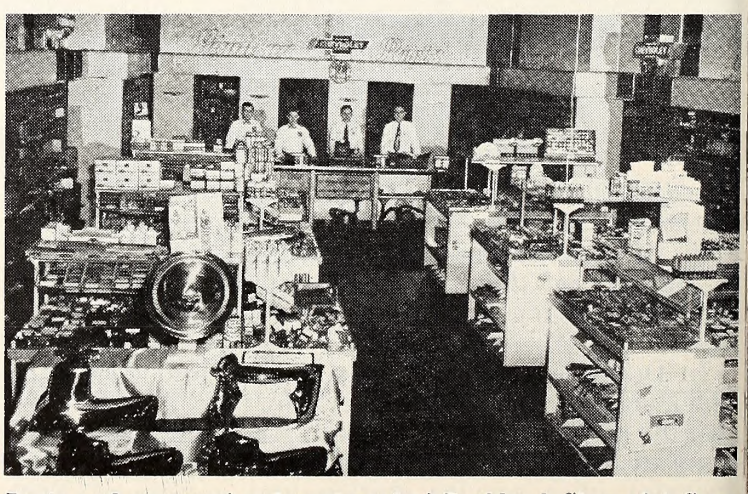
T & B's large used car department is managed by Festus Spell.

Parkland Chevrolet Company: Parts Business Thrives, Too

The Parkland Chevrolet Company, Inc., of Asheville, was organized in 1938 by Thomas D. Hunter, who had previously served as Chevrolet factory manager for North Carolina and South Carolina with headquarters in Charlotte.

Parkland, with a staff of about 65 employees, sells some 600 to 700 new Chevrolet cars and trucks a year. In addition the company sells from 900 to 1,000 used cars and trucks yearly.

Parkland's parts department, with an inventory of about $100,000, does a large volume of business both retail and wholesale. The company operates a wholesale parts truck that calls on dealers and garages and other wholesale accounts over a large part of Western North Carolina. The company has one of the most complete automotive service departments in Western North Carolina, plus a large paint and body shop that is equipped with a Devilbis paint booth and baking oven. Parkland is one of the area's



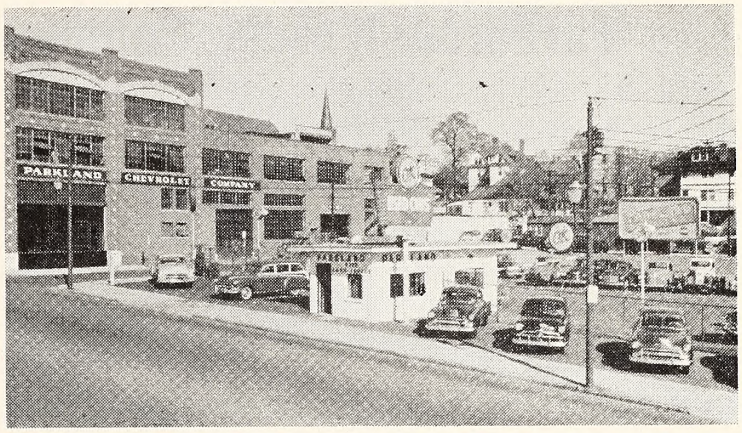
Parts and accessories department of Parkland Chevrolet Company, Ashcville, one of largest and most complete in that rea.

leading auto painters, painting over 400 cars a year.

The company owns the two-and-a-half story building it occupies at 50 Coxe Avenue in Asheville. Some 42,000 square feet of floor space is contained in the structure.

In addition to Mr. Hunter, company president, other officers of the firm are: Joseph L. Hunter, a son of Thomas D. Hunter, who is vice-president and general manager; J. A. Campbell, secretary and treasurer; and Robert C. Hunter, another son of Thomas D. Hunter, who is general sales manager. Joseph Hunter joined his father in the firm in 1940. Robert C. Hunter came with the company this year.

Parkland operates a used car lot adjacent to its plant at 50 Coxe Avenue and in addition the company has a used car office and lot in Candler, N. C.



Parkland Chevrolet Company, Asheville, showing used car lot at right.

This Company Specializes In Foreign and Sports Cars

One North Carolina company that has taken note of the ever-growing interest in foreign and sports cars is Alexander and Mann Motor Company of Greensboro, a firm that devotes itself exclusively to these lines of cars.

The company, located at 234 Commerce Place in Greensboro, sells and services the Volkswagen, MG, Triumph, Porsche, Austin-Healy, and Jaguar.

Alexander and Mann Motor Company now sells about 350 of these cars a year, with people coming from throughout North Carolina and from neighboring states to purchase the automobiles.

The company was started June 30, 1951 by Rai B. Alexander and a son-in-law, Peter F. Mann, who later sold his interest in the firm to Mr. Alexander's son, Edward H. Alexander. The company now is owned and operated by the Alexander father-and-son team. Prior to the organization of the Alexander and Mann Motor Company, Mr. Alexander was in the general auto repair business in Greensboro for 24 years.

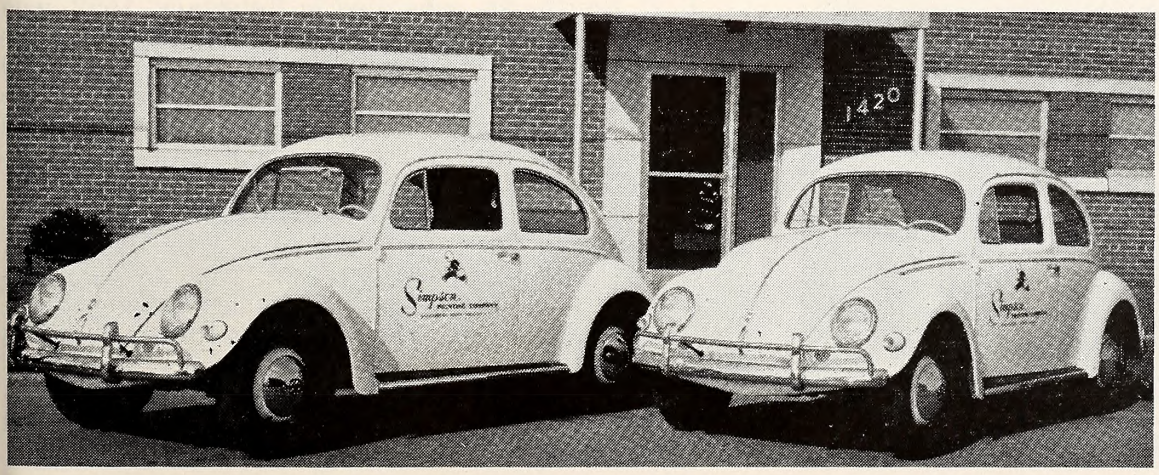
Alexander and Mann, with 13 employees, operates a service department designed to handle the various lines of foreign and sports cars, and has a fully-equipped parts and service department and paint and body shop.

The MG and Austin-Healy are made in Coventry, England by British Motor Corp., the Triumph is made by Standard Motor Co. in England, the Porsche is made by Porsche Manufacturing Company in Germany, the Volkswagen by the Volkswagen company in Germany and the Jaguar is manufactured by Jaguar Cars, Ltd., England. Alexander and Mann deal through distributors in this country. Capital Car Distributors is the firm handling Volkswagen; Imperial Motors of Hampton, Va., handles MG and Austin-Healy; Hoffman Porsche Company of New York is distributor of Porsche cars; and Southeastern Motors at Hollywood, Fla., is distributor for Triumph. The Jaguar distributor is Jaguar of North America, New York.

Alexander and Mann Motor Company picks up the cars in New York, Washington, Florida, and Charleston, S. C. and other ports of arrival. They are driven back to Greensboro if the number received is less than five. If five or more cars arrive, they are transported by trailer.

Mr. Alexander says that the Volkswagen is the cheapest of the cars he handles and that it sells the fastest. He says he usually has orders from customers far in advance of actual delivery of the cars. A franchised Volkswagen dealer, Mr. Alexander is enthusiastic about the car. He says it is almost trouble free, durable and cruises easily at 55-60 miles an hour with its four-cylinder, air-cooled motor that's installed in the rear of the car. One thing he points out: The fan belt is the lifeline of the Volkswagen and an extra fan belt is provided each Volkswagen buyer. The purchaser also receives a service kit with instructions on how to make minor repairs.

Volkswagens sold by Alexander and Mann Motor Company, Greensboro.



Yarborough Motor Company, Inc. Began Operations In 1934

The Yarborough Motor Company of Fayetteville, one of the better known Dodge-Plymouth dealers in Eastern North Carolina, was founded in March, 1934 by Wilson Yarborough and began selling Packard automobiles from a location on Gillespie Street. The company operated there until April, 1936, at which time the firm bought the Lewis Motor Company and signed a franchise with Dodge and Plymouth.

The company operated as Yarborough Motor Company until January, 1956, when it was incorporated after Mr. Yarborough's son, Wilson, Jr., purchased a 50 per cent interest in the firm. Mr. Yarborough, Sr. and his wife retained a 50 per cent interest in the company. Yarborough Motor Company now is under the direction of Wilson Yarborough, Jr., who is president and general manager. Wilson Yarborough, Sr. is vice-president and his wife is the company secretary-treasurer.

Yarborough Motor Company, with some 50 employees, sells about 300 new Dodge and Plymouth cars and Dodge trucks a year.

Mr. Yarborough, Sr. was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1955 and was re-elected for the 1957 term of the General Assembly. He is a past president of the North Carolina Automobile Dealers Association, having served in 1954-55. Mr. Yarborough also has served as president of the local association which he helped organize. He has served as member of the Board of Directors of the State Association for nine years. Mr. Yarborough also has served as Fayetteville City Councilman.

Mr. Yarborough, Jr. started working in the company's shop while still in high school. He is a graduate of the 1951 class of the University of North Carolina, receiving a degree in Business Administration. He spent two years in the Air Force as a Lieutenant, serving one year in Japan.



Auto display at Yarborough Motor Company, Fayetteville.

CAPE FEAR MOTOR SALES SELLING FORDS IN SOUTHEASTERN SECTION

One of the larger Ford dealerships in Southeastern North Carolina is Cape Fear Motor Sales, 215-217 Market Street, Wilmington.

The firm is now under the direction of P. R. Smith, Jr., son of one of the earlier owners of the company. In its early history, the company's ownership changed several times, but the firm is now largely owned by the P. R. Smith family, with the C. B. Parmlee interests owning 25 percent of the company.

The company was organized in 1915 by John Chipley, who owned and operated the firm until 1928.

Cape Fear Motor Sales, Wilmington. Service department is at extreme left.



In that year, P. R. Smith bought the company and operated it until 1933 when it was acquired by the J. R. Mauldin interests. In 1936, the company was purchased by C. B. Parmlee and in 1940, P. R. Smith again bought back into the firm.

From 1936 until 1942, the company was known as Mauldin Motors, Inc. In 1942, it was incorporated as Cape Fear Motor Sales, Inc.

In 1946, the company became a limited partnership, operated by the P. R. Smith family, selling Ford cars and trucks, and farm implements. The farm implement line was taken on in 1945 but in 1953 this phase of the business was discontinued when the farm equipment business was sold.

P. R. Smith, Sr., who died in February, 1952, was a native of Elizabethtown. He got his start in the automotive industry there in 1915 when he was 20 years old, founding the P. R. Smith Company. He moved to Wilmington in 1928 and during the years also had dealerships in Fayetteville, Gastonia, Whiteville, and Dunn.

His son, P. R. Smith, Jr., now is partner and general manager of Cape Fear Motor Sales. C. H. Spooner, who has been with the firm 25 years, is sales manager. L. M. Tapp is service manager, Straley Hatcher is office manager, and Roger Miller is parts manager.

The company, employing about 65 persons, sells over 500 Ford cars and trucks a year, and over 900 used vehicles.

Carolina Garage, Inc. — A Leader In the Sale of Macks

Carolina Garage, Inc. of Winston-Salem, consistently one of the country's leaders in sales of Mack trucks and busses, was founded in 1936 by John L. Reich, a Winston-Salem native.

The company, which moved into a new building in 1947, began operations in a building on Cherry Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, now occupied by Colonial Stores. On May 4, 1936, Mr. Reich sold his first truck to the Wachovia Oil Company. Later that month, C. D. Kenney purchased a Mack and before the year was out, Mr. Reich had sold five units. The new operation was under way.

By 1941, sales had reached annual volume of over a hundred units, and now the company sells from 300 to 400 units a year. For 14 years Carolina Garage has sold more Mack trucks and busses than any other dealer in the country.

The company moved from its Cherry Street location to larger quarters at the intersection of Waughtown and Main Streets, but with expanded business came the need for an even larger plant. In 1947, the company moved into its new quarters at 201 Waughtown Street.

The plant covers five acres and contains over 37,000 square feet of floor space. It features a well-stocked parts department, with over 15,000 different parts on hand, the inventory amounting to about $300,000, and distributes parts over three states. The company says it can build an entire truck out of its own stock. The main shop floor contains over 15,000 square feet of floor space, room to service many trucks simultaneously.

The service department is equipped with modern testing devices, including a dynamometer for checking performance and horsepower of a tractor, equipment for diesel pump inspection and repair, general motor overhaul, and painting and body work.



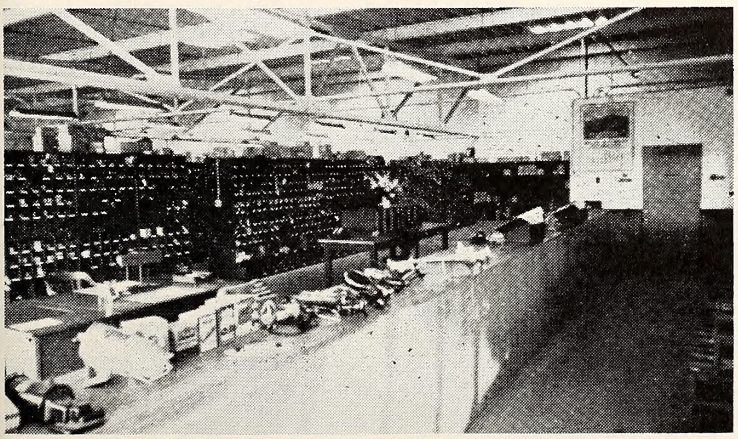
Main plant, Carolina Garage, Inc., Winston-Salem.

The company, with about 60 employees, now does a gross annual business of from four to five million dollars. In addition to handling the Mack units, Carolina Garage also sells and services the Divco trucks, a specialized truck for dairymen, laundrymen, and other businesses requiring door-to-door, local delivery.

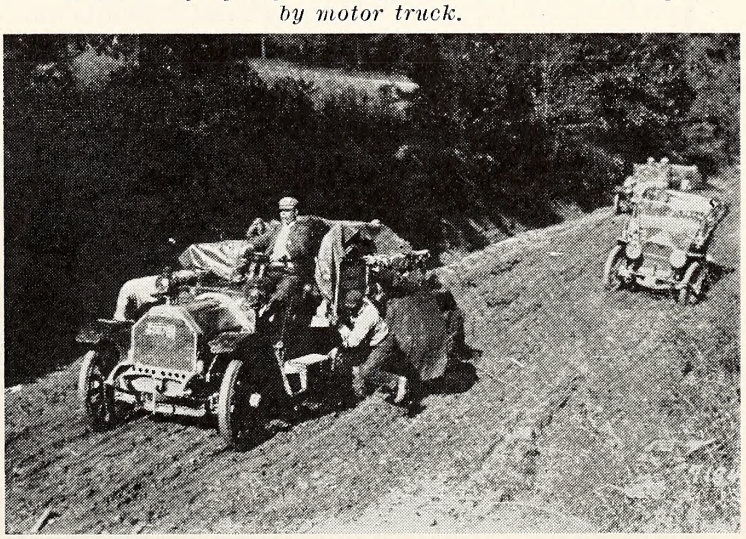
Mr. Reich, the company's founder, is its president and general manager. He was born and reared in Winston-Salem. In 1949, the Mack Company asked Mr. Reich to serve on its Advisory Council, and the following year he served again and was elected chairman of the Council.

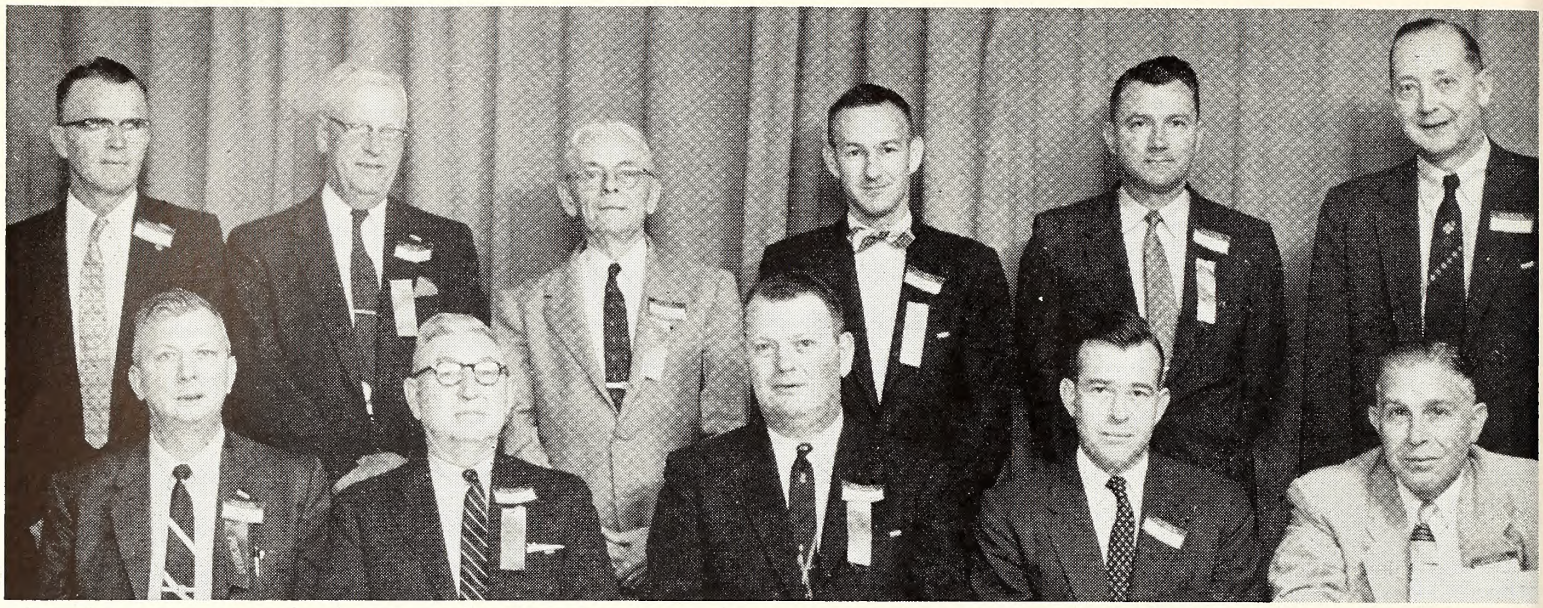
His wife, Mrs. Lillian R. Reich, is company secretary; a daughter, Mrs. Daphne R. Diemer is vice-president; and his son-in-law, Forrest Diemer, who has been active in the business since 1946, is vice-president and assistant manager. Poe W. Eskridge, Jr., is sales manager.

Interior view of well-stocked parts department of Carolina Garage, Inc., Winston-Salem.



It was rough going on the first transcontinental trip by motor truck.





Officers and directors of the North Carolina Automotive Wholesalers Association, Inc. Officers seated, (left to right) are: E. L. Brown, Hickory Auto Parts Co., 1955 president; R. E. Kirkland, Barnes Motor & Parts Co., Wilson, 1956 president; W. E. Stanford, Motor Bearings & Parts Co., Greensboro, 1956 vice-president; L. T. White, Jr., Motor Bearings & Parts Co., Raleigh, 1956 treasurer; Jesse F. Jones, Jr., Raleigh, executive secretary. Directors, standing (left to right) are: Alex Strickland, Jewell & Strickland Auto Parts Co., Wilmington; H. M. McKethan, Fayetteville Supply Co., Faycttcville; Edward MacClements, Automotive Electric Associates, Charlotte; B. E. Winstead, Jr., Rawls & Winstead, Inc., Rocky Mount; J. R. Maxwell, Braxton Auto Parts Co., Whiteville; and R. G. Devlin, Devlin Supply Co., Winston-Salem. Another director, not shown here, is Max A. Hayes, of Hayes & Hopson, Inc., Asheville.

Automotive Wholesalers Association — Young But Large

By JESSE F. JONES, JR., *Executive Secretary, N. C. Automotive Wholesalers Association, Inc.*

The North Carolina Automotive Wholesalers Association is composed of business firms throughout the State who are wholesale distributors of automotive equipment, supplies, accessories, tools and parts.

The industry in North Carolina is composed of over 300 independent firms, employing nearly 5,000 employees.

The principal role of the automotive wholesaler in North Carolina's economy is to supply the merchandise necessary to repair and properly maintain in safe operating condition, the thousands of automobiles, trucks and buses in our State.

The automotive wholesaler stocks and maintains in his warehouse, the necessary parts, equipment and supplies to service the hundreds of different makes and models of automobiles owned by North Carolinians.

The N. C. Automotive wholesaler markets his merchandise through retail outlets in every city, village and cross-road in the State. Such retail outlets are automobile dealers, service or filling stations, garages, paint and body shops, fleet owners, accessory stores and other retailers.

The North Carolina Automotive Wholesalers Association is a young association, comparatively speaking. Organization of it was begun in 1951 by a few of the leaders and oldtimers in the industry in the State. The association was officially organized in January, 1953, when it was incorporated and the Board of Directors employed Jesse F. Jones, Jr., as executive secretary.

Despite its youth, the North Carolina Automotive Wholesalers Association is already the second largest State association of automotive wholesalers in the U. S. The Texas Automotive Wholesalers Association, a much older association, is the only other State industry association with larger membership.

The purpose of the association is: "To promote the best interests of the wholesale distributors of automotive parts and supplies in the State of North Carolina and to unite the members of the North Carolina automotive wholesale industry in all lawful measures for its common good."

Its governing body is a president, vice-president, treasurer, executive secretary and eight directors from throughout the State.

The association headquarters are in Raleigh. Jesse F. Jones, Jr., is the executive secretary. Prior to his acceptance of this position, he was assistant executive secretary of the National Candy Wholesalers Assn., in Washington, D. C. Mr. Jones is a graduate of the National Institute for Trade Association Executives, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Other officers and directors of the association this year are: R. E. Kirkland, Barnes Motor & Parts Co., Wilson, President; W. E. Stanford, Motor Bearings & Parts Co., Greensboro, Vice-President; L. T. White, Jr., Motor Bearings & Parts Co., Raleigh, Treasurer; Immediate Past President and Director is E. L. Brown, Hickory Auto Parts, Hickory. Other directors of the association are: Alex Strickland, Jewell & Strickland Auto Parts Co., Wilmington; Max A. Hayes, Hayes & Hopson, Asheville; B. E. Winstead, Jr., Rawls & Winstead, Rocky Mount; Edward MacClements, Automotive Electric Associates, Charlotte; H. M. McKethan, Fayetteville Supply Co., Fayetteville. The first president of the association was George McFarlane, Mac's Auto Parts Co., Wilmington. Floyd C. McLean, McLean Auto Supply Co., Laurinburg, was president of the association in 1954.

For Southern Bearings and Parts, 35 Years of Service

Southern Bearings and Parts Co., Inc., of Charlotte, one of the South's leading automotive wholesale concerns, was established 35 years ago by Robert M. Schnore and John H. Northey. The firm, an off shoot of the old Southern Bearings Company of Atlanta, began operations with an original investment of $3,262.27 in new ball bearings, $245.34 in re-ground ball bearings, $300 in a used Chevrolet car, and $1,000 in cash. The company, known then as Southern Bearings Company, occupied a building at 122 South Poplar Street, using about 600 square feet of floor space. Today the company has its headquarters in a large building, located at East Eighth and North College Streets, which contains approximately 55,160 square feet of space. The company moved into this building in 1952. In addition to the Charlotte store, the company has branch units in seven other Carolina cities—Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, Statesville, High Point, Lumberton, and Rockingham in North Carolina, and Lancaster, S. C.

The company's first employee was Clarence E. Beeson, today its president. When Mr. Beeson joined the firm, business was limited to the sale of ball bearings, but soon the firm had obtained a number of lines of automobile replacement parts. The name of the company was changed to Southern Bearings and Parts Company in 1924, and in that year it opened its first branch in Winston-Salem. In 1930, the High Point store was opened, in 1933 the Fayetteville store, in 1939 the Statesville store, in 1940 the Lumberton and Lancaster, S. C. stores, and in 1946 the Rockingham store.

The company outgrew its first store with its 600 square feet in floor space in a few years, and in 1926 moved to a building at 124 East Sixth Street. Five years later still more room was needed and the company moved to a building at 315 North College Street. As business expanded, four different buildings were occupied in that neighborhood before the firm's new home was completed on North College Street. All local divisions were moved into the new building in January, 1952. In addition to the automotive division, the company has an appliance division, handling home appliances and TV, and a record division, selling Columbia records and record players.

The automotive division handles all types of automotive parts, accessories, supplies and service equipment. The firm sells wholesale to service stations, car dealers, farm implement dealers, fleet operators, repair garages, paint and body shops, and any other company connected with the automotive service trade. Southern Bearings and Parts is the agent for the Waukesha engine in North and South Carolina. This engine is used for industrial power of all kinds. Some 14 automotive division salesmen cover central North Carolina from Shelby to Elizabethtown, and from Fayetteville to Reidsville. The covered territory reaches on to Wilkesboro and Elkin and into the border counties in South Carolina. The company has some 105 employees.

The company's Charlotte plant is a modern, two-story structure providing warehouse space, showrooms, offices, space for other departments.

The company's president, Clarence E. Beeson, is a native of Winston-Salem. He joined Southern Bearings and Parts Company in June, 1922, as the company's first employee. In March, 1927, Mr. Beeson purchased an interest in the company and became secretary and treasurer. In 1940, he was elected treasurer and general manager, a position which he held until 1946 when he was named executive vice president and treasurer. In November, 1947, he was elected president and general manager. Mr. Beeson has been active in the Shrine organization, and is a charter member of the Southeastern Parts Jobbers Association.

Senior vice president of Southern Bearings and Parts Company is R. L. Beeson. He joined the company in 1932, and was named manager of the company's appliance division in 1946. In 1947, he was elected vice-president of the company. He is a native of North Wilkesboro.

O. Harold Hamby is vice-president in charge of the automotive division. A native of Douglas County, Georgia, Mr. Hamby has been associated with Southern Bearings and Parts Company since 1924. His first job with the company was that of a salesman. He was promoted to sales manager in 1936. In 1950 he was made vice-president in charge of the automotive division. He has served as both secretary and president of the Virginia-Carolina Automotive Wholesalers Association.

S. L. McKnight is secretary and treasurer of the company. He is a native of Gaston County, and joined the company as office manager in 1938. He became secretary in 1940 and in 1947 was made secretary and treasurer.



Southern Bearings and Parts Company's spacious headquarters in Charlotte.

MOTOR BEARINGS AND PARTS COMPANY OF RALEIGH, INC.

From a Small Beginning to a Role of Leadership In N. C.

Motor Bearings and Parts Company of Raleigh was founded in March, 1921, by L. T. White, Sr. Mr. White opened for business in a building on West Davie Street, his stock consisting of between $3,000 and $4,000 worth of anti-friction bearings. As the company grew, other replacement parts, garage equipment and supplies were stocked.

Before going into the parts business, Mr. White was an auto dealer in Raleigh for a number of years. A native of Washington, D. C., he moved here with his family from Petersburg, Va., in 1912.

During the 1920-1921 recession, it was "rough going" for the auto dealers, Mr. White recalls, and it was along about this time that Mr. White saw the demand for outlets handling replacement parts for cars. The parts business really developed in the 20's, Mr. White points out. Prior to that the "old line jobbers" took care of the parts needs of the automotive industry, providing tires, bumpers, piston rings, motor meters and a few other items.

As Mr. White's company grew, more space was needed so the company was moved from its West Davie Street location to a larger building on Fayetteville Street where Rawls Motor Company is now located. Soon, additional space was needed, so the company moved to a still larger building on East Davie Street, opposite the old City Auditorium. The company remained at this location for some five or six years and then moved to 415 South Salisbury Street. Motor Bearings and Parts occupied that building until August of this year when it moved into new, spacious headquarters at 427 South Dawson Street.

The new building, a two-story structure, is of brick and masonry construction. It has 32,000 square feet of floor space, providing ample office areas, warehouse facilities for bulk storage and parts bins, and a machine shop that offers top equipment for automotive and industrial needs.

The machine shop work is done for garages, dealers, fleet owners and the like. There is no retai service. The shop has equipment for regrinding crankshafts, reboring cylinder blocks, rebuilding engines; machines for testing shafts and blocks; repairs are made on air compressors and other equipment; and generators and starters are rebuilt.

Some years ago, Motor Bearings and Parts opened a branch plant in Durham, and then a Greensboro store was opened. They were operated as branch plants until about 1945 when they were set up as a separate corporation with long-time employees participating in the ownership program. Soon other associate stores, operating as separate corporations were organized in Burlington, Fayetteville, Rocky Mount, and Goldsboro which has a branch of its own in Elizabeth City.

In recent years, Motor Bearings and Parts Company of Raleigh has operated stores in Henderson and Sanford. The Raleigh plant supplies the Henderson and Sanford stores with the replacement parts and service equipment and these stores in turn supply the car dealers, garages and fleet owners in their area.

Machine shop service is offered in the larger stores —Raleigh, Durham, Fayetteville, Greensboro and Rocky Mount—for the automotive and industrial trade.

Motor Bearings and Parts has 25 salesmen contacting the auto dealers, garages and others, with the follow-up delivery made by company trucks. There are 36 employees in the Raleigh plant, four in Sanford, and four in Henderson.

L. T. White, Sr., is chairman of the board; L. T. White, Jr. is president; E. W. Atkins is vice-president; and S. M. White is secretary-treasurer.

N.C. Service Station Association Is Active Organization

By C. F. DORITY, *Executive Director, N. C. Service Station Assn.*

One of the strangest things about the North Carolina Service Station Association, called NCSSA for short, is that it is so young. In a business field which sees approximately 60,000 retailers bite the dust of bankruptcy every year, the dealers in this state did not organize until 1949. There have been a number of local gasoline retailer organizations throughout the state prior to 1949 but all were short-lived.

The NCSSA was an outgrowth of the Durham Service Station Association which started in January, 1947, simply to combat credit losses which were surprisingly large. In August, 1949, eighteen dealers from the Piedmont area, from Durham to Winston-Salem, met in Durham and that was the birth of the NCSSA. Field men were employed and the association mushroomed. Chapters were set up in most of the larger towns and cities and by February, 1950 the NCSSA had active units reaching from Gastonia and Charlotte to the Coastal Plains.

Naturally, the scope of activities of the association broadened from the credit field. Its chief activity in the state has been combating price wars . . . combating and, in many instances, preventing. To combat distressed price situations the NCSSA has steered clear of anything which smacks of attempts at price setting; it merely has stressed the value and importance of ethics and fellowship in business. It has insisted, however, that its members render better service and sell its products as cheaply as possible consistent with a fair return for their labor and capital investment. It has stressed the folly of moving huge quantities of gasoline at below-cost prices an inevitable result of price wars, in which nobody wins; not even the customers.

The NCSSA has not confined its efforts in the price war field. It has labored in the legislative fields both state and national. It is affiliated with the National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., an asso

ciation of local and state gasoline dealer associations, which has fought the battles of the service station operators in the committee rooms of Congress in Washington. The NCSSA has rendered free legal assistance to its members in matters relating to their business. It has an insurance program in force which for several years has averaged paying to its members approximately $15,000 annually in life and hospital insurance. For the past year and a half its members have been receiving handsome accident and health benefits.

The NCSSA publishes its own official organ, The *NCSSA News*, which monthly informs its membership of the doings of the association, and keeps them abreast of such items at advancements in the automotive service field, changes in Federal and State laws affecting the small business man, etc.

The association has been very fortunate in securing capable and efficient men as officers, all of whom have been gasoline dealers, with the exception of the executive director. Russell King, of Winston-Salem, was the first elected president. He served two terms. Horace Ricks succeeded King and he also served two terms. Ricks is from Wilson. Hugh Corzine stepped into the shoes of Ricks and took the presidency to Raleigh. Succeeding Corzine was John Shearer of Fayetteville. He was succeeded by Avery Upchurch, current president. C. F. Dority of Durham has served the association since its inception as executive director. Leaders of the NCSSA long have felt that the acute need for an organization of gasoline retailers does not in itself account for the success of the association but that the fact that every action of the body has been based upon the Golden Rule is due a large share of credit.

The ladies—wives of the dealers—have not been overlooked. They have their own state auxiliary and play an active part in the association's affairs. In fact, it has been suggested that the ladies really put the Gold in the association's Golden Rule.

Downtown Garage, Winston-Salem: An Expanded Service

Representative of the outstanding service station and auto storage facilities available to the motorist in North Carolina today is The Downtown Garage, 431 North Main Street, Winston-Salem.

Downtown Garage had its beginning back in October, 1926, when the late W. N. Reynolds and the late R. E. Lasater, both of Winston-Salem, constructed a four-story auto storage garage with a 700-car capacity. Back then, the building was said to be the largest auto storage garage between Richmond and Atlanta, and even today is regarded as one of the largest in that area.

The company, being located in the same block with the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company office building, concentrated only on the auto storage business in its first years of operation, with its gasoline business being handled on a small scale.

But in 1955, Downtown Garage expanded its service station facilities with a new addition costing $175,000 being erected on the corner of Main and Fifth Streets, adjacent to the storage garage. To maintain these expanded services, Downtown Garage employs around 50 persons.

The storage garage is constructed of reinforced concrete, with the ramp system used for the four floors and roof. Most of the spaces are rented on a monthly basis and assigned to individuals, although part of the building is reserved for hourly, transient parkers.

Downtown Garage is distributor for U. S. Tires, Willard Batteries, Gulf products and Veedol Motor Oil. Services include motor tuneup, brake service, washing, lubricating, tire repairing, and road service. The company also has a recapping department that is outfitted with the latest electric equipment.

George L. Irvin, Jr., is manager of The Downtown Garage which gives service 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and has as its slogan, "We Never Close."

Downtown Garage, Winston-Salem, showing storage garage at right, and new service station. A tire service department is located at basement level under the service station.



Monteath's — Service to Motorists In the Mountains

R. G. Monteath, Jr. has been operating Monteath's Gulf Service Station on Patton Avenue in Asheville since September of 1944. The Gulf Oil Company had started at 108 Patton Avenue in May of 1942 as a company operation.

When Mr. Monteath took over the station in 1944, the gasoline gallonage amounted to 34,495 annually. Last year, the station's gallonage amounted to 338,561. Since he began operation of the station, oil sales have soared from 1,330 gallons a year to 6,438. The same increase is noted in pounds of grease sold. In 1944, the figure was 855 lbs. last year, a total of 1,622 lbs. of grease was sold. Annual gross sales amounted to about $260,000.



Monteath's Gulf Service, Asheville. Note antenna atop station for radio hook-up with trucks, shown right.

Mr. Monteath concentrates on a strong public relations and advertising program. He distributes plaques stressing safe driving, makes wrecked autos available for display in safety drives, carries out wide advertising in newspapers and other publications, and over radio and TV stations, and furthers his public relations program through participation in civic activities.

Station employees regularly attend sales and service conferences sponsored by Gulf and other suppliers of automotive products. The station employs 21 persons.

One of the station's outstanding services is the breakdown and tow-truck service. The service fleet is linked to the station through a two-way radio hook-up. By radio, a tow truck can be at the scene of an accident shortly after it happens, Mr. Monteath explains. There have been cases, he says, where a radio-truck has come upon an accident first and helped in getting police and ambulances to the scene of the wreck.

WRIGHTSVILLE 66: ONE OF N. C.'S SMALL, ACTIVE SERVICE STATIONS

Not all of North Carolina's service stations are big operations. Hundreds of small stations line the State's highways. An example of the smaller stations that adapt themselves to serve the particular needs of their localities as well as the general needs of the motoring public is the Wrightsville 66 Station at Wrightsville Beach, operated by Dewitt Bass.

In the sandy beach area, Wrightsville 66 receives numerous calls from motorists whose cars have become bogged down in the sand. Mr. Bass has provided equipment needed to get over the sandhills and quickly get the motorist back on solid ground. Road service is a big item at Wrightsville 66, he says.

Mr. Bass has been in the service station business for 16 years. He came to Wrightsville in December, 1954.

His station has an average gallonage of some 12,000 gallons per month, with annual gross sales amounting to about $70,000. All major credit cards are honored. The station, with four employees, is open 15 hours a day, six days a week.

Mr. Bass is vice-president of the N. C. Service Station Association, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Masonic Lodge, is active in Boy Scout work and the PTA, is a director of the Salvation Army, is a member of the Lions Club and is a volunteer fireman.

FOUR-STATE AREA IS SERVED BY BOWERS FIRM CHARLOTTE BRANCH

Bowers Battery and Sparkplug Company, 2416-18 North Tryon Street, Charlotte, is a factory-owned branch of one of the largest independent battery manufacturers in the country. The Charlotte branch, with 10 employees, serves North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee with 35 distributors located in these four states.

In addition to selling to auto parts houses, oil companies, tire companies and other dealers, the Charlotte branch ships batteries to manufacturers of mining equipment in Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The batteries are used on the many and varied types of mining equipment.

The company, which for several years has held the State contract for batteries for State-owned vehicles, makes all types of batteries including units for autos and trucks, diesels, aircraft, busses, and marine crafts. Bowers also builds industrial batteries for mills.

Bowers plants are located at Reading, Pa., Spring Valley, Pa., Macon, Ga., Miami, Fla., New Philadelphia, Ohio, Harvey, Ill., Patterson, N. J., Boston, Mass., and Monterey, Mexico.

William A. Isenberg is Bowers sales manager for the South Central Division. The Charlotte plant is managed by Franklin W. Suggs, divisional operations manager.



Wix Corporation plant at Gastonia.

An Idea That Mushroomed Into An International Business

(Prepared by Firm)

Tall oaks from little acorns grow. Usually the process is slow regardless of the amount of water, rich soil and care employed.

The Wix Corporation of Gastonia is, fortunately, an exception. It outdid nature and the usual ways of modern industry by growing from a little acorn to a tall oak in a scant fifteen years.

The seed was planted in 1938 by an enterprising man named J. D. Wicks who came to Gastonia with an idea. Gastonia, he had been told, was in the center of the cotton textile industry. This fact coupled with many other industrial advantages in North Carolina was enough to convince him that he had come to the right place.

THE MODEST BEGINNING

Wicks was an expert in the field of oil filtration. It didn't take him long to get his seed properly planted. A group of progressive Gastonia citizens were quick to see that his idea had possibilities. The Wix Accessories Corporation (the name has since been changed to Wix Corporation) was soon organized and began operating in a small corner room of the old Ozark Mill in East Gastonia. Its payroll included the names of just three people.

Initially, Wix manufactured only sock type filter cartridges which consisted of a knitted cotton sleeve packed uniformly with fine cotton waste. This cartridge when inserted in an oil filter removes the grit and solid particles from lubricating oil. The company decided that the best market for its untested and almost unknown product lay with the fleet owners and its first sales efforts were directed toward companies which owned and operater large numbers of automobiles and trucks.

FLEETS LIKED WIX

Wix cartridges gained immediate acceptance among fleet owners nationally. Their outstanding construction produced reliable performance under the toughest of operating conditions. It wasn't long before the little company had to expand in both area and employment to meet the demands of its customers. The acorn was already a full-fledged seedling headed for the sky.

In 1941 Wix went to Canada to develop its international market. A handsome plant was built in Toronto to manufacture Wix products for Canadian and British consumption. This plant has already put Wix in top place in the Canadian market.

In 1946 can type cartridges for passenger car filters were introduced. These cartridges were met with ready acceptance and this market has developed into a large portion of the total Wix sales. The year 1952 saw another major advance with the introduction of Porosite, pleated paper for filtering lubricating and fuel oils.

Today Wix is manufacturing over 300 different sizes and types of filter cartridges for full-flow and part flow systems, lubricating, and diesel fuel oil, for cars, trucks, buses, tractors, earth moving equipment, marine equipment and rail road diesel locomotives. There is a Wix filter cartridge for virtually every engine manufactured today.

Just recently the company completed a 70,000 square foot warehouse addition to its main plant. The original small corner in the big Ozark Mill has been expanded to include the entire three story structure. The annual payroll amounts to $1,500,000.

In seventeen years of existence Wix has achieved remarkable versatility. The Corporation processes its own cotton waste, knits its own cartridge socks, makes the metal components for the filter cartridges and designs and builds the major part of their machinery. The latter was a necessity for Wix has pioneered the design of specialized machinery for oil

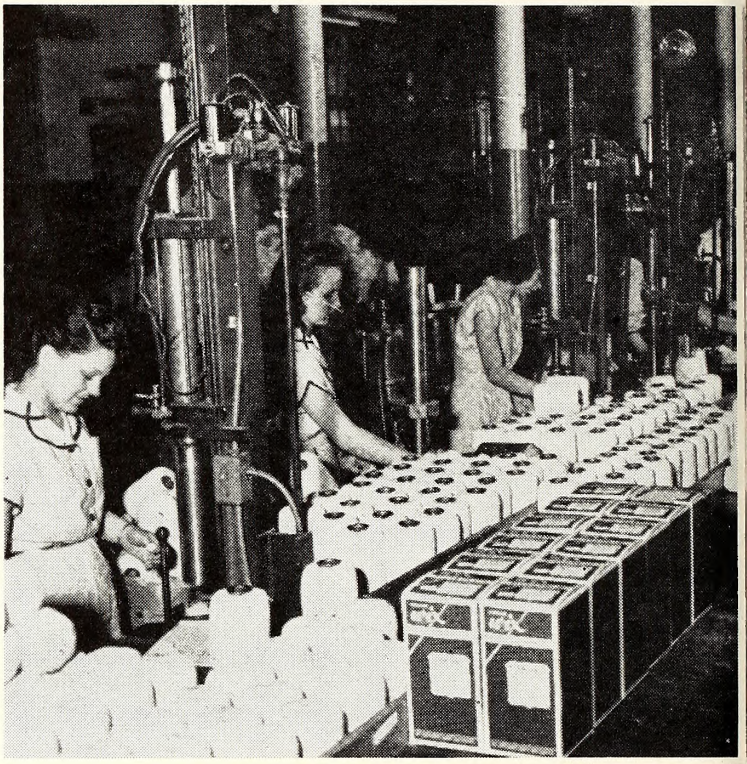
filter production.

An aggressive sales promotion and advertising program has stimulated the growth of the company to an amazing degree. The market for oil filters has expanded with the growth of the automotive industry, of course, and also with the wide spread use of the diesel engine, but Wix has expanded far out of proportion to the increase in demand for the product they manufacture. From the last place on the list of its competitors Wix has soared to fourth place among all filter manufacturers in the country. Wix has never been content to be an "also ran". Time has proven them to be a leader. There is a great new oil filter coming. This new oil filter design will outmode present day construction with "twist of the wrist" installation ease. It is an original equipment development that will revolutionize the industry.

THE MEN WHO RUN WIX

Gastonia banker Allen H. Sims served as President of Wix from its earliest days until his elevation a few years ago to Chairman of the Board. Leon G. Alexander, formerly Executive Vice President is now its competent President. Other Wix officials include Arthur Hull-Ryde, Vice President & General Sales Manager; William S. Barfield, Vice President and Treasurer; Paul G. Crawshaw, Vice President & Western Sales Manager; J. C. Roberts, Secretary; Caldwell Winecoff, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; Robert W. Owen, Assistant Sales Manager; Stanley R. Holliday, Midwestern Sales Manager and Roy L. Stroud, Southeast Sales Manager.

The phenomenal success which Wix has enjoyed over the years can be attributed to a number of factors but none are more important than the skillful management, tireless research and aggressive sales promotion. Fertilized by a good product and an ample supply of these three elements of success the Wix oak—which was just an acorn seventeen years ago has already grown to one of the tallest trees in the industry.



Filters in the making at Wix Corporation. CW or sock-type individual packing presses.

SOUTHLAND REBUILDERS, INC., CHARLOTTE

Off the Assembly Line: Rebuilt Ford Engines and Parts

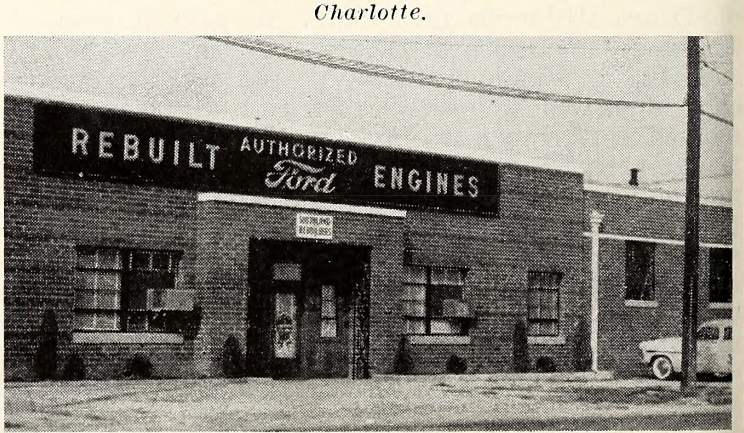
Southland Rebuilders, Inc., of Charlotte, authorized rebuilders of Ford motors, was founded September 30, 1953, when the company's incorporators, H. J. Norton, Ruth Kay Norton, and C. W. Benzinger of Escanaba, Michigan, bought the Hicks Equipment Company of Charlotte and Pulliam Parts Company in Columbia, S.C. Both of the companies acquired by Southland Rebuilders were Ford authorized rebuilders.

The firm operated in a warehouse in the 2800 block of South Boulevard while negotiations were being made for the property on which the present building is located. The company's present home was completed in February, 1954. A production line was immediately set up, and the first rebuilt engine came off the line on March 20, 1954.

The company rebuilds Ford engines and small parts, including such interchangeable units as curburetors, generators, fuel pumps, and water pumps. Southland Rebuilders' entire operation is based on the exchange procedure, being franchised by Ford Motor Company to do this exchange rebuilding for Ford dealers. The company has its own trucks for the purpose of delivering these exchange items within district boundaries set up by the Ford Motor Company. Sales and service representatives make regular calls on dealers throughout South Carolina and about two-thirds of North Carolina. There are thirty-four other operations similar to Southland throughout the country. Clutches are stocked for dealer exchange, which are furnished by a branch of Ford Motor Company, and an authorized Ford transmission rebuilder reconditions the automatic transmissions which are also available on an exchange basis.

Southland Rebuilders has about seventy employees, with an annual payroll of approximately $175,000 to man its high-production assembly line. In

Front view of offices and plant of Southland Rebuilders, Inc., Charlotte.

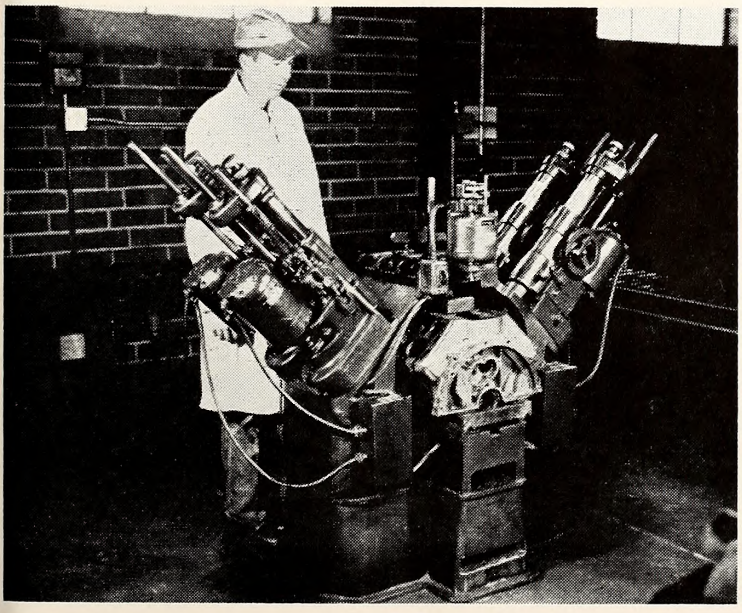




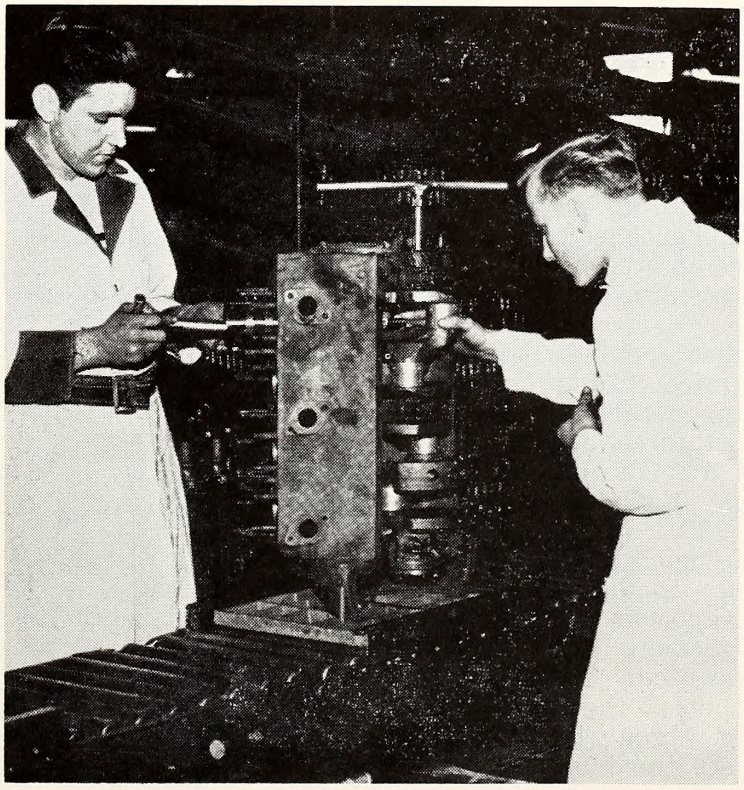
View of interior of Southland plant, showing the finished engine coming off the assembly line and being readied for shipment.

the assembly line process, the old engine block is first thoroughly cleaned and then checked by electronic equipment for cracks or flaws in the metal that can't be seen with the naked eye. Any crack or flaw detected is repaired, and the block moves on to machine operation. Here a multiple-spindle production-type boring machine rebores the block. The block then is checked for leakage; and valve work, including honing, is done. The block is then washed again, and assembling of the engine begins with workmen installing the various new engine parts such as bearings, rings, pistons, pins, etc. Finally the finished product is tested with the engine's being run under

Reboring cylinders on the multiple-spindle, production-type boring machine at Southland Rebuilders, Charlotte.



Southland Mechanics assemble an engine.

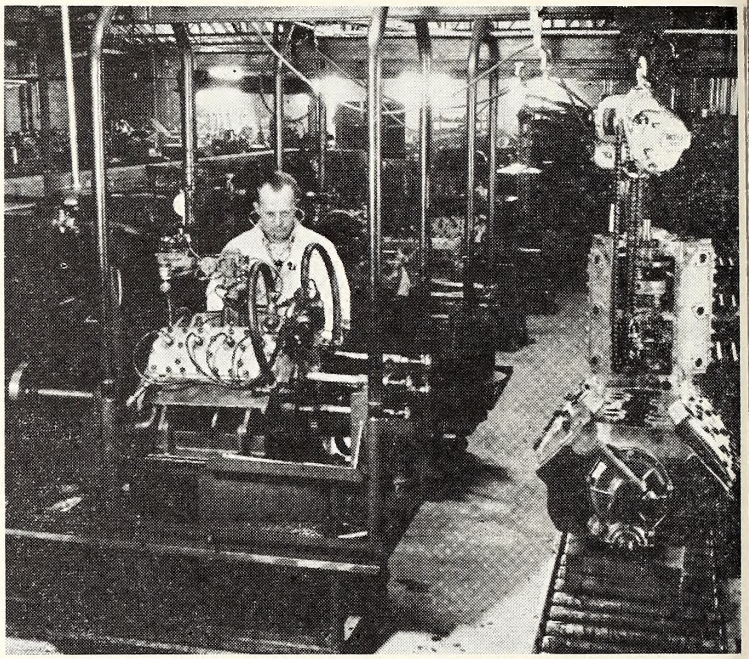


its own power for 15 to 35 minutes in the dyno-test. The engine is then painted and stored, with the company usually having about 350 engines ready for delivery.

Another part of Southland's operations is the small parts department. Here the oil pumps, water pumps, generators, carburetors, fuel pumps, and distributors are remanufactured and thoroughly inspected and tested by machines. These remanufactured small parts are packed and shipped by trucks to the various dealers.

Southland Rebuilders, operating in a plant with some 20,000 square feet of floor space, has yearly sales of around $750,000. Troy T. Comer, a native of Greensboro, is general manager. Mr. Comer joined Southland in April, 1954, as sales manager and was made general manager February 1, 1956. Prior to that, he had worked with his father in the engine rebuilding business in Greensboro for about 25 years and later traveled for manufacturers of automotive parts and equipment.

L. H. Morton is office manager, U. A. Adams is plant superintendent, and F. S. Gribble is parts manager.



Testing the finished product. The engine is run under its own power for 15 to 35 minutes.

HACKNEY BROS. BODY CO. OF WILSON

One of Nation's Leaders In Truck, Bus Body Manufacture

In agricultural Eastern North Carolina is located one of this State's oldest and largest industrial plants—Hackney Bros. Body Co. of Wilson.

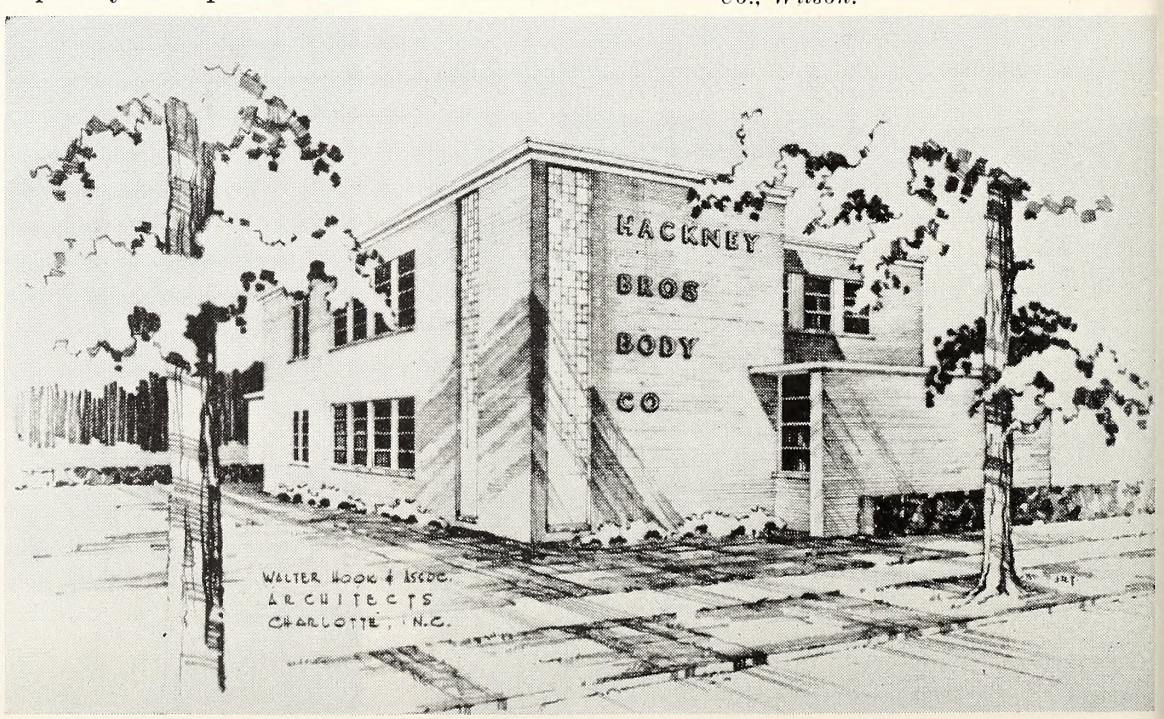
Hackney Brothers, said to be the country's oldest manufacturer of refrigerator bodies and school bus bodies, is operating a modern, well-equipped plant that has enabled the company to realize record production. Using an assembly line patterned after the major automobile plants, Hackney turns out truck and bus bodies in large numbers. On some models, a completed body rolls off the assembly line each 47 minutes.

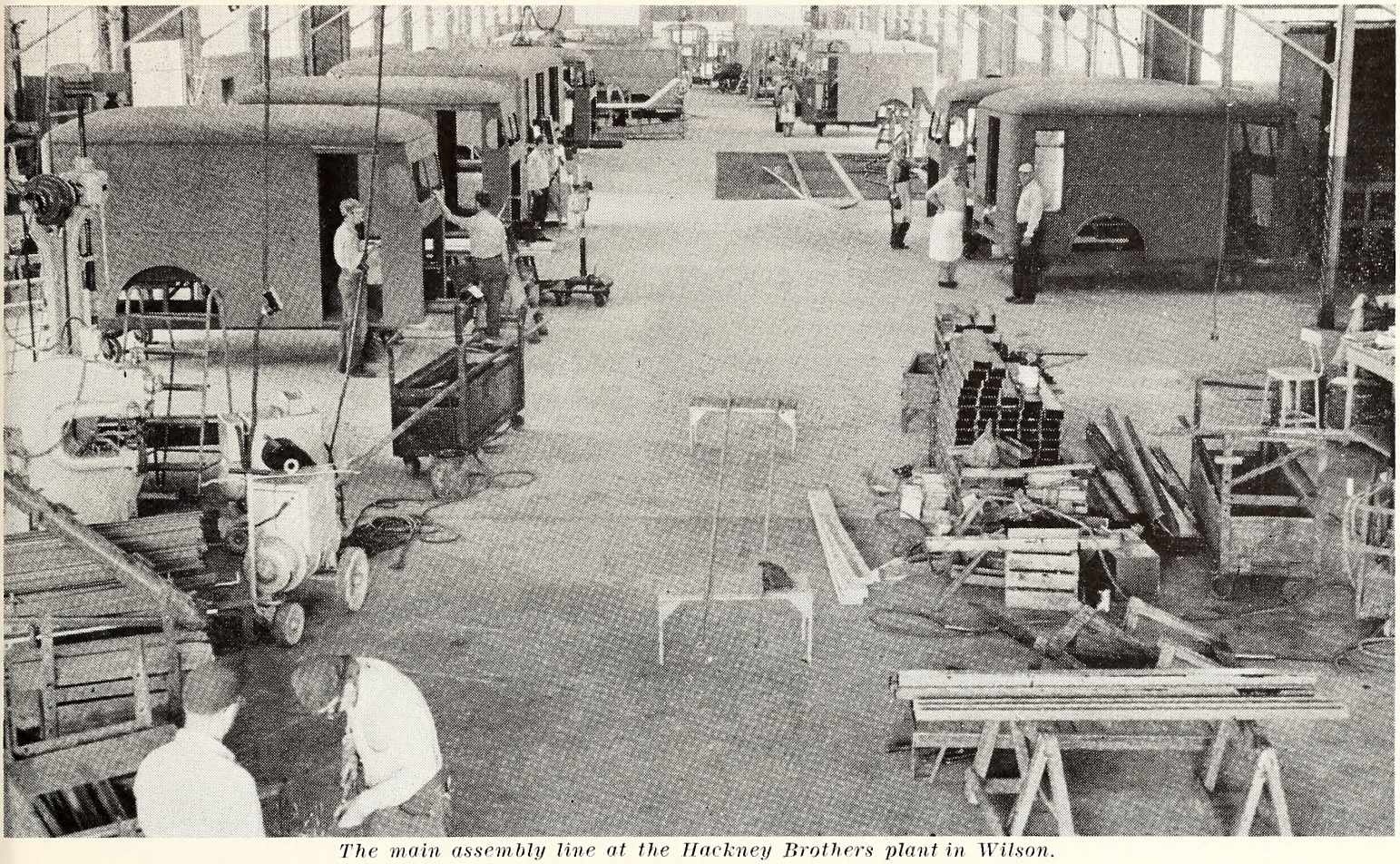
Hackney Brothers Body Co. celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1954 in a completely new plant. On April 20, 1954, the company staged a day-long Centennial celebration, which included plant tours, a band concert, and speehes by State and company officials. Only recently, the company moved into a new modernistic office building which affords ideal working quarters for the office force, accounting department, and engineering department.

The company was founded in 1854 as Hackney and Sons by Willis Napoleon Hackney. Mr. Hackney, a wheelwright, devoted his energies then to the manufacture of wagon wheels. He left left the business briefly to work in the shipyards at Wilmington, but returned to further develop Hackney and Sons and get the company started on its way to the leading role it plays today in the manufacture of truck and bus bodies. When Mr. Hackney returned from Wilmington, he began manufacturing buggies, and the company later turned to cabs for trucks, then school busses.

Mr. Hackney's three sons, George, T. J. and W. D., acquired management of the company in 1877 and the company became known as Hackney Brothers—the largest manufacturers of buggies and wagons in

Architect's drawing of new home of Hackney Brothers Body Co., Wilson.





The main assembly line at the Hackney Brothers plant in Wilson.

the South. The present name was adopted in 1914 when the company pioneered in the manufacture of school bus bodies and refrigerator bodies. It was incorporated in 1920—the year the company moved to its present location.

The company was a leader in the manufacture of school bus bodies because of demand. Wilson, with one of the earliest—if not the earliest—consolidated schools in the State, needed school buses and the Hackney company produced the needed bus bodies. It also is interesting to note that the company was one of the first—in 1914—to construct a refrigerator body for use in transporting ice cream.

The plant occupies 17 level acres utilized for maximum efficiency, and allows for future expansion. Sub-assemblies build the various components of the bodies which converge at the assembly plant. There, the body starts as a frame and as it moves along, various parts are installed until in record time a frame emerges as a completed body and moves immediately into the paint shop. Following the painting, mechanics turn to refrigeration equipment, lighting, seats, mounting and undercoating of bodies, all of which is done according to individual specifications. Approximately 250 persons are employed by the firm.

There have been only four company presidents in Hackney's more than 100 years of service—Willis Napoleon Hackney, George Hackney, T. J. Hackney, and T. J. Hackney, Jr., who heads the organization today. It has the unique distinction of always having been controlled and operated by the original Hackney family.

T. J. Hackney, Sr., is Chairman of the Board. He has been with the company since 1908 and pioneered in the transformation of horse drawn to motor vehicles. It was under his guidance as general manager that Hackney set its goal of specialization for which it is now best known. He recently left the presidency to become Chairman of the Board.

T. J. Hackney, Jr., the company president, has been with the firm since 1935. He first worked at various summer jobs in the plant and office. In 1941 he received a B.S. in Business Administration from the University of North Carolina. After four years of service in the Navy, he rejoined the company as general sales manager, was later elected secretary-treasurer, and then became president.

W. E. Titchener is vice-president and is in charge of production. He joined the Hackney staff in 1934 as factory manager. He has long been an active member of the American Society of Automobile Engineers and holds a Mechanical Engineering degree from Cornell University.

M. E. White, secretary-treasurer, has been with Hackney Brothers since 1934. He has headed the accounting department for a number of years.

R. H. Hackney, who has been with the company since June, 1953, is sales manager. Chief engineer is J. M. Daniel who has been with Hackney Brothers since 1934; and B. J. Williams, who joined the Hackney staff in 1943, is purchasing agent.

Hackney employees receive complete hospitalization insurance, have a profit-sharing pension plan and group insurance and get two weeks' paid vacations. They receive sick leave pay under a company-operated plan.

Bodies manufactured by Hackney's include: Wholesale milk bodies, retail milk bodies, ice cream bodies, meat bodies, insulated bodies, van bodies, side boxes, school buses, frozen food bodies, and refrigerator bodies.

EARLY STREET CAR BUILDER

Thomas Firm's School Busses Distributed Over Wide Area

Perley A. Thomas Car Works, Inc., of High Point, which was organized over 40 years ago to manufacture street car repair parts and remodel street cars, today is manufacturing school busses which are sold in every state east of the Mississippi and a few states west of the Mississippi.

The company, located at 1408 Tryon Street in High Point operates in a plant of about 130,000 square feet on a site that covers approximately 10 acres. With approximately 200 employees, Perley A. Thomas Car Works sells about 1,700 busses a year.



New type North Carolina school bus manufactured by Perley A. Thomas Car Works, Inc., High Point.

The company was founded in 1915 by Perley A. Thomas at a location on Commerce Street. Prior to organizing his own company, Mr. Thomas was chief engineer with Southern Car Company in High Point, a street car manufacturer. Southern Car ceased operations and Mr. Thomas formed his own corporation for the manufacture of street car repair parts and to remodel street cars.

Perley A. Thomas Car Works soon turned to the manufacture of complete street cars and the first contract the company received was an order from Winston-Salem calling for construction of two street cars. Subsequently, cars were built for Detroit, New York, New Orleans and many other cities.

The manufacture of street cars continued until 1931 when the company stopped its street car business entirely and was incorporated as a manufacturer of school bus bodies. Perley A. Thomas Car Works has been building school busses since.

The company's founder, P. A. Thomas, retired in 1945, retaining the office of Chairman of the Board. The firm now is operated by his two sons, J. Willard Thomas and J. Norman Thomas. The firm builds the standard make of bodies, with the school busses being constructed in eight sizes. Only recently, the company completed an order for new school busses for this State.

Perley A. Thomas Car Works has 20 distributors throughout the large area it serves, with factory representatives making frequent calls on the distributors.

FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY

Charlotte Factory Branch Does Large Volume of Business

Fruehauf Trailer Company of Charlotte is a factory-owned branch of Fruehauf Trailer Company, Detroit, Mich., the world's largest manufacturer of trailers and truck bodies.

The Charlotte branch is one of 72 factory branches operated by Fruehauf. The Fruehauf company has some 14 manufacturing plants located in the U. S. as well as plants throughout the world.

This year, the Charlotte branch's volume of business will amount to over 10 million dollars. Employing some 85 mechanics in a large service department and an office and sales force of another 31 persons, the annual payroll amounts to over ½ million dollars.

The Charlotte branch sells and services the Fruehauf trailers and truck bodies, ranging in size from 12 to 40 feet. The branch handles both new and used units, selling among others to tobacco, textile, and furniture dealers, and to certain produce haulers.

Fruehauf also maintains a plant in Greensboro, where some 12 persons work in a service department and three salesmen are employed, and the company has a representative in Wilson, N. C., also Greenville and Columbia, S. C.

Sam Yandle of Charlotte is branch manager. He started as a mechanic in the shop in 1939, later became service manager, worked through the sales department, and then was promoted to branch manager.

Office manager is John Heffelman, who has been in Charlotte since December of 1955. He has been with the Fruehauf organization for five years, working in Detroit and Akron, Ohio.

J. E. Perkins is general sales manager. A longtime employee with service in Atlanta, and Detroit, he came to Charlotte from Atlanta. C. F. Studebaker is used trailer sales manager, Steve Karres of Charlotte is credit manager, Aaron Allen is service manager, and Joe Carter is parts manager.

Truck Bodies Built By Murphy Now Rolling In 35 States

Murphy Body Works, Inc. was started some 20 years ago as a company devoted largely to auto repair work and manufacture of stake and rack bodies. Today the Murphy Company can report that it has commercial and refrigerated truck bodies in 35 states.

The company was organized in April, 1935 by W. H. Murphy, a native of Lenoir County, who began operations in a garage in the 700 block of Herring Avenue, at that time outside the city limits of Wilson. The company was operated as an auto repair shop and as a manufacturer of stake and rack bodies. As the business expanded and more space was needed, Mr. Murphy moved his plant to 310 Herring Avenue in 1937 and added to his activities the manufacture of refrigerator bodies.



Refrigerated truck built by Murphy Body Works, Wilson.

In 1946, Mr. Murphy's two sons, D. E. Murphy and H. W. Murphy were discharged from the Armed Forces and joined their father in the business. The two sons joined the company in time to take part in a rebuilding program caused by a fire that swept through the plant in April of 1946.

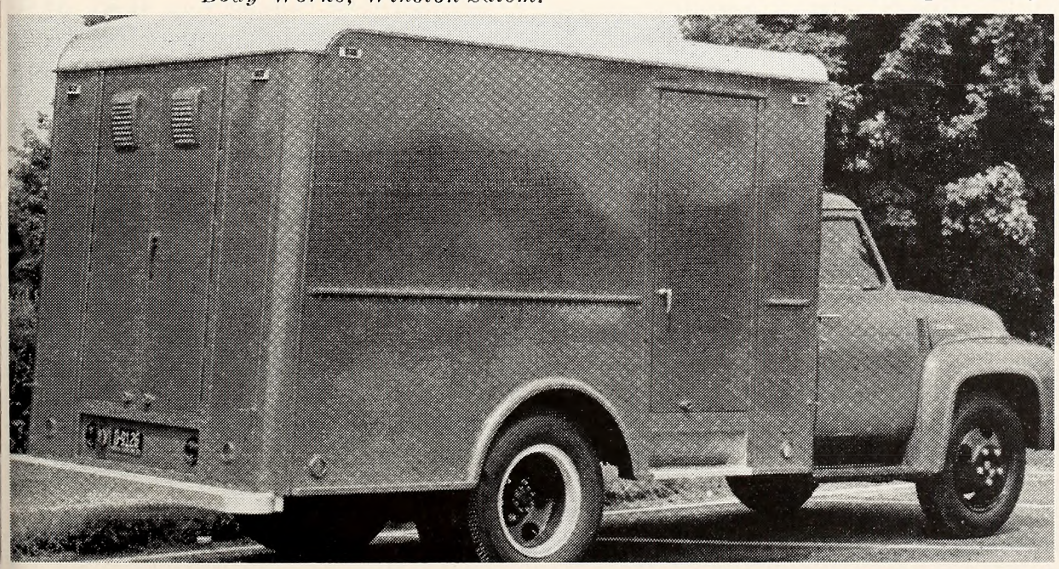
A new building twice as large as the building that was destroyed in the blaze was constructed with more fireproof material being used. Since then the company has added three additional wings, plus additional office space. The firm's main plant and three warehouses have an overall value estimated at approximately $125,000. In 1947 the company was incorporated with W. H. Murphy as president, D. E. Murphy as secretary, H. W. Murphy as treasurer.

In its manufacture of commercial and refrigerated truck bodies, the Murphy Company does its own designing and installs its own refrigeration units. The company officials say, "Our policy as custom builders is to receive the customer's order and build to his specifications. No stock bodies are available." The company, with clerical and sales force totalling 98 persons, has a sales volume exceeding one million dollars per year.

Triangle: Building Custom-Made Truck Bodies Since 1927

Triangle Body Works of Winston-Salem was founded in 1927 by S. A. Weir, Sr., and since that time has been building custom-made truck bodies at the same location, 2014 Waughtown Street.

All-steel constructed closed body, built to order by Triangle Body Works, Winston-Salem.



The company, with 16 employees, already has built and sold over 175 custom wood and metal truck bodies this year, including stake bodies, closed steel bodies, refrigerator bodies, and steel furniture bodies.

Triangle Body Works now is owned and operated by S. A. Weir, Sr., and his two sons, S. A. Weir, Jr., and J. W. Weir. The sons joined the firm in 1932. Prior to organizing Triangle Body Works with two partners who later sold their interest in the company, Mr. Weir, Sr. worked for the Nissen Wagon Company in Winston-Salem. He left that company to organize Triangle and to get into the truck body business for himself.

The company makes all parts for the truck bodies. Metal is purchased in large sheets and the various parts needed in construction of the truck bodies are cut and shaped in the plant.

BEGAN AS ONE-MAN OPERATION

L. E. Wooten and Company: Jobs From Maine to Florida

(Note: An article on L. E. Wooten and Company was scheduled to appear in the last issue of the E.S.C. Quarterly which was devoted to heavy construction in North Carolina. However, due to time limitations, the article was omitted and is being carried in this issue.)

By M. R. DUNNAGAN

L. E. Wooten and Company, Consulting Engineers, 306 S. Dawson St., Raleigh, had its beginning as a one man operation in October, 1936, as L. E. Wooten, Consulting Engineer. In the 20 years since, the firm has been incorporated and has extended and expanded operations until it now handles or has handled jobs in 14 states along the Atlantic Seaboard from Maine to Florida. In the fiscal year, ended last June 30, the Wooten firm has handled 42 jobs which involved expenditures of approximately $13,500,000, including advance planning.

Wooten was incorporated January 1, 1949 with Louis E. Wooten as president and R. F. Booth as secretary and treasurer. In 1952, Louis E. Wooten, Jr., who had been with the firm several years, became vice-president. Wooten now employs an average of 45 workers and this year's payroll is due to exceed $200,000.

Included in the staff are 19 graduates and 3 non-graduates in engineering, largely from North Carolina State College. The personnel includes 10 civil, structural and sanitary engineers, two architect-engineers, five electrical and telephone engineers, five mechanical, heating, plumbing, steam, refrigeration and diesel engineers, eight draftsmen, six construction and resident engineers, six instrumentmen and rodmen, and three secretarial.

Additional key members of the staff are: Howard W. Jones, R. F. Ruffner, George L. Berson, George W. Hunter, Willis D. Barlow, Earl R. Cook, A. A. Mogilnicki, H. B. Maddry, J. P. McGeady, H. R. Litzaw, Charles Y. Proffitt, Raman D. Amin, Kenneth L. Welch and R. M. Gaddy.

L. E. Wooten and Company handles civil, electrical, mechanical, structural, sanitary and telephone engineering services. Types of projects include electric distribution systems, telephone systems, water treatment and sewage and waste disposal plants, central heating plants, steam distribution systems, air-conditioning and refrigeration plants, diesel generating plants, oil storage terminals, test-cell equipment for jet engines, air ship dock repairs, radio communication centers, airport hangars, street and airport paving.

In the 20 years ending this October the Wooten firm has handled approximately 250 jobs, large and small, some 15 of these involving expenditures of $1,000,000 to $8,000,000. In the past year or two 16 jobs have been handled involving complete telephone systems. Among these in North Carolina are those centering in Sanford, Yadkinville, Mebane, Guilford College, Old Town, Elizabethtown, Liberty and Shallotte and at Manassas, Fredericksburg and Amherst in Virginia, two in West Virginia, two in Maine, and one each in Indiana and Florida.

The Wooten firm has handled a number of government projects, including advance planning for the Tactical Group Area for the Marine Corps at Cherry Point which includes expenditures of several million dollars.

Plans and specifications have been provided for contract bidding projects for bombing targets on Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds and at Point of Marsh; modification of engine test-cell at Cherry Point; repairs to central heating plant at Edenton; design for housing project, heating units; design of steam underground system replacements and repairs; taxiway lighting facilities, all at Cherry Point; additions and improvements to electrical distribution system, New River; refrigeration plants at Cherry Point and Weeksville; structural roof repairs and lightning protection to airship dock No. 2; design of motor vehicle pool building and roof repairs, airship dock No. 1, both at Weeksville.

Louis E. Wooten, native of Edgecombe County, is a B.S. graduate in Civil Engineering and a M.S. graduate in Highway Engineering both at State College. He is a member of several professional engineering organizations, being vice-president of the North Carolina Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers; past president of Central Carolina Chapter, Professional Engineers; Regional Civil Engineer for two years with U. S. Farm Security Administration in five states; instructor and associate professor of Civil Engineering at State College, 1920-34; instructor in Civil Engineering at Yale University, 1929; party chief on location and resident engineer, North Carolina Highway Department, 1919-20; a Second Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. Army, 1918-19. Mr. Wooten is a 25-year Kiwanian and is active in civic and church affairs.

R. F. Booth, a native of Philadelphia, is a B.S. graduate in Construction Engineering of La Salle College and took Electrical Engineering at Drexel Institute of Technology. He is a member of several engineering organizations and a past president of the Raleigh Engineers Club. He had extensive experience with the U. S. Army Engineers, with the Rural Electrification Authority, in Railroad Electrification work, in designing and erecting various types of hydro and diesel generating stations and other types of engineering. He has been with Wooten for 14 years. Howard W. Jones has B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Electrical Engineering from Columbia University. He was with North Carolina State College for five years and with the Bureau of Yards and Docks, U. S. Navy, and has extensive experience in all types of electrical and telephone systems and plants. Louis E. Wooten, Jr., native of Durham, received his B.S. degree in Civil Engineering (highway) from State College in 1940. He was in the U. S. Army for 4½ years with the rank of Captain; with the Ebasco Services for 18 months and has been with his father's firm for five years. He also is a Kiwanian and is active in civic and church affairs. Robert F. Ruffner, native of Raleigh, graduated in Architectural Engineering at North Carolina State College; worked with the Bureau of Public Roads; with an architectural firm; and for ten years was superintendent of large construction projects, including Veterans Hospitals.

Unemployment Insurance In State: Its Past and Its Future

By HUGH M. RAPER, *Director*
Bureau of Research and Statistics

But few people in North Carolina realize the role that unemployment insurance has played in the State's ups-and-downs since the Law was enacted late in 1936. Fewer individuals understand the bulwark that has been established to insure that some future economic distress will be minimized by planned action of those responsible for administering the unemployment insurance program in its twenty year history.

Among the facts are these: Collections of contributions from employers, based on taxable payrolls, over the years exceed $350 million while benefit payments to the unemployed over the years approach the $220 million mark. The more significant point, however, is that North Carolina has planned for the future years and has a reserve fund of more than $175 million which should serve to cushion the shock of any subsequent "downs" that may occur.

The real justification of this planned approach by the State and Nation is that it constitutes a valuable first line of defense against serious economic recession. All too frequently unemployment insurance is looked upon as a personal benefit only to the unemployed worker. Certainly it is that, but the logic and reasoning behind the program is one of far greater impact and consequence upon our society and economy. These benefits go to the unemployed worker as a mattter of right at the time he loses his income and may preclude the worker depleting his savings and using up his other assets. Beyond this, however, these benefits go immediately into circulation in trade channels and thus ameliorate slumps in our economy by maintaining a consumer demand for other workers in production, trade and service fields.

In this article we wish to develop a better understanding of those strengths inherent in the North Carolina economy, particularly the strength that is found in the unemployment insurance program, i. e., its protection of the unemployed as well as cost factors as they concern employers in the year ahead. We will consider some significant features that point to a secure future for the unemployment insurance program.

To have a sound unemployment insurance program in a State, three essential features must exist. They are as follows:

1. The benefit structure must be developed in such a manner as to accomplish the purposes set out for unemployment insurance—insure the State's workers against some of the worst consequences of joblessness by providing for benefit payments to replace a fair proportion of the wage loss caused by unemployment;

2. A sound financial structure that insures funds to meet unemployment insurance benefit needs without undue burden in terms of costs (taxes) to the State's employers; and,

3. An administrative organization that is equally concerned with the best interests of workers and employers.

First, we might examine North Carolina's plan in terms of what protection it offers to its workers in insured employment. In other words: Is North Carolina right in its benefit program?

Industry is primarily concerned with production costs and is interested in the benefit program and its cost implications. Normally the employer looks with favor on a State with an adequate benefit plan—one which gives protection to his employees when they experience unemployment. He knows that a benefit program that is inadequate must eventually be improved and that he must share in the eventual upgrading cost.

In the 1937-38 period practically every State adopted a uniform draft plan providing for benefit payments ranging between a two to five dollar minimum and a fifteen dollar maximum weekly payment with a duration of sixteen weeks.

Since the early 1940's states have been modifying their plans and upgrading their weekly payments in order to maintain a proper relationship between the unemployment insurance payment and the weekly earnings in employment.

While there are no federal standards, Washington has encouraged states to meet certain minimum goals. Current pronouncements suggest that, as a minimum, state programs should provide for an average weekly payment amounting to fifty percent of the worker's wage for a uniform duration of at least twenty-six weeks.

North Carolina since March 1951 has used a benefit formula which provides a maximum $30.00 weekly benefit amount and for a 26 week uniform duration. In addition, in 1951 the waiting period requirement was eliminated in North Carolina. Only Maryland, Nevada and Texas have done away with waiting periods.

Considering only "basic benefits" (not dependents allowances) only four states now have a $30.00 or larger basic weekly benefit amount on a **uniform** durabasis for as many as 26 weeks. These are as follows:

STATE	Maximum Basis Weekly Benefit Amount	Weeks of Uniform Duration
New York	$ 36.00	26
Pennsylvania	35.00	30
New Hampshire	32.00	26
North Carolina	30.00	26

There are thirty-two states that have a maximum basic weekly benefit amount of $30.00 or more. Durations except as noted above, however, are not uniform for all claimants, ranging from 6 to 24 weeks. The highest basic WBA is New York $36.00 WBA. The sixteen other states with more than $30.00 WBA's vary from $32.00 to $35.00 and have maximum duration varying from 16 weeks to 24 weeks.

It is interesting to note that maximum benefits payable to an individual with extended unemployment, say nine months following separation. varies from $384 in Virginia, $416 in Florida, $572 in South Carolina to the high in Washington State ($910), New York ($936) and Pennsylvania ($1,050).

North Carolina's maximum potential charge of $780 for basic benefits is the same as that of nine other states.

In North Carolina where the benefit program has maintained a reasonably close relationship with the

wage structure over the years, a measure of stability in costs and rate patterns can be anticipated while in some adjacent states having a $24.00 WBA for a variable 16 week duration; $20.00—18 week variable; $26.00—20 week variable; or $30.00—16 week uniform, the historical cost factor has but little value in terms of long range planning of anticipated unemployment insurance cost factors since future costs likely will be in terms of greatly up-graded benefit provisions.

We can now look at the average benefit cost rate over the most recent eight-year period to see if North Carolina with its rather favorable benefit formula is out-of-line costwise. Data for selected states from which many industries come or which are competing neighboring states follow:

State	Expenditures in Year 1954 per $1.00 Collected	Average Annual Cost Rate 1947–1954 Incl. Period Benefit outlays÷ Taxable Payroll
National	$ 1.78	1.4%
North Carolina	1.57	1.2%
Massachusetts	.97	1.9%
New York	1.35	2.0%
Pennsylvania	2.96	1.4%
Virginia	2.71	.8%
South Carolina	1.43	1.1%
Georgia	1.35	.9%
Tennessee	1.84	1.6%

North Carolina, like 32 other states, disqualifies workers participating in, financing or directly interested in a work stoppage due to a labor dispute; and, this contrasts with some thirteen states who disqualify only while the dispute is in active progress.

Another aspect of North Carolina's unemployment insurance benefit program merits consideration. It pertains to the method used in processing questionable claims cases. North Carolina has one more hearings level than is provided generally . A formal hearing is held by a claims deputy on questionable claims involving voluntary quits, availability, refusal of suitable jobs, misconduct, etc. prior to the regular and usual appeal level. This careful approach in processing questionable claims at an early stage gives the employer a greater assurance that payments made and charged against his reserve balance are to individuals entitled to payments. It permits the employer to appear at the hearing and to present pertinent facts as he knows them at an early stage in the adjudication procedures. Experience has shown that when the employer exercises this right consistantly fewer appeals result and more equitable decisions can be made on contested claims. North Carolina, like sixteen other states, reduces the claimants benefit rights when a disqualification is imposed which involves voluntary quitting, misconduct or refusal of suitable employment.

Financial Aspects Long ago it was realized that unemployment insurance, like other forms of insurance, must in the long run be self-sustaining. The benefit outlays (costs) must be offset by income, largely in the form of taxes. Furthermore, the insurance principle of building and maintaining reserves is an accepted part of all State programs.

Beyond this point State programs begin to differ since the means used to reach the end differ.

Now, with differing experience rating plans in each of the states, the need for study of financial considerations takes on an added significance. For our purposes it seems appropriate to consider briefly North Carolina's financial policy as it relates to the following factors:

1. Reserve Policy—past and future
2. Cost experience

Reserve Policy—Past and Future A review of the finanical history of the Commission suggests that the Commission in the earlier years adopted the policy of building up a sizeable reserve; and, as the potential liability increased (represented by taxable payroll advances) the reserve level was allowed to advance. This record of continuous advance in size of reserve is shown through the year 1953. In the five of the nine legislative years liberalizations of the benefit provisions were made to up-grade benefit payments as wage levels rose. In the year 1954 the reserve fund declined almost $10 million from $181 million to $171.8 million. In that year the reserve fund served its role as a cushion, thus enabling the rate structure to avoid extreme variations. In late 1951 the Commission undertook a study to determine the adequacy of reserves in relation to the long range liabilities which are likely to be incurred. This report included an analysis of the economy of the State, actual cost experience, potential costs and estimates for use in determining contribution income needs over a span of years. The results of this study have been very useful to the Commission. It is believed that the cost estimates made can be used as a reasonable basis for a financial policy calculated to prevent both insolvency and a wasteful and uneconomical over accumulation of idle surplus funds. The Commission takes seriously its responsibility for careful surveillance and periodic re-evaluation of the plan so as to recommend corrective action, if needed.

Comparative data by states as of December 31, 1955 indicate the North Carolina reserve management places the State in a very favorable position (14th place) among the states and in terms of the national average. These data indicate that only New Jersey among the large industrial states has a higher reserve level and this position likely is attributable to employee contributions.

Position	State	Reserve Fund as Percent of Taxable Payroll
1 and 2	Montana and Idaho	14.0 plus
3 and 4	Connecticut and Washington	11.5 plus
5 to 9	Arizona, Kentucky, Wisconsin, New Jersey[1] New Mexico	11.0 plus
10 to 13	Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, Louisiana	10.0 plus
14 – 15	North Carolina and New York	9.9
	All States Average	8.3

[1] Collects employee contributions

Cost Experience North Carolina's unemployment insurance program costs are not the lowest in the Nation but the costs of unemployment insurance in North Carolina cannot be considered high when a period of years is studied.

Probably the best evaluation of unemployment insurance costs in North Carolina is gained from a comparison of North Carolina's costs with selected

Intensified Assault Begun On Age Barriers to Employment

More and more, attention is being focused on employment problems of the so-called "older worker." This is a problem that has been growing in recent years as the proportion of older workers in the total population has been increasing. Approximately one-third of the job-seekers on file in the local offices of the Employment Security Commission are in the "over 45" age group.

Sometime ago, the ESC began a program, under the direction of Ernest C. McCracken, then chief of staff services, to help find jobs for this ever-growing work force. One older-worker project already has been carried out at Salisbury, with encouraging results, and others are under way at Greensboro and Hickory.

Mr. McCracken says the program will be extended to all of the ESC's local offices in the State "as rapidly as possible."

In the Salisbury project, the ESC sought, among other things, to find what significance the age factor had in the older workers' employment problem, and what could be done to overcome the problem. The work was carried out in the normal course of office routine, with no specific personnel assigned to the job.

The placement program began on December 1, 1955 with a group of 50 older-worker applicants. At the end of March, nearly one-half of the group had been placed in jobs. With the age spread running from 45 to 70, types of jobs included: Salesman, clerk, sewing machine operator, practical nurse, cook, porter, maid, and others.

In a second group of 50 applicants, 27 out of 50 older workers were placed during a two-month period.

Salisbury reported that placements were made with all kinds of firms. It was found that employers are not receptive to the idea of hiring the older workers as a group—but that the employer does respond to the older worker as an individual. And one placement of an older worker serves as an entering wedge and makes the next placement easier.

Salisbury said employer acceptance of the older workers has been encouraged by the job performance of this older worker group.

According to Mr. McCracken, little difficulty is encountered in placing the skilled older worker, but there are few skilled unemployed workers. Resistance on the part of employers is found when jobs are sought for older workers in the high-speed production jobs, as in textiles and hosiery where competition is so keen the firms must have maximum production. When the older worker is turned down here, placements are made in service and trade fields and in other industries not so demanding.

There were problems concerned with the job-seekers themselves, Salisbury reported. Encountered were such problems as defeatism, indecision as to types of work they might be able to do, and unrealistic attitudes as to their own abilities. In many cases, something was needed to help the older worker build up his morale. ESC personnel in Salisbury say, in fact, that morale building of the older worker is of "primary importance."

Many of the older workers need to be coached in how to apply for a job, Salisbury found, since so many have had little experience along that line. It also was found that training or re-training is often helpful to the successful placement of the older worker.

Even with the success realized in placing the older workers on a job, ESC personnel at Salisbury said they felt that the intangible results "far outweigh" the tangible results. "The returned self-confidence of these workers and their feeling of accomplishment and their pride in still being able to turn in a fine job is more important," they reported.

states. These comparative data are found in the following table:

BENEFIT COSTS—UNITED STATES AND SELECTED STATES
YEARS 1948—1954, INCLUSIVE

State	Average Annual Cost Rate 1947–1954	Benefit as Percent of Taxable Wages By Years						
		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
United States	1.4	1.0	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	2.1
North Carolina	1.2	0.5	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.3
Massachusetts	1.9	1.5	3.7	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.0
New York	2.0	1.7	3.3	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.3
Pennsylvania	1.4	0.6	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	3.2
Virginia	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2
South Carolina	1.1	0.6	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.9
Georgia	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7
Tennessee	1.6	1.1	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.7

Such an analysis requires that attention be given to benefit schedules and to duration provisions effective at the time cost data are derived. States out-of-step in terms of benefit provisions may be subject later to drastic needs for increased contributions when these conditions are corrected. Past cost experience means little unless viewed with benefit liability, size of reserves, etc.

JARVIS BEGAN MANUFACTURING STORAGE BATTERIES IN 1919

The Jarvis Battery and Electric Company has the unique distinction of being the oldest battery manufacturer in the South.

The company was founded in 1916 by G. C. Jarvis as an auto electric service shop, and three years later began the manufacture of storage batteries. Today, the company manufactures storage batteries for autos, trucks and busses, and still maintains a shop for making auto electric repairs. In 1938, it began the manufacture of domestic water systems, installing water facilities for suburban and rural residences and businesses.

At one time, the company distributed its batteries throughout North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, but in recent years, Jarvis Battery and Electric Company has sought to keep its operation on a "small scale," and has concentrated only on Forsyth and surrounding counties. The company employs eight persons.

The company operated from two locations on Trade Street for 30 years. It has been at its present site, 832 North Liberty Street, for the past 10 years. Jarvis Battery and Electric Company now is operated as a partnership by the founder, G. C. Jarvis, and his four sons, S. J. Jarvis, G. W. Jarvis, W. B. Jarvis, and P. C. Jarvis. (Revised by Firm.)

CONTRIBUTION RATES ARE SET UP FOR 28,000 EMPLOYERS IN STATE

The 1957 contribution rates for some 28,000 employers covered by the Employment Security Law have been computed and employers have been notified of their new rates.

The contribution rates, covering the 1957 calendar year, were computed as of August 1. The computation is based in part on payroll figures covering a three-year period. The highest rate an employer pays is 2.7 per cent of his taxable payroll; the lowest is .1 per cent. Taxable payroll does not include wages paid to individual workers in excess of $3,000 during a calendar year.

Each employer's contribution rate is determined on the basis of the ratio between his taxable payroll and his experience rating account balance. Thus, the larger the balance, the more favorable tax rate an employer can generally expect.

After employers have been notified of their new rates, they have 30 days within which to make voluntary contributions to gain better rates if they so desire.

Recently-covered employers (those with four to seven employees) cannot be considered for reduced rates, the Employment Security Commission has pointed out, because of the Law's three-year coverage provision.

This tax that the employer contributes goes for payment of benefits to eligible unemployed workers on the basis of wages paid by covered employers during a "base period." Most businesses employing four or more persons for 20 weeks in a calendar year now come under the law.

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE

(Continued from page 75)

is 1.4 percent (650) over that of a year ago. Employment in manufacturing is up, and construction continues strong at the July employment level and 250 above last year's figure. Trade shows expansion; led by hotels, service establishments posted employment gains. Government showed a decline (150) from last year's totals.

Estimated employment of non-agricultural wage and salary workers, currently 37,700, is 400 above May 1956. Current unemployment is estimated at 3,200 (1,800 women). This is a decrease of 400 during the past two months. However, the total still justifies a substantial labor surplus designation, 6.2 percent in relation to the labor force. Unemployment totals are expected to reach 3,750 at mid-January. Gains in manufacturing employment are expected to be offset by decreases in seasonal non-manufacturing employment.

DURHAM

In the Durham area, non-agricultural employment during September totaled 39,220, an increase of 2,040 over the period of two months earlier and a loss of 60 from the peak recorded in September 1955. Seasonal hiring in the tobacco-processing plants and a quickened tempo in the retail trades accounted for approximately 1,800 of the total gain registered during the two-month period. Employment in the fields of non-electrical machinery and in the service trades also continued upward.

Unemployment in October was estimated at 1,630, representing 3.4 percent of the total civilian labor force. This was 1,670 less than in July of this year, but was slightly above (170) the level of one year ago. There has been a sharp increase in the demand for workers since July, with the need especially pressing in the clerical and sales category. There also is a continuing demand for workers in the service trades.

Employment requirements for the remainder of the year are expected to increase by over 600, primarily tobacco workers and sales personnel. But a decrease of over 500 workers below the October level is anticipated by January, 1957, with tobacco and retail sales being primarily responsible.

GREENSBORO—HIGH POINT

Greensboro, plagued by labor-management difficulties in electrical machinery, pulled the Greensboro-High Point area down with employment losses of some 200 persons from July. Employment was down 775 from last year's total at this time. At the end of September, unemployment remained at the July level (4,200) as the pickup in seamless hosiery at High Point was offset by losses at Greensboro in synthetic fabric production. There was an increase of about 20 percent in unemployment from September of 1955. Unemployment remains at about 4.1 percent of the civilian labor force.

Strongest demand for labor in the area is for the highly skilled, such as weavers, loom fixers, upholsterers, and card room workers in cotton yarn mills. Supply is short and out-of-area recruiting is being done in the case of upholsterers and yarn mill workers. Supply of other workers appears to be sufficient to meet all demands.

Employment outlook for the remainder of this year is for a seasonal increase with the usual seasonal decline coming at the beginning of 1957.



Elwood Haynes in his first car. The photo was made in 1894. The car had a single cylinder engine, and developed one horsepower.

Employer Cooperation Asked In Expanded ESC Program In N.C.

Henry E. Kendall, chairman of the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, has called on employers in the State for full cooperation in administration of an expanded employment security program.

Because of amendments to the Employment Security Law, effective the first of this year, some 28,000 employers now come under the law and approximately one million workers are covered.

"Full cooperation of all employers is necessary to insure proper administration of a program that reaches so many of our people," Chairman Kendall said. "It is impossible for the Commission to employ a staff large enough to carry out this program without cooperation of the employers."

On January 1, employers hiring four or more persons for 20 weeks in a calendar year became liable under provisions of the Employment Security Law. Previously, only employers of eight or more persons were liable.

Under the new amendment, some 10,000 employers have become liable. Chairman Kendall appealed to this new group—as well as the other employers—to help the Commission justly administer the law.

"There are a few things the employers can do that will help the Commission immeasurably," Mr. Kendall said, "and at the same time help themselves and be beneficial to workers covered by the law."

One of these, he said, is to attend hearings on questionable claims set by the Commission to determine a worker's eligibilty for benefits. At these hearings before claims deputies and appeals deputies, the Commission requests that the employer and claimant (worker) be present to offer testimony. The claimant usually puts in an appearance; the employer frequently fails to attend.

"If the employer doesn't attend and give the facts, we have to take the sworn testimony of the claimant alone and render a decision on those facts," Mr. Kendall said. He urged employers to attend hearings of which they receive notice, or have a representative present. "Sworn testimony taken at a hearing is the primary factor in determining eligibility," Chairman Kendall stressed.

"With full facts on any disputed claim from the employer and the claimant," he said, "the ESC is in a position to make sound rulings whereas with facts from only one of the interested parties the ruling may be one-sided."

Mr. Kendall emphasized that the Commission wants to pay benefits promptly where a person is eligible, but he also pointed out that if an individual is not eligible, "We do not want to pay benefits, and we need your help to make a decision."

No person is eligible for unemployment insurance, he explained, unless that worker is available for a job, willing and ready to work, physically able to work, and making an active search on his own to find work.

Chairman Kendall also called on the employers to answer requests of the ESC concerning separation notices and other matters involving former employees. A statement is needed from employers to enable the ESC to determine the reason for unemployment, Mr. Kendall noted. Reason for unemployment is a prime factor in considering eligibility of claimants, it was pointed out, since unemployment insurance is intended only for those who are unemployed through no fault of their own.

Mr. Kendall further called on employers to notify the Commission of any person that the employer may feel is not entitled under the law to benefits he may be receiving. But he stressed that the ESC needs facts on which to base an investigation, and employers "should give us something more than opinion to go on."

Along this same line, Chairman Kendall said workers also could help in the fraud prevention program by reporting any person illegally receiving checks. This is frequently done, he added.

One other way that employers can help in the employment security program is to list their jobs with the local offices of the Commission around the State, Mr. Kendall said. In this manner, a larger number of unemployed can be more quickly placed in jobs.

Cooperation of employers in the program can result in more favorable tax rates, the Chairman reminded, since the contribution rate is determined in part by benefit payments. And when employers help the ESC weed out those illegally attempting to obtain benefits, they are helping those legally entitled by aiding development of a sound program, he said.

Mr. Kendall urged the employers to familiarize themselves with the employment security program and suggested that they call on the Commission "for information about anything concerning our program which is doubtful to you."



One of the earlier Post Office trucks. The Department owns some 12,000 trucks today.

Employer Experience Rating Accounts In North Carolina

By WARREN G. WITTMER, *Chief of Plans, Methods, and Procedures, ESC*

Normally when we think of a tax, we think of it in terms of money which is paid into a large fund and is in turn used for the various expenses incurred in government management. The taxpayer is, of course, interested and concerned with the way in which his money is spent, but since it is used for so many different things and in so many different ways he has very litttle control over it and his interest can be manifested in only an indirect way. The employer who is liable for the payment of contributions (tax) under the Employment Security Law of North Carolina, however, is paying into a special fund set aside for one specific purpose; namely, the payment of unemployment insurance benefits to eligible workers. Whenever a claim against that fund is made it is made by a person who has worked for some employer who has contributed to the fund and who can be identified. Thus we have a situation which makes it possible to fix and assess the cost of unemployment and to tax according to the degree of risk involved. "Experience Rating" became the result of this situation, providing a system whereby the employer who furnishes reasonably steady employment is not taxed to the same extent as the employer who for any reason fails to provide such employment. Here is how it works.

The law requires that a separate experience rating account be maintained for each covered employer. The essential items shown in each employer's account are: (1) His taxable payroll for the current and last two fiscal years; (2) Contributions credited to his account during the current fiscal year; (3) Trust Fund interest credits to his account; (4) Benefit charges; and (5) A cumulative running balance of credits and charges from the date of the employer's liability. How these figures are obtained and used is shown below.

Each calendar quarter when an employer pays his tax he is required to submit a report showing, among other things, the amount of his taxable payroll during the quarter (only the first $3,000 in wages paid to an employee during a calendar year is taxable). This figure is posted to his account and later used as a factor in determining his contribution rate.

The amounts of his contributions each quarter are likewise posted to the employer's account and added to a balance cumulative over the years. The actual money paid by employers as contributions (tax) is deposited in a trust fund in the United States Treasury and earns interest. This money, like any other tax money, is irrecoverable by the employer; the cumulative record maintained as an experience rating account is simply for the purpose of determining the rate at which the tax will be paid.

Once each year the interest earned by the total amount in the trust fund is credited to each employer's account in the same ratio as the balance in his account is to the total amount in credit balance accounts. (Only accounts showing a credit balance are credited with interest). Again, this crediting of interest to an employer's account is simply a book entry. It does not mean that the interest earnings are paid over to the employer or that they belong to him. The interest credits increase the account balance and in that way serve as an additional factor in the employer securing a reduced contribution rate.

Once each year as of August 1, each employer's account is charged with benefits paid his former employees during the year. Charges for benefits paid to a claimant are made in the same proportion as wages paid the claimant by the employer during the claimant's base period. If the employer paid the claimant 100% of the wages in the base period used to compute benefits payable, that employer is charged with 100% of the benefits paid. If a particular employer paid the claimant 75% of his base period wages, his experience rating account is charged with 75% of the benefits paid that person. This operation is performed through a punched card system, and the employer receives a detailed list of benefit charges, showing each claimant by name and the amount of benefits he received. The total charges for the year are posted on the experience rating account statement.

As of August 1 each year, the contribution rate for such employer for the next calendar year is individually computed. To qualify for a reduced rate (below the standard 2.7%), an employer must have had benefits chargeable to his experience rating account throughtout the twelve consecutive calendar months ending July 31 immediately preceding the August 1 computation date. (Without going into a detailed explanation, this qualification for a newly liable employer means that he must pay at the standard rate of 2.7% for at least the year in which he becomes liable plus two more calendar years.) If the employer meets this qualification, the sum of his taxable payroll for the last three fiscal years is divided into his account balance as of August 1, and what is known as a "reserve ratio" obtained. This ratio is applied to a previously determined rate schedule in the experience rating formula in the law and a contribution rate determined, which may range from a maximum 2.7% of taxable payroll to a minimum of .1%. In substance the experience rating formula defines degree of risk in terms of taxable payroll (potential unemployment) and account balance (contributions less actual unemployment measured by benefit charges). The higher the reserve ratio, the lower the contribution rate.

It would perhaps be well to mention briefly a few other items in connection with experience rating. Voluntary contributions by employer for the purpose of increasing his reserve ratio and thereby lowering his contribution rate are provided for by law, and may be made for that purpose within 30 days after the employer is notified of his contribution rate for the forthcoming year. Benefits paid under certain conditions are not charged to an experience rating account. In addition to the experience formula there is a fund ratio table in the law, the use of which has the effect of partially spreading the whole insurance risk among all employers by relating total statewide taxable payroll to the trust fund balance. There are other ramifications of experience rating which, while they are of importance,

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

(Continued from page 76)

and accomplishment statistics: collecting, recording, reporting, analyzing, evaluating, and promoting. This, as a group, represents the fundamental function of Research and Statistics in Employment Security because, besides being the primary function, the other two functional groups (Research and Labor Market Information) are largely predicated upon collecting, recording, analyzing, and otherwise treating the basic operating and related statistics.

In performing this broad function, the Bureau receives reports daily, weekly, and monthly (according to type of data and frequency of needs) from (1) most of the Agency's departments and (2) from all local offices. The statistics received from the various departments at the State level are concerned for the most part with the unemployment insurance program, and are divided into two broad groups; namely, those statistics that have to do with benefit payments; and those that relate to trust fund receipts collected for the purpose of paying benefits.

The first group of statistics includes the volume and sundry characteristics of benefit payments; the number of claimant determinations with respect to eligibility; appeal activities arising from controversies in connection with benefit eligibility decisions; overpayment and fraud statistics relating to benefit payments; and others.

The second group of statistics include determinations of employer liability under the law; field audits of employer accounts in connection with contributions due under the law; number of individual worker wage figures reported to the Agency by covered employers; and the important statistics developed from covered employment, total and taxable wages, and contributions paid to Agency. The quarterly and annual employment and wage releases stem from the collection of figures under this last division. Also the experience rating report, which is an analysis of employer contribution rates by industry and size, is an outgrowth of the statistics collected in connection with administering the unemployment insurance tax on covered employers.

The statistics received by the Bureau from local offices also fall into two principal groups: (1) local office services and accomplishments; and (2) labor market information secured for use at different levels of the Agency. The first group involves a wide variety of local office activity data such as new applications taken on job applicants; counseling, testing, referral and placement of applicants; employer services; and unemployment insurance claims taken for unemployed workers. The second group of statistics take various forms, such as: labor supply and labor characteristics information; typical wage rates within the community and within specific industries; special labor market reports covering specific employers for use by the Bureau of Employment Security in periodic industry surveys; special plant locating information; and others.

Needless to say, a considerable portion of the statistics collected from both the State and local levels is submitted by the State Bureau of Research and Statistics to the Bureau of Employment Security in Washington for sundry purposes including Employment Security budgeting, program appraisal and planning, and labor market application. It should be added that the Agency Research and Statistics Bureau also does considerable work in analyzing various activities of the Agency for administrative purposes. For example, a summary and evaluation of local office activities are made monthly, and more comprehensive analyses and evaluations every six months.

Research

The Bureau is responsible for analyzing and evaluating the Agency's services for administrative guidance and public informational and acceptance purposes. In fulfilling the responsibility of Research and Statistics in Employment Security, the Bureau, on its own initiative and upon request of either the Agency's State or National Administration, conducts research projects from time to time as the needs dictate. Such research projects are quite varied.

At periodic intervals the Bureau does much research in formulae development in connection with contribution (unemployment insurance tax on covered employers) and benefit (compensation to unemployed workers) schedules designed to yield the desired administrative objectives. Two previous claimant exhaustion studies have been made, and currently the Bureau is pursuing a comprehensive post-benefit exhaustion study that will take almost two years to complete. This study will yield much characteristic statistics on the claimants drawing all of their unemployment insurance benefits during the study period, such as age, sex, color, industry, occupational skill level, employment experience, and other exhaustee characteristics. Incidentally, North Carolina was one of the several states chosen by the National Bureau of Employment Security to conduct this research project. Other research projects have been concerned with sex, color and skill level of the labor force by significant industries in the State; improving the techniques for estimating segments of the labor force; the impact of new and defunct manufacturing establishments over a period of time on North Carolina's economy; labor turnover and absenteeism in industry; improving the Bureau's reporting techniques; and related research projects.

Labor Market Information

The dissemination of labor market information is a very important fuction of Research and Statistics, particularly from a public service point of view. Of course, in a broad sense, much of the Bureau's services and statistics could be classified under "Labor Market Information" since the data has labor market significance. For example, new applications, referrals, claims, etc. all have statistical meaning with respect to accounting for and evaluating local office accomplishments, and yet these same statistics definitely have labor market information mean-

---

would not be of general interest in a discussion of this kind.

Experience rating provides the employer with a real incentive (the saving of money) to stabilize employment to the betterment of the general economy and his workers. At the same time, it stimulates his interest in the program to the extent that he will lend cooperation and support in its administration, and we are helped. The value of experience rating cannot be overemphasized.

ing for they obviously represent segments of the labor market picture—job applicants, job placements and the unemployed.

There are several different phases of the labor market information program. Perhaps the most popular, from the standpoint of the number of recipients, is the labor market newsletters which are released bimonthly for selected labor market areas. These releases originate with the local office managers of the respective areas who are in an excellent position to depict the local labor market since they are a part of it. Then, as an adjunct to the local digests, the Bureau releases every four months a State-wide labor market newsletter depicting employment trends and labor turnover in significant industries in the selected labor market areas. The State digest, another term used for the State-wide newsletter, has a mailing list of about 5,000, which represents the combined mailing lists of all the selected areas releasing local newsletters.

The Bureau releases on a monthly basis its publication known as "Trends" which goes to over 200 recipients, including newspaper and periodical publishers. These monthly releases summarize significant local office activities during the past month with particular emphasis on the relationship of these office activities to employment conditions generally.

At quarterly intervals and annually, the Bureau releases to a number of interested persons and organizations an analysis of covered employment, wages and contributions by county and industry. Since the Agency covers upwards of 70 percent of all non-agricultural employment in the State, and a considerably larger proportion of all manufacturing employment, these data have considerable use in labor market analysis.

A new labor market information program was recently added to the Research and Statistics program which is known as Cooperative Labor Turnover. Currently, labor turnover and employment data are being collected monthly from some 350 participating employers for use by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the National level. It is contemplated that the size of the sample soon will be expanded greatly to permit the release of State and perhaps selected area labor turnover data by significant industries. The full development of this new program will result in a considerable expansion over the Bureau's current labor market information program.

There are a number of other instances in which Research and Statistics plays an important part in the sphere of labor market information, particularly in the fields of disseminating information on labor supply, typical wage rates, characteristics of workers, industrial composition of areas, etc. In this connection, the Bureau releases bimonthly to the State Department of Conservation and Development and to a number of other interested departments, establishments, and individuals, a comprehensive potential labor supply report by county. The data for this release are prepared by the local office managers who know local labor supply conditions best.

All in all, Research and Statistics in Employment Security covers an extremely wide field and the challenge to improve its contribution to the over-all Employment Security Program is restrained **only** by the availability of staff time.

JOHN FLANAGAN

(Continued from page 90)

biles, it still carried on a flourishing buggy manufacturing business. In 1916, the Greenville plant employed almost 125 persons, turning out buggies at the rate of 60 a day, and the company had four salesmen on the road selling buggies to dealers in a number of Southern states.

But the buggy manufacturing business eventually gave way to the automobile and in 1920—some 54 years after the company was organized in 1866—the last buggy was manufactured by the John Flanagan Buggy Company.

In 1942, E. G. Flanagan, one of the State's leading figures in business and political circles at that time, died leaving his interest in the business to his four children, John, Graham, Charles and Rosamond Flanagan Wagner and the business was reincorporated. Sometime later, Graham Flanagan bought the stock of his brother John and since then, the corporation has operated with Graham Flanagan, Charles Flanagan, and Rosamond Flanagan Wagner as the sole owners and officers of the corporation. Graham Flanagan is president, Charles Flanagan is vice-president, and Mrs. Wagner is secretary. The general manager is F. Badger Johnson, Jr.

The main plant of the John Flanagan Buggy Company, located at the corner of Fourth and Cotanche Streets, is a familiar landmark in the business section of Greenville. It is a three-story structure containing Ford Showrooms, parts department, business offices, garage area for all types of service on two floors, third floor storage, rear parking area, and Ford tractor department. A large used car lot is located just across tthe street from the main plant.

The combined service record of the company's 43 employees represents a total of 583 years of service with the 90-year-old company. The average length of service of each employee with the company is 14 years. In 1954, total payroll of the company amounted to $165,979, and covered compensation for 48 employees.

Mr. E. Graham Flanagan, the company president, is active in business and civic affairs of the community. He is a member of the board of directors of the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company and a member of the executive committee of the bank. He is secretary of the Goodson-Flanagan Insurance Agency. For many years, he has been active in civic affairs of the community, having worked with the United Defense Fund during the years of World War II, for many years serving as a director of the Greenville Community Chest, and as an officer in the Eighth Street Christian Church.

His father, the late E. G. Flanagan, was well known as a member of the board of trustees of East Carolina Teachers College, as a highway commissioner, and as a representative of Pitt County in the State House of Representatives and Senate. He was a delegate to three Democratic National Conventions.

E. Graham Flanagan, Jr., discharged from Air Force last year, represents the fourth generation of the Flanagan family active in the John Flanagan Buggy Company. He holds a position on the sales staff of the company.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 76)

ings in which attachments for contempt are sought by the Commission. The legal staff also institutes and tries in the Superior Courts all injunction proceedings when it becomes necessary to enjoin employers from operating, for failure to pay contributions due, after all other remedies are exhausted. It also institutes and tries in the proper courts special and supplemental proccedings in order to determine the rights of parties to any monies that may be due by third parties to covered employers.

The legal staff participates in training courses and meetings of the agency personnel and from time to time the members of the legal staff are called upon to address employer-employee groups, civic clubs, State conventions of different trade and employer associations, legal fraternities and classes conducted in schools, colleges and universities, in respect to all phases of the Employment Security Program. They attend meetings of the State Advisory Council and carry out specific assignments or requests by the Chairman of the Commission. They make special investigations in regard to personnel, or upon any question or matter assigned to the Office of Chief Counsel. It is impossible to relate all of the functions of the Office of Chief Counsel, but the functions herein enumerated constitute the primary functions of such department.

W. D. Holoman, who came with the Commission February 1, 1941, is chief counsel. The three other attorneys are: Richard B. Overton, with the Commission since September, 1939; R. B. Billings, who joined the Commission in December, 1937; and David G. Ball, who came with the ESC in September, 1941.

Miss Juanita Edwards is the hearings reporter for the Office of Chief Counsel, and the stenographers are Mrs. Wynona W. Franks, Miss Katie Mai Toms, Mrs. Ethleen B. Larkin, and Mrs. Laura D. Pope.

Another function of the legal staff is the preparation of cases and appearances before Referees in Bankruptcy involving the Federal Bankruptcy Statutes, the trial of cases involving bankruptcy in the United States District Courts, or other Federal Courts, the preparation and filing of answers in the Federal Courts when the Commission is made a party defendant, and the members of the staff appear as attorneys for the Commission in the trial of such cases in the Federal Courts, and also in the State Courts involving receiverships.

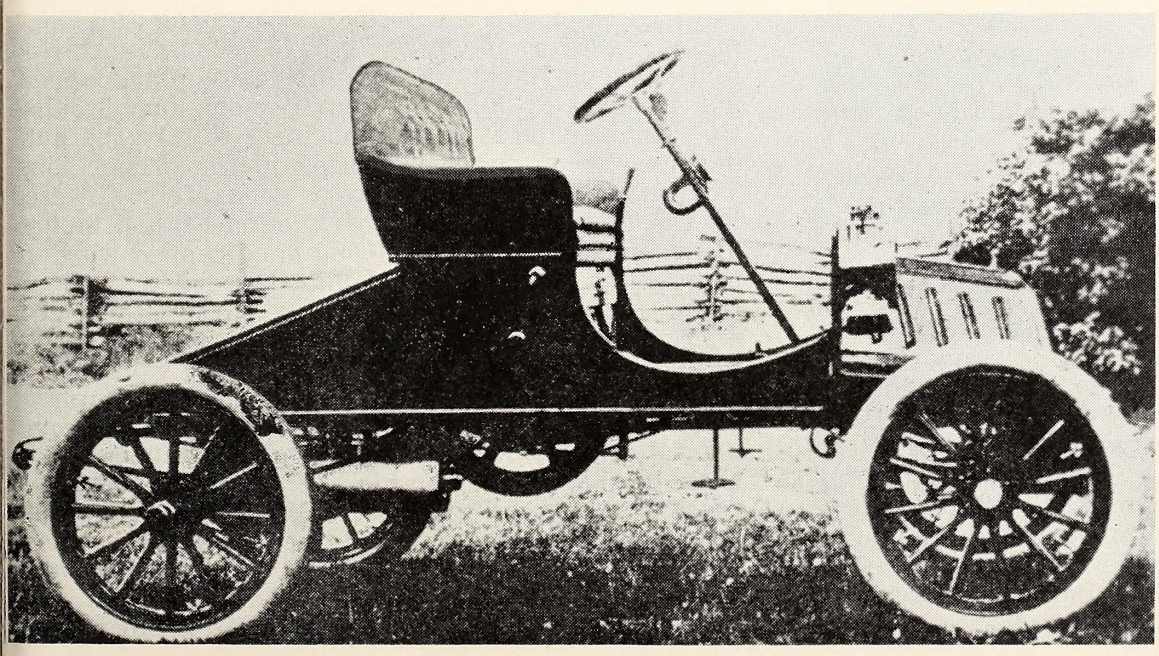
The Office of Chief Counsel prepares and tries cases before the North Carolina Industrial Commission involving injuries by accident to employees of the Employment Security Commission, as a self-insurer under the North Carolina Workmen's Compensation Act, and if appealed, prepares and tries those cases on appeal in the Superior Courts and the Supreme Court of North Carolina. It also assists the prosecution officers of the State in preparing formal warrants and indictments, obtains and presents evidence, and tries cases involving violations of the Employment Security Law.

Amendments to the General Statutes of North Carolina which are sponsored by the Commission affecting the Employment Security Program, are prepared by the Chief Counsel and his staff and they appear before Legislative Committees to explain the amendments.

By formal order of the Commission, the members of the legal staff act as Deputy Commissioners for the purpose of conducting liability hearings throughout the State at which evidence is taken so that the liability and/or status of employing units for the payment of contributions under the law may be determined. In connection with such function they prepare and mail formal notices of hearings, administer oaths, and formally rule upon all legal questions and objections of counsel arising at such hearings, and conduct such hearings in a judicial manner. By formal order of the Commission they also act as Special Deputies for the purpose of conducting hearings involving strikes, lock-outs, and other labor disputes. As Special Deputies, they exercise original jurisdiction in such matters and render decisions which become the final decision of the Commission unless appealed. In these cases the attorney appearing as Hearing Officer does not participate in the further handling of such cases.

Members of the legal staff appear as attorneys for the Commission at all hearings before the Chairman and the Commission involving liability or claims for benefits which are on appeal to the Commission, and they prepare all benefit decisions and opinions rendered by the Chairman or the Commission.

First Auburn, 1900, with gasoline engine.



PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

(Continued from page 85)

this should be a challenge to such persons to do all they could to help themselves. He commended the Commission, headed by June H. Rose of Greenville. "I like the way you have gone about your work and what you are doing," the Governor said. He later issued a statement designating October 7-13 as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week in North Carolina.

Another speaker at the Commission meeting was Lawrence T. Burdick, assistant information officer for the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. He said that, "One of the principal missions of the State and local NEPH Committees is to pass on the word to employers and industry and business to offset any prejudices based on the lack of knowledge of the program, and this is well on the way to being accomplished. However, it is a continuous job and one that can never be fully completed."

Mr. Burdick said that the point to which President Eisenhower gave the greatest emphasis in his proclamation of NEPH Week was "the importance of building local understanding and local acceptance of handicapped persons seeking employment."

The President's main theme, Mr. Burdick said, "was that it is the State and local committees that can do the most to encourage the disabled to keep up their search for jobs and to persuade employers to make full use of the talents and abilities of these handicapped job seekers."

Mr. Burdick told the Commission that "proof of progress in the right direction is seen in many places and is most encouraging." He said a record number of 66,273 handicapped persons were restored to productive employment through the vocational rehabilitation program during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Also on the rise are handicapped placements reported by the 1,700 local offices of the State Employment Services. Even more important, Mr. Burdick said, is the apparent change in the attitude of employers toward hiring the handicapped. The Veterans Adminstration now finds it easier to locate training opportunities for disabled veterans than was the case only a few years ago, he said, adding that the majority of employers are more willing to hire the trained disabled veterans and keep them on the job.

The role that the handicapped worker can play, and is playing, in the State's economic structure is summed up in this statement, prepared by Ernest C. McCracken, chief of staff services for the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina:

"Advances in medicine, new prosthetic appliances, improvement in rehabilitation procedures and the development of selective placement techniques in recent years, are adding to the work force each year. Increasing numbers of physically handicapped citizens, who a generation ago, would not have been considered employable, are entering all fields of employment. These people, when placed in jobs based on their ability, are bringing with them skills and abilities needed by industry, business and commerce, agriculture and government.

ABLE TO PRODUCE

"It has been proven through studies by such groups as the National Association of Manufacturers and the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, that when rehabilitated and properly placed, they are able to produce in accordance with efficient and profitable production standards. Without enumerating all of the social benefits derived as a result of the successful employment of these citizens, to overlook their skills and abilities is an economic mistake and waste of manpower that is needed to keep our Nation strong.

"The economics of rehabilitation and successful employment of the handicapped are impressive. For example, in the last fiscal year, our own State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation rehabilitated and trained 2,730 handicapped people. The annual income of this group at the time of their acceptance for rehabilitation was $564,408. After completion of their rehabilitation and placement in employment, the annual income of this group of individuals was $3,458,676. The total cost of this rehabilitation was only $715,179. Further, it is estimated that during their working lives, men and women who are successfully rehabilitated and employed, will pay in Federal income taxes alone, $10.00 for every dollar spent on their rehabilitation. Equally as important is the fact that prior to rehabilitation, many of these people were dependent on Federal, state and local funds to provide them with food, shelter and the other necessities of life. As they are successfully rehabilitated, it is no longer necessary for these funds to be appropriated and instead of requiring governmental funds for their subsistence, they join the other citizens of our country in producing more goods, improved services and a higher standard of living.

"Some employers in our State have not realized the potential of these handicapped citizens. Too often they have thought of handicapped people as a group and have tended to focus their attention on the individual's disability rather than his abilities. There are very few, if any jobs that require all the aptitudes or abilities that could conceivably be possessed by an individual. So it follows that the handicapped person may be successfully employed if the abilities that he has left are sufficient to perform the particular job involved. Recognizing this fact, many employers in our State have become interested in the employment of the physically handicapped, not because of humanitarian reasons but because they have found it is good business to hire the handicapped when they are placed in the proper jobs. This attitude, I think, is very adequately reflected by the fact that the North Carolina State Employment Service places over 6,000 handicapped workers in business, commerce and industry every year. If these individuals did not have satisfactory production and employment records, the demand would not be continuously increasing for these workers.

"I would like to urge employers throughout North Carolina to discuss with the various governmental and private agencies who are interested in these problems, the possibility of employment for more handicapped citizens in their plants or businesses. It is only through the satisfactory employment of all our citizens that we can develop a sound economy and look forward to a further social, economical and educational development for our State."

FARM PLACEMENT

(Continued from page 77)

found that more than 50 percent were normally engaged in farming and that they could make the trip because their crop was harvested or far enough along so that their families could complete the operation. Some work as carpenters or painters but have tobacco farming backgrounds and go to Canada between jobs. It was found that some are retired and go solely for the money, while other retired people who do not need the income wished only to take the trip as a change or vacation. Still others are "tired business men" who know how to cure tobacco and look forward to the annual trip. Many vow at the end of each trip that they will never go again, but they do. Then there are some of the people who go to Canada who are interested only in the adventure of seeing a new land beyond the border.

The great majority of these tobacco curers who migrate from North Carolina are employed in the province of Ontario and a few in Quebec. Most of them have been going to Canada to work for the same employer for eight or more years. On the average they earn about $90 a week in addition to transportation, board and room which are furnished by the grower. This employment lasts usually from three to seven weeks depending upon the area in which the curer is employed and the date of the first killing frost.

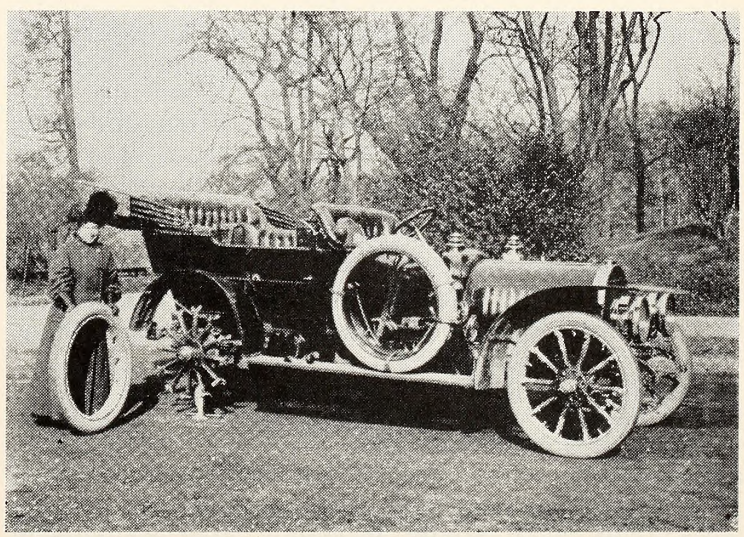
North Carolina tobacco curers enter Canada through an agreement the Employment Security Commission has with the Canadian National Employment Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This agreement provides that the Commission's local office will issue a border-crossing permit only if the applicant has in his possession the application form for admission to Canada from the United States for tobacco curing for the current season, fully filled in, and sent to him by the Canadian National Employment Service. When this form is presented at one of the local offices in this state a Canadian border-crossing permit (for tobacco curers) is issued and the form is placed on file in the local office.

Another interesting phase of the Farm Placement program is the placement of the inter-state or east coast migrants in seasonal farm work. These migrants are persons who, by traveling over wide areas in many states, help readjust a seasonal unbalance of worker demand. This unbalance is created largely by mechanized farming which can produce a crop that cannot be harvetsed with the available local labor. These people are not altogether migrants by choice but with the advent of crop control in the early 30's as well as increased mechanization of farms during the past 25 years, more and more workers on farms and urban areas, who were mainly dependent upon agricultural work for a livelihood, were displaced. From the best information available, the first migrants were seen in the Atlantic Coast states in 1928 in small numbers and were composed mostly of individual workers and family groups traveling in cars. Once the trail had been blazed, hundreds of both small and large groups took to the highways in cars and trucks, thereby establishing a series of employment relations that took them year after year into the same areas and usually took to the same employers. In the East Coast migrant movement, 98 percent or more are Negroes.

These migratory crews do not come into North Carolina in a haphazardous search of work. Much planning and hard work by Farm Placement personnel is put into pre-season contacts, with both growers and crew leaders. Beginning in December, surveys are made to determine next year's approximate acreage in various crops. Then crew leaders are contacted to determine their availability for next year's harvest. During February and March meetings are held with grower groups, especially in heavy tobacco producing countries. At these meetings orders are accepted for work crews.

Scheduling and guiding of these migrant workers on the East Coast is handled under a program sponsored by the Bureau of Employment Security in Washington. Through this cooperative effort, Employment Service representatives of all states on the East Coast from New York to Georgia participate in a planned itinerary for workers. Interviews of crew leaders are held in eighteen Florida Employment Service offices during the month of April, whereby the crew's annual plan of work is scheduled with special emphasis placed on regular employment. There are an estimated 50,000 now in the movement and this number is increasing annually. Over 15,000 of these are employed in North Carolina.

The Farm Placement program in North Carolina is directed by Supervisor Raymond P. Umstead, and assistant Supervisor Curtis B. Gilliam. In addition, there is one interviewer who is responsible for the operation of the migratory Farm Labor program in a major vegetable producing area, assigned to a local office under the supervision of the Farm Placement supervisor. On the local office level there are twenty-one full time Farm Placement interviewers who are responsible to the local office managers for carrying out the operation of the Farm Labor program within the local office areas. Offices not having full-time Farm Placement interviewers have qualified individuals who are designated to handle the Farm Placement program as a first line duty.



A problem during the early years of the automobile was tire changing. Many ideas were advanced for simplifying the task.

LABOR RESOURCES

(Continued from page 83)

labor supply found in the county(s) which it serves. The local office labor market analyst estimates the number of recruitable workers; defines the characteristics of this group according to sex, race, skill, and trainability; and further determines the particular industrial attachment of the skilled and semi-skilled workers, i. e., mechanical, textile, furniture, apparel, service, construction, etc. Pertinent comments are made by the analyst in explanation of specific recruitment factors: age; why available; past experience; educational attainment; and general economic status.

From these data supplied for each county, the Bureau of Research and Statistics is able to compile and release every two months the publication "Labor Resources In North Carolina For Industrial Development." This release, although a rough measure not statistically perfect, does give in general terms the location of sizeable groups of recruitable labor. Listed below are estimates for several of the larger counties having major industry as indicated by the September-October 1956 release. Many of the less populated counties have proportionately larger supplies of recruitable workers.

County	Estimated Recruitable Labor Supply	Sex and Racial Characteristics			Skilled and Semi-skilled	Deemed Trainable For Jobs Requiring Skills
		White Males	White Females	Nonwhite Males		
Buncombe	8,000	2,900	4,025	400	1,800	5,000
Durham	5,460	650	1,950	490	1,860	3,000
Forsyth	5,400	760	1,175	1,215	1,240	2,600
Guilford	5,530	2,050	2,060	700	2,190	2,240
Mecklenburg	4,300	1,000	1,300	1,150	2,000	1,300
Wake	4,450	1,225	1,450	600	1,250	1,575

Copies of this release are sent to Chambers of Commerce, libraries, local employment offices, and various state agencies. A number of copies are provided the Department of Conservation and Development to aid in industrial promotion activity.

Beyond the general information supplied by this bimonthly release, special labor supply estimates are made, on request, for defined areas. Usually the area includes a twenty-mile commuting radius of the central town or city. These reports contain such information as: definition of recruiting area, with map showing geographical location and road miles; total area population; employment data; and recruitable labor estimates with general and specific characteristics of the group.

Further, the Commission prepares on a regular schedule newsletters for fifteen different areas in the State. These letters serve to indicate and evaluate the labor supply-demand situation in these larger industrial areas.

The releases previously described in this article are available to all interested groups in keeping with the Commission's responsibility "to promote and stabilize employment in every way feasible". It is felt the current flow of industry southward results from such sound economic and sociological factors that the industrial growth experienced in recent years will continue at an accelerated pace in the next ten years; consequently adequate and factual labor data, honestly presented to prospective employers, will assure that firms now coming to North Carolina will lead others to this area in future years.

LARGE NUMBER OF ESC EMPLOYEES ATTEND INSTITUTE AT CHAPEL HILL

The Institute for North Carolina Employment Security Employees was held in Chapel Hill October 25-26. This year's Institute, with the theme "Employment Security in Action," was sponsored by the State chapter of International Association of Personnel in Employment Security, the Institute of Government, and the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina.

At the opening session on October 25, Dr. Albert Coates, director of the Institute of Government, welcomed the delegates, and Henry E. Kendall, chairman of the Employment Security Commission, extended greetings.

Making up the program for this year's Institute were ESC employees who discussed the mechanics and functions of their jobs. Panels discussed "Collection of Taxes," "Placement," "Payment of Benefits—Non-Contested Claim," "Payment of Benefits—Contested Claim," and "Joint Services."

Some 228 ESC employees attended the two-day Institute, held in the new Institute of Government Building. This was the largest number of ESC employees ever to attend one of the Institutes.

This year's program was arranged by a committee headed by Alden P. Honeycutt, chief of staff services for the ESC. Others on the committee were Mrs. Alma Y. Drake, stenographer in the Central Office; Charles Durham, claims deputy at Newton; Percy M. Atkins, IBM supervisor in the Central Office; and Richard E. Smith, Jr., manager of the Rockingham office.

Working with the committee in conducting the program was Donald B. Hayman, assistant director of the Institute of Government.

'MIKE' DUNNAGAN

(Continued from page 74)

in 1936 and was named to his present post early in 1937.

Always an active man, Mike doesn't plan to stop operations even in retirement. He has secured a new portable typewriter and says he will keep busy. Indeed, he has a vast backlog of experiences to call on for article material. Mike and his wife, the former Lucy Gaston of Gaston County, will continue to make their home in Raleigh.

Henry E. Kendall, chairman of the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, had words of praise for Mr. Dunnagan upon his retirement. "We of the Commission feel that Mr. Dunnagan has done an outstanding job in his public relations activities for this agency," Chairman Kendall said. "We regret to lose him and will miss him."

Mr. Dunnagan has been succeeded by Roy G. Brantley, 33, a native of Rocky Mount, N. C. He has worked on The News and Observer in Raleigh, the Durham Morning Herald, and the Rocky Mount Evening Telegram.

INSURANCE CHANGES

(Continued from page 84)

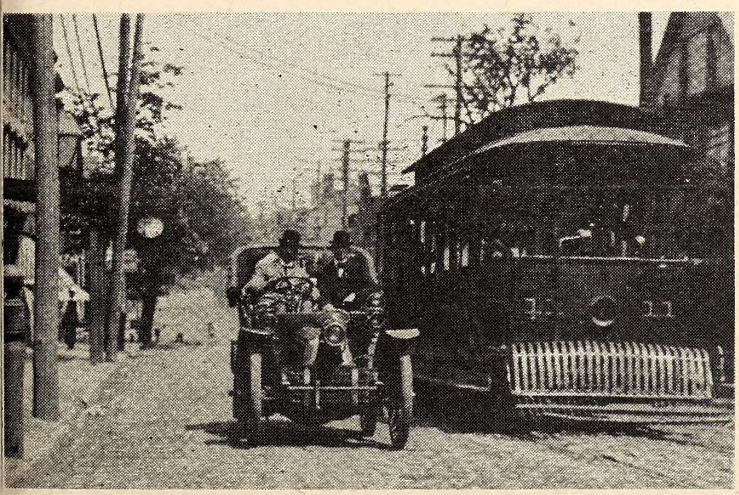
exception to this prohibition as it relates to North Carolina by providing that policemen and firemen may be covered under the social security program after a referendum has been held. A majority of the members of the retirement system must vote in favor of coverage.

Eligibility and Benefit Amounts: To qualify for benefits at 62 for a woman worker or age 65 for a man, the worker must have social security credit for a certain number of calendar quarters. Generally he must have credit for half as many calendar quarters as there are between January 1, 1951, and up to but not including the quarter in which he attains age 65 in the case of a man or age 62 in the case of a woman. The minimum requirements for anyone is 6 quarters of credit and the maximum is 40 quarters.

If the workers cannot qualify under this rule, their is a special rule which will be effective until October 1, 1960. Under this new rule benefits will be payable if the worker has continuous credit for all but four of the quarters after 1954 and up to the quarter of age 65 or 62.

In the table below the required quarters are shown under the regular rule and under the special rule after dropping out the 4 permissible quarters:

Date Beacme 65 for a Man or 62 for a Woman	Quarters of Credit Needed	
	Regular Rule	Special Rule
Before July 1954	6	6
July–Dec. 1954	7	6
Jan.–June 1955	8	6
July–Dec. 1955	9	6
Jan.–June 1956	10	6
July–Dec. 1956	11	6
Jan.–June 1957	12	6
July–Sept. 1957	13	6
Oct.–Dec. 1957	13	7
Jan.–Mar. 1958	14	8
Apr.–June 1958	14	9
July–Sept. 1958	15	10
Oct.–Dec. 1958	15	11
Jan.–Mar. 1959	16	12
Apr.–June 1959	16	13
July–Sept. 1959	17	14
Oct.–Dec. 1959	17	15
Jan.–Mar. 1960	18	16
Apr.–June 1960	18	17
July–Sept. 1960	19	18
Oct.–Dec. 1960	19	19



Foreign cars were popular in the U. S. around the turn of the century. This car, a 1903 Mars, was shipped to this country from Paris.



Pierce-Arrow bogged down in 1907. Even chains couldn't help.

To obtain credit for a quarter the worker must have been paid wages of at least $50 in a calendar quarter or have been credited with selfemployment income of $100 in a calendar quarter. An agricultural worker receives credit for his work on a different basis. He is credited with one quarter for each $100 in wages he is paid during the year. Thus, if he is paid $400 or more during the year he receives credit for each of the four quarters in the year.

The benefit amounts remain the same as under the 1954 Amendments. However, in computing the amount of the benefit anyone is permitted to ignore up to five of his low years of earnings.

Social security is now universal for all practical purposes. It insures workers against the major hazards of old-age, death and disability. Over the last 20 years old-age and survivors' insurance has become well known to most Americans. It can now be said that the program has come of age. It will be a number of years before it reaches full maturity but to the 70 million workers covered under the program it provides in large measure a feeling of security now.

STAFF CHANGES

As "The E. S. C. Quarterly" was going to press, three major personnel changes were made in the staff of the Employment Security Commssion.

Robert M. du Bruyne, who had been with the Commission for some 19 years, retired as assistant director of the Employment Service Division.

Ernest C. McCracken, chief of staff services, was appointed to succeed Mr. du Bruyne.

Alden P. Honeycutt, industrial services supervisor for the past six years, was appointed chief of staff services succeeding Mr. McCracken.

All of the changes were effective November 19. A full report on these changes will be given in the next issue of "The E.S.C. Quarterly."

SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY MEASURES IN SEPTEMBER 1956

ACTIVITY	SEPTEMBER 1956 ACTIVITIES				ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR THROUGH SEPTEMBER	
	Total Activity	Weekly Average	Percentage Change From August 1956	Percentage Change From September 1955	1956	1955
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION						
OVER-ALL						
New Applications	16,031	3,817	+ 6.4	+ 15.4	157,871	140,546
Individuals Tested	3,666	873	+ 36.6	— 5.1	31,177	27,220
Counseling Interviews	2,192	522	+ 6.7	+ 18.6	22,970	20,399
Sel. Notices Issued	21,009	5,002	+ 14.3		56,908	
Responses to Sel. Notices	16,778	3,995	+ 19.7		44,069	
Nonfarm Referrals	31,620	7,529	+ 23.6	+ 5.5	188,649	175,483
Nonfarm Referrals Based On Sel. Notices	14,898	3,547	+ 23.8		37,514	
Nonfarm Placements	21,500	5,119	+ 29.1	+ 2.8	121,135	113,722
Placements, Women	10,901	2,595	+ 24.6	+ 2.4	59,495	54,063
Placements, Handicapped	743	177	+ 26.4	+ 2.3	4,487	4,287
Farm Placements	39,262	XXX	XXX	XXX	348,374	281,388
Nonfarm Employer Visits	2,336	556	+ 11.4	— 0.9	18,964	20,131
Nonfarm Employer Visits to L. O.	2,250	536	— 33.7	+ 1.5	19,639	17,445
Number Job Opening Received During Month	25,226	6,006	+ 19.8	+ 1.7	147,732	142,525
Unfilled Openings End of Month	5,311	1,265	— 12.8	+ 0.8	XXX	XXX
Applications On File	51,207	12,192	— 9.2	+ 11.0	XXX	XXX
ALL VETERAN						
New Applications	3,320	790	+ 4.8	+ 28.7	31,204	28,462
Nonfarm Placements	3,491	831	+ 22.2	0	21,872	21,582
Counseling Interviews	658	157	+ 6.8	+ 17.2	5,386	5,214
Applications On File	10,737	2,556	— 9.1	+ 12.7	XXX	XXX
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM						
CLAIMS (AUGUST 26—SEPTEMBER 25)						
All Initial	26,057	5,922	+ 16.8	+ 63.5	283,105	248,871
New	13,417	3,049	+ 37.6	+ 66.6	140,762	123,218
Additional	11,564	2,628	+ 1.4	+ 67.8	130,162	112,722
Interstate	1,076	245	— 7.5	+ 8.4	12,181	12,931
Weeks Claimed	102,896	23,385	— 11.5	+ 19.4	1,313,213	1,367,181
PAYMENTS (SEPTEMBER 1—SEPTEMBER 30)						
All Weeks Paid	85,810	21,453	— 14.0	+ 26.2	1,208,819	1,257,968
For Total Unployment	78,638	19,660	— 13.0	+ 27.1	1,116,871	1,155,808
For Partial Unployment	7,172	1,793	— 23.9	+ 16.5	91,948	102,160
All Benefits Paid	$ 1,573,837	$ 393,459	— 10.1	+ 23.3	$ 20,140,807	$ 20,672,857
For Total Unemployment	$ 1,488,253	$ 372,063	— 9.6	+ 22.3	$ 19,142,107	$ 19,660,640
Per Claimant	XXX	$ 18.93	+ 4.0	— 3.8	XXX	XXX
For Partial Unemployment	$ 85,584	$ 21,396	— 18.9	+ 42.8	$ 998,700	$ 1,012,217
Claimants With First Payments	10,620	2,655	+ 31.1	+ 84.8	115,459	97,630
Claimants Exhausting Rights	1,426	357	— 23.1	+ 1.1	18,527	23,881

Trust Fund Balance (Total Amount Available For Benefits) September 30, 1956	$ 175,207,844
Net Gain From January 1, 1956 to Date	$ 2,887,469
Covered Employers—Number As Of September 30, 1956	27,729

THOMAS CADILLAC-OLDS

(Continued from page 93)

service department featuring the latest in equipment and large body and paint department.

The company operates and owns a used car lot on Graham Street through from 5th to 6th, which is three blocks from the main plant. The company also operates a new car conditioning plant on West 6th Street, about 10,000 square feet of space; also a used car conditioning plant on the corner of 6th and Graham across the street from the used car lot where all used cars are reconditioned before offered for sale. This contains 20,000 or more square feet of space. There is also a large parking lot on Church Street used for parking customers' cars, new and used, before they are conditioned for sale. The company has a total of about 126,00 square feet of space.

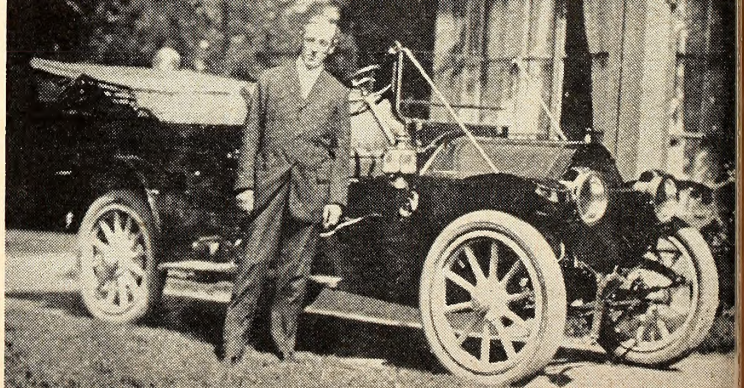
A number of Thomas employees have been with the company over 20 years. These include J. C. Plaxico with 32 years; J. H. Smith, 28 years; L. W. Sewell, 27 years; L. R. Carleton, 31 years; J. T. Calvert, 23 years; I. L. Lanier, 21 years; and E. L. Cloaninger, 34 years. Top Cadillac salesmen.

G. C. Thomas, president and manager, is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Kiwanis International, Masonic Order, Shriners, Carolina Consistory, Men's Christian Association, past president of the Charlotte Automobile Dealers Association, and president of the North Carolina Council of Automobile Old Timers, and a member of the City Club.

Vice president is A. C. Chaffee, a retired furniture manufacturer of Morganton. E. S. Ritchie is secretary of the company, and also is office manager and assistant manager of the company.

Don Kramer is Oldsmobile sales manager and R. B. Denny is Cadillac sales manager.

Woodrow Wilson poses with Pierce-Arrow. He was the third president to use automobiles.



Publications of Employment Security Commission of North Carolina

(FORMERLY "UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA")

Biennial Reports, 1936-1938; 1938-1940; 1940-1942; 1942-1944; 1944-1946; 1946-1948; 1948-1950; 1950-1952; 1952-1954; 1954-1956.

Employment Security News (mimeographed—weekly), started in 1936 by the North Carolina State Employment Service. Not issued during Calendar year 1945.

North Carolina Employment Security Information, Volume I, Numbers 1-12, 1941. (Discontinued.)

The U. C. C. Quarterly
Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (1942-43)
Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3 (1944) (No. 4 not issued)
Index to Vols. 1 and 2 (1942-44)
Vol. 3, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (1945)
Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2, 3, 4 (1946)
Index to Vols. 3 and 4 (1945-46)
(Included in Vol. 5, No. 2-3)

The E. S. C. Quarterly (Name changed April 1, 1947)
Vol. 5—No. 1, Winter, 1947—Granite, Marble, Stone
No. 2-3, Spring-Summer, 1947—Brick, Tile, Pipe, Pottery
No. 4, Fall, 1947—Rural Industries
Vol. 6—No. 1, Winter, 1948—Pulp, Paper, Paper Products
No. 2-3, Spring-Summer, 1948—Dairy Products
No. 4, Fall, 1948—Insurance
Index to Vols. 5 and 6, 1947-48, in Vol. 7, No. 2
Vol. 7—No. 1, Winter, 1949—Banking
No. 2, Spring, 1949—Fertilizer Manufacturing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1949—Trade, Wholesale-Retail
Vol. 8—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1950—Hotels, Restaurants
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1950—Milling: Flour, Feed, Meal
Index to Vols. 7 and 8, 1949-50, in Vol. 9, No. 1-2
Vol. 9—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1951—Newspapers, Printing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1951—Tobacco Manufacturing
Vol. 10—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1952—Furniture Manufacturing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1952—Textile Manufacturing
Index to Vols. 9 and 10, 1951-52, in Vol. 11, No. 1-2
Vol. 11—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1953—Hosiery Manufacturing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1953—Transportation.
Vol. 12—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1954—Machinery Manufacturing.
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1954—Apparel Manufacturing.
Index to Vols. 11 and 12, 1953-54 in Vol. 14, No. 1-2
Vol. 13—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1955—Food Processing.
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1955—Building Construction.
Vol. 14—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1956—Heavy Construction.
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1956, Automotive Industry.

POSTERS:

Employer's Certificate of Coverage and Notice to Workers.
Notice to Workers as to Benefit Rights While on Vacation.

RELEASES OF THE BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Current Series

"Trends"—A monthly mimeographed activity report first issued in June 1943. Data for period 1938-1943 found in other series now out-of-print.

"Employment and Wages in Covered Employment by County"—A quarterly mimeographed release giving employment and wage data in covered employment for each county for five broad industry groups. First release First Quarter of 1948.

"Covered Employment and Total Wages in North Carolina"—An annual report for calendar years, issued in two parts as follows:
1. Summary data for State by two-digit industry and employment and wages by county.
2. County data by three-digit industry. First released in 1943.

"Experience Rating in North Carolina"—An annual study of the experience rating plan and its operation. First release in 1946. (1948 issue out of print.)

"Labor Resources in North Carolina for Industrial Development"—A bimonthly release begun in January 1951 showing recruitable labor by county.

"Labor Supply—Labor Demand"—a labor market digest released in February, June, and October based on sample employment trends in over 800 reporting establishments in 14 selected areas. First release entitled "Employment Trend in Reporting Establishments" first issued in 1946. Out-of-print prior to 1949.

"Labor Market Digests"—An employment security office release showing labor market conditions in office area. Only current releases available. Released as follows:
1. Bi-monthly for Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem, and Fayetteville.
2. In October, February and June for Burlington, Gastonia, Lexington, Morganton, Reidsville-Spray and Wilmington.

"Annual Report of Employment Service Division"—A mimeographed release dealing primarily with activity summary data by office, presenting data graphically for evaluating purposes. A similar graphic presentation is prepared for each January-June period. For limited distribution only.

Special Reports and Studies

"Research in the Employment Security Program" (1948)

"Unemployment Insurance Financing"—a digest of the Cost of Unemployment Insurance in North Carolina, and a Study of Long-Range Unemployment Benefit Financing and Fund Solvency—1953.

"A Study of Claimants Exhausting Benefits Under the Unemployment Insurance Program During May and June 1951."

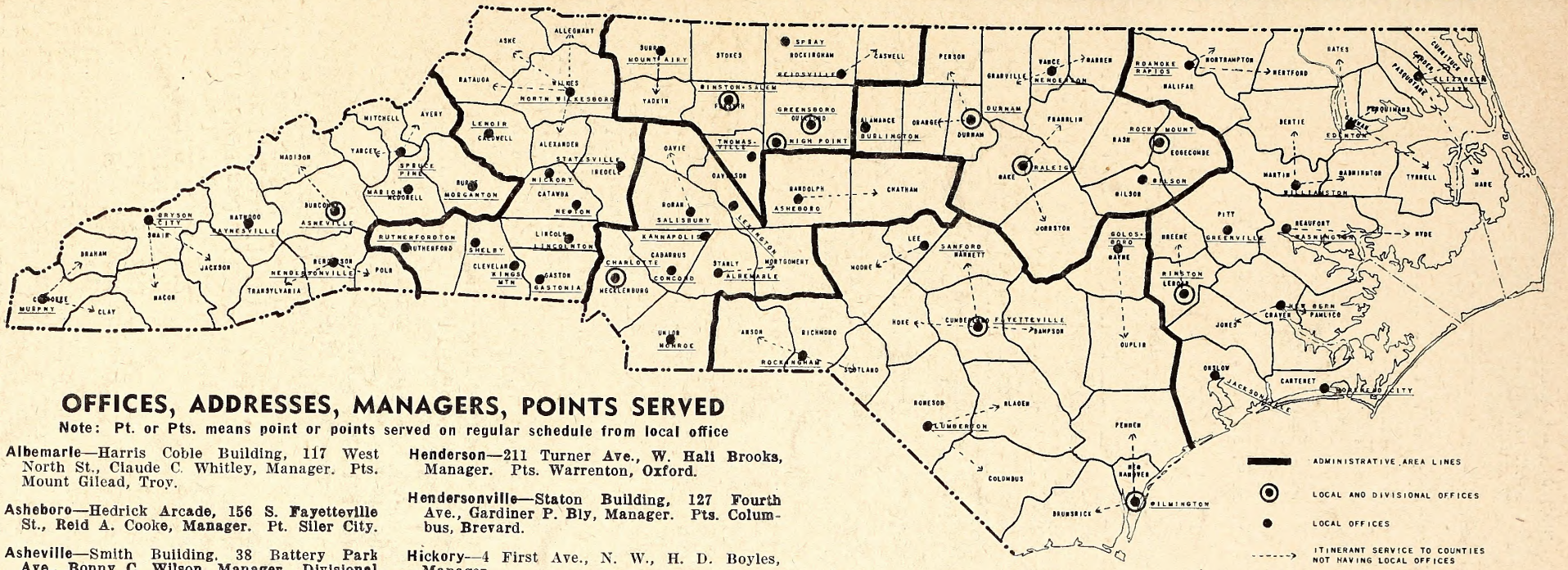
Employment Security Law as amended (1955).
Rules and Regulations, amended 1955.

CIRCULARS AND FOLDERS:

Employer Experience Rating in North Carolina.
Information for Workers and Identification Booklet.
Information for Interstate Claimants.
Unemployment Insurance in North Carolina.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
UNITED STATES POSTAGE ACCOUNTED
FOR UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS

66 LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICES LOCATED IN 55 NORTH CAROLINA TOWNS



OFFICES, ADDRESSES, MANAGERS, POINTS SERVED

Note: Pt. or Pts. means point or points served on regular schedule from local office

Albemarle—Harris Coble Building, 117 West North St., Claude C. Whitley, Manager. Pts. Mount Gilead, Troy.

Asheboro—Hedrick Arcade, 156 S. Fayetteville St., Reid A. Cooke, Manager. Pt. Siler City.

Asheville—Smith Building, 38 Battery Park Ave., Bonny C. Wilson, Manager. Divisional Office, 29 S. Market St. Pts. Black Mountain, Marshall.

Bryson City—Hyatt Building, Everett Street, Simon P. Davis, Manager. Pts. Franklin, Sylva.

Burlington—Piedmont Hotel Building, 134 West Andrews St., Charles R. Stone, Manager.

Charlotte—112 W. First St., George H. Everett, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office, 118 W. First St. Pt. Cornelius.

Concord—45 Market St., Lewis B. Morton, Manager.

Durham—Morehead Building, 304 Morgan St., Louis Berini, Manager, Divisional Office, 308 Morgan St. Pts. Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, Roxboro.

Edenton—204 Citizens Bank Building, Milton E. Bass, Manager. Pts. Hertford, Columbia, Gatesville.

Elizabeth City—613 E. Main St., Norman L. Pendleton, Manager. Pts. Manteo, Buxton.

Fayetteville—Calcutt Building, 209 Franklin St., S. Thaddeus Cherry, Manager. Divisional Office, Calcutt Building, 207 Franklin St. Pts. Dunn, Clinton, Raeford.

Gastonia—272-278 E. Main Ave.. Earle W. Brockman, Manager. Pt. Belmont.

Goldsboro—115 E. Mulberry St., Clay B. Rich, Manager. Pts. Mount Olive, Warsaw, Wallace.

Greensboro—231½ North Greene St., Howard W. Winstead, Manager. Divisional Office, Barnes Bldg., 1216 E. Market St.

Greenville—513 Cotanche St., Wm. B. Dillingham, Manager. Pt. Farmville.

Henderson—211 Turner Ave., W. Hall Brooks, Manager. Pts. Warrenton, Oxford.

Hendersonville—Staton Building, 127 Fourth Ave., Gardiner P. Bly, Manager. Pts. Columbus, Brevard.

Hickory—4 First Ave., N. W., H. D. Boyles, Manager.

High Point—308 N. Wrenn St., Ralph E. Miller, Manager. Divisional Office, 306 N. Wrenn St.

Jacksonville—819 Court St., Duke Amerson, Manager.

Kannapolis—210 Oak Ave., S. W. Patterson, Manager.

Kings Mountain—Plonk Building, 222 Railroad Ave., Franklin L. Ware, Jr., Manager.

Kinston—112 N. Independent St., Herman Wellons, Manager. Divisional Office, 114 N. Independent St. Pt. Snow Hill.

Lenoir—Hedrick Building, 133 N. Church St., Augustus H. Jarratt, Jr., Manager. Pt. Granite Falls.

Lexington—30 W. Second Ave., W. Alan Knight, Manager. Pt. Denton.

Lincolnton—Reinhardt Building, 10 W. Main St., Paul H. Lawing, Manager.

Lumberton—Wishart Bldg., 307 E. Third St., Carl D. Brothers, Manager. Pts. Whiteville, Elizabethtown, Fairmont.

Marion—114½ E. Court St., David S. Gray, Jr., Manager.

Monroe—Plyler Building, 209 W. Windsor St., Floyd Harrill, Manager. Pt. Marshville.

Morehead City—103 S. 4th St., Mrs. Julia P. Tenney, Manager. Pts. Atlantic, Davis.

Morganton—Davis Bldg., 306 S. Green St., Ned W. LaFevers, Manager. Pt. Valdese.

Mount Airy—Fuller Bldg., 222 Franklin St., Carl M. Baber, Manager. Pts. Elkin, Yadkinville.

Murphy—2nd Floor, A&P Bldg., Peachtree St., Edward Hyatt, Manager. Pts. Andrews, Hayesville, Robbinsville.

New Bern—Stanly Hall Building, 303 Pollock St., Benjamin F. Gillikin, Manager. Pts. Bayboro, Trenton.

Newton—208 N. College Ave. Cephas A. Cloninger, Manager.

North Wilkesboro—Duke Power Building, 309 Ninth St., Troy L. Perry, Manager. Pts. Boone, Sparta, Taylorsville, Jefferson.

Raleigh—313½ Fayetteville St., Lee J. Craven, Manager. Divisional Office, 113 East Davie St. Pts. Franklinton, Fuquay, Louisburg, Wake Forest, Wendell, Clayton, Smithfield.

Reidsville—213 Settle St., W. Maurice Allen, Manager. Pt. Yanceyville.

Roanoke Rapids—308 Roanoke Ave., John B. Fleming, Manager. Pts. Enfield, Scotland Neck, Ahoskie, Jackson, Rich Square, Murfreesboro.

Rockingham—221 E. Washington St., Richard E. Smith, Jr., Manager. Pts. Laurinburg, Wadesboro.

Rocky Mount—143 N. E. Main St., Wm. J. Ecklar, Manager. Divisional Office, 136 N. Washington St. Pt. Tarboro.

Rutherfordton—115 W. Court St., Earle W. Justice, Manager. Pt. Forest City.

Salisbury—Professional Building, 127 W. Innes St., J. S. J. Horton, Manager. Pt. Mocksville.

Sanford—234 Carthage St., L. Garland Scott, Manager. Pts. Carthage, Robbins, Southern Pines, Pinehurst.

Shelby—Royster Building, 210 S. Washington St.. John H. Wilson, Jr., Manager.

Spray—County Adm. Building, Boone Road. Wade W. Lemons, Manager. Pt. Mayodan.

Spruce Pine—Ellis Bldg., 46½ Oak St., Davis M. Nichols, Manager—Pts. Bakersville, Burnsville, Newland.

Statesville—Stearns Building, 240 W. Broad St., Wade H. Wilson, Manager. Pt. Mooresville.

Thomasville—Hill Building, 7 East Main St., Marion H. Randolph, Manager.

Washington—Daniel & Warren Building, 149 N. Market St., Grover C. Teeter, Jr., Manager. Pts. Belhaven, Swan Quarter.

Waynesville—Stretcher Building, 120 Church Street, Miss DeBrayda Fisher, Manager. Pt. Canton.

Williamston—Tar Heel Bldg., 154 E. Main St., J. Kelly Gay, Manager. Pts. Windsor, Plymouth.

Wilmington—Employment Security Bldg., 304-306 Chestnut St., William H. Powell, Manager. Divisional Office, Employment Security Bldg., 308 Chestnut St. Pts. Burgaw, Southport, Supply.

Wilson—Wiggins & Graves Building, 133 W. Barnes Street, Mrs. Jeannette M. Grainger, Manager.

Winston-Salem—805 N. Liberty St., William H. Stevenson, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office, 807 N. Liberty St. Pt. Kernersville.

E. S. COMMISSION
BOX 589, RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

— TO —
LIBRARY-PERIODICALS
EMORY UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA GA.

N. C.
Doc.
1-2
North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

THE E. S. C. QUARTERLY

VOLUME 15, NO. 1-2 WINTER-SPRING, 1957

Development of 'Home-Grown' Industries In This State Has Shown Outstanding Progress During Past Three Years

EMORY UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
JUL 12 1957
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.



Plants of two of North Carolina's "home-grown" industries. At top, Southern Plastics Engineering Corp., near Greensboro on U. S. Highway 29 North; at bottom, B. B. Walker Shoe Company of Asheboro.
(See Pages 19 and 21.)

FROM
LIBRARY

PUBLISHED BY
Employment Security Commission of North Carolina
RALEIGH, N. C.

The E. S. C. Quarterly

(Formerly The U.C.C. Quarterly)

VOL. 15, NO. 1-2 WINTER-SPRING, 1957

Issued at Raleigh, N. C. by the

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA

Commissioners: Mrs. Quentin Gregory, Halifax; Dr. Harry D. Wolf, Chapel Hill; R. Dave Hall, Belmont; W. Benton Pipkin, Reidsville; Bruce E. Davis, Charlotte; Crayon C. Efird, Albemarle.

State Advisory Council: Public representatives: James A. Bridger, Bladenboro, Chairman; Sherwood Roberson, Robersonville; W. B. Horton, Yanceyville; Mrs. R. C. Lewellyn, Dobson, and Dr. J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville; Employer representatives: A. L. Tait, Lincolnton, and W. A. Egerton, Enka; Employee representatives: Melvin Ward, Spencer, AFL, and H. D. Lisk, Charlotte, CIO.

HENRY E. KENDALL . . . . . *Chairman*

R. FULLER MARTIN . . . . . *Director*
Unemployment Insurance Division

JOSEPH W. BEACH . . . . . *Director*
North Carolina State Employment Service Division

ROY G. BRANTLEY . . . . . *Editor*
Public Information Officer

Sent free upon request to responsible individuals, agencies, organizations and libraries. Address: E. S. C. Informational Service, P. O. Box 589, Raleigh, N. C.

CONTENTS

Page

Chairman's Comments 2
Major Personnel Changes Made In The ESC Central Office Staff 3
Business Office of ESC Handles 'A Thousand and One' Tasks 4
Functions and Duties of ESC Personnel Office Are Outlined 4
Local Offices Provide Many Services For Worker, Employer 5
Ever-Expanding ESC Program Keeps Field Force On the Move 8
Program For Out-of-Area Tobacco Workers Running Smoothly 9
Unemployment Insurance Fund Expected to Get $1,027,000 11
Named to New Post 11
Unemployment Insurance Claims Running Heavier This Year 12
Editorial Comment On Program Carried Out by Commission 14
Commission's 20-Year Club Steadily Gaining New Members 15
Winning Essay In Contest For Agency Personnel 16
C&D's Small Industries Section Leader In Industry Drive 17
B. B. Walker Shoe Company Only One of Its Kind In State 19
Superior Garment Provides Jobs For Rural Area Residents 19
Southern Plastics Engineering Corp.—Custom Molding 21
Pinco, Inc., Offers a Clothespin For the Busy Housewife 21
Radiant Products, Inc., Making Electrically Heated Pads 22
Governor Urges Communities to Strive For New Industry 23
Circle F Provision Company: New Name in Canned Meat Line 25
Hosiery Knitting Machines Manufactured by Edley Company 26
Company Provides Market For Lumber Mills' Waste Products 27
Lumber and Posts Chemically Treated by Wake County Firm 28
Peacock Textiles Manufactures Cotton Yarn Used For Mops 28
Produces Tabulating Cards For Use In Office Equipment 30
Flake-Type Particle Board Turned Out by Wilmington Firm 30
'Midget' Cranes Manufactured by Trask Firm at Wilmington 31
Shamrock Manufactures Decorative and Trademark Papers 31
Dixie Die Casting Corp.—Precision Aluminum Castings 32
Firm Has Success In Manufacture of Charcoal Briquettes 33
Willis Brothers Firm is Now Producing Sweet Potato Puree 33
Prefabricated Houses Manufactured by Wright Homes, Inc. 34
Sentinel Life Insurance Co. Issued First Policy in Jan. 34
Jobs For 50 to 75 Workers and A Market For Farmers 34
Brief Notes On Other New Industries In N. C. 35
The Business Development Corporation of North Carolina 35
List of Additional Industries Developed Since Sept., 1954 39
10 Counties Have 48 Percent of Manufacturing Labor Force 40
Rights of Appeal Provided In Cases of Contested Claims 40
Local Office Activities During 1956 Summarized In Report 41
Index to Volume 13 and 14, 1955-1956 45
Publications of Employment Security Commission of North Carolina 51



Henry E. Kendall, Chairman, Employment Security Commission.

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

In this issue of "The E. S. C. Quarterly" we ar covering a subject that is of vital importance t every North Carolinian today—the development o small industry in our State, that is, industry tha has been developed at the local level with locally raised funds. A subsequent issue of this magazin will deal with this subject's equally important coun terpart, the attraction of outside industry into Nort Carolina.

Since Governor Luther H. Hodges has been i office, he has stressed the development of industr in this State as a main factor in promoting th State's prosperity and in raising the standard o living of our people. This development progran has been carried out in a number of ways. Playin major roles in this concerted effort have been th Governor's Small Industries Plan; the Research Tri angle Program; the Department of Conservatio and Development in cooperation with other Stat agencies; and the private lending agency, the Busi ness Development Corporation.

The program carried out by the Governor's Smal Industries Plan has been taken over by the Smal Industries Section of the Department of Conserva tion and Development, and the work of this sectio is featured in this issue of our magazine.

The Small Industries Section of the Departmen of Conservation and Development has experience wonderful success in its efforts, but the men wh run this section are the first to point out that thi success could not have been realized without th hard work of those people at the local level, thos people "on the scene" who worked so diligently t get a new industry operating in their area. As Gov ernor Hodges has said: "Regardless of how efficien your State Development Program is, little progres can be made without the initiative, energy and en thusiasm of local leadership working together fo the common good."

With over 75 new small industries begun in Nort Carolina since the fall of 1954, the efforts of Gov

Proposed Changes In ESC Law Are Submitted to Legislature

A number of changes in the Employment Security Law have been submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration.

One change provides enabling legislation to permit the Assembly to appropriate from North Carolina's part of the returned excess collections of Federal Unemployment Taxes, funds for specific administrative purposes as it deems necessary. In absence of such specific appropriation, the excess can be used only for payment of unemployment insurance claims as provided in the federal act.

Another change in the law provides for a rate increase for overdrawn employer accounts—accounts with debit balances resulting from benefit charges in excess of total contributions. The rate increase would range from .1 percent to 1 percent of the firm's insured payroll. This change was advanced by the Employment Security Commission because in recent years the number of overdrawn accounts has increased rapidly. Between 1937 and July 1955, the average yearly overdraft in active accounts was approximately $800,000. The overdraft increase for active accounts between the 1956 and the 1957 rate computations amounted to more than $2,920,000.

The proposed rate plan for overdrawn accounts is designed to serve four purposes:

1. Promote added employer interest in program administration.

2. Develop more employer concern in staffing patterns and hirings.

3. Create employer interest in program financing through a tax pattern which better reflects his individual experiences.

4. Produce an added increment to the fund to offset in part the drain on the trust fund produced by such employers.

Another change in the law raises the amount a person must earn to qualify for benefits from $250 in a base period to $450. This change is designed to assure a more realistic work force attachment. Workers with earnings of less than $450 in the base period would be ineligible. Claimants at this earnings level drew $1.3 million in 1956.

Another change in the ESC Law increases minimum benefits from $7 weekly to $10, and increases maximum benefits from $30 to $35 weekly. Only workers with base period earnings of $2950 or more would qualify for the $35 payment. It further was brought out that no eligible claimant would receive a lesser weekly payment than was provided by the old benefit payment schedule.

There were several lesser important changes proposed to be written into the law. One of these proposes to amend the law to provide an exclusion for domestic services rendered to a college fraternity, local college club, or sorority. This conforms to the exemption contained in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

Another amendment gives a seasonal worker the right to draw benefits during the season on non-seasonal wages upon exhaustion of seasonal base period credits.

Other proposed changes in the law include changing the method of pro-rating benefit charges, with a limit of $3,000 placed on reportable wages during a quarter; and a new section of the law that defines "part total unemployment" and specifically authorizes the deduction from benefit payments remuneration received from odd jobs or subsidiary employment.

A number of technical provisions were sent forward by the Commission for clarification rather than substantive change in the law.

---

rnor Hodges and of all these people are much in vidence. And it is not too much to hope that we an look forward to even greater industrial development in the months and years ahead as more and more industries are developed to take advantage of ur State's fine natural resources and to make use f our finest resource of all, North Carolina's great nd versatile labor force.

MAJOR PERSONNEL CHANGES MADE IN THE ESC CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF

Several major personnel changes have been made in the central office staff of the Employment Security Commission.

Robert M. du Bruyne, who had been with the Commission for some 19 years, retired as assistant director of the Employment Service Division, effective November 19, 1956. He was succeeded by Ernest C. McCracken, chief of staff services.

Alden P. Honeycutt, industrial services supervisor for the past six years, was appointed chief of staff services succeeding Mr. McCracken. Edson E. Bates, Jr., who had been serving as occupational analyst, was named to succeed Mr. Honeycutt as industrial services supervisor.

Mr. du Bruyne, who observed his 65th birthday last November, joined the ESC on December 16, 1937 as claims interviewer at Rockingham, and later was appointed claims investigator at Asheville. He later served as manager at Lenoir and Fayetteville, and as manager and field supervisor at High Point.

In 1943, Mr. du Bruyne was transferred to the central office at Raleigh and was promoted to assistant director of the Employment Service Division. He held that position up to his retirement, except for a few months during 1945 when he served as chief of placement during the period the War Manpower Commission was operating the U. S. Employment Service.

A native of Chicago, Ill., Mr. du Bruyne attended schools in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. From 1913 to 1928 he was in the leather and tanning business in Chicago and Manistee, Mich. He was with the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1928-1933, working in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, now known as the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.

From 1934 to 1937, Mr. du Bruyne was with the N. C. Emergency Relief Administration, serving as district administrator at Hickory and Fayetteville.

(Continued on page 38)

Business Office of ESC Handles 'A Thousand and One' Tasks

The Employment Security Commission's Office of Business Management may be likened to the business office of a large firm employing some 900 persons. During the past two fiscal years, the Office of Business Management supervised income and disbursement of $8,248,600.73. The office handled matters ranging from the purchase of a new light bulb to leasing new buildings for the local offices. In addition, there was the matter of payrolls and other personnel maters for the 900 employees.

In general terms, the Office of Business Management is responsible for all fiscal matters and related activities which are necessary to the internal business operation of the commission. It might be said that the work of this office could be classified into two broad categories—personnel matters and fiscal matters.

Functions relating directly to personnel simply stated are: the maintenance of personnel records, leave records, payrolls, and clearance with various other State departments that must give approval to any personnel change or action.

There are many functions involved, too, in fiscal matters handled by the Business Office. A simple listing of these functions would include: Purchase supplies and equipment; prepare payrolls and maintain earnings and tax records; audit and approve all bills for services, supplies, and equipment; negotiate and prepare leases for local office quarters and other contracts for services such as janitors, electric current, water, etc.; maintain State office building and supervise building services; maintain stock room, stock inventory and equipment; provide messenger and mail service; maintain and direct duplication service; supervise the handling of time distribution reports and prepare budgetary and internal operating reports therefrom; and conduct correspondence and perform related work as assigned or necessary to the management of the business operations of the Commission.



John L. Allen, Jr., ESC Business Manager.

As in any business firm, the Commission's Offic of Business Management has to carefully prepar budgets and control expenditures within the frame work of approved budgets. Overseeing the man details of this office is Business Manager John L Allen, Jr., who has been with the Commission sinc February 14, 1946. He joined the Commission a an interviewer at Greensboro, came to the centra office as training technician February 1, 1947, an became junior administrative assistant in Apri 1949. In July, 1952, he was named administrativ officer (ESC) and on October 1, 1952, Mr. Alle became business manager.

Functions and Duties of ESC Personnel Office Are Outlined

By SUSAN G. WOMBLE, *Personnel Officer*

The Personnel Office, one of the so-called Joint Services, serves the Commission and its employees in matters pertaining to agency personnel. This office is responsible to the Chairman of the Commission, after recommendation by the Division or Joint Service Head, for handling the agency's personnel transactions within the framework of the North Carolina Merit System, the State Personnel Department, and the State Budget Bureau, and for the maintenance of records and files on these personnel transactions. By the phrase, "within the framework," is meant that this office must see to it that the rules, regulations, and procedures of the foregoing agencies are adhered to in the Commission's personnel actions. The Employment Security Commission is answerable to these three agencies i much of its dealings with agency personnel as we as in matters pertaining to the hiring of new em ployees. Commission personnel matters are als supervised on the Federal level.

The principal activities of the Personnel Offic include recruitment, interviewing, and appointmen of personnel, in which connection this office assist Department Heads in the State Administrativ Office in the selection of suitable employees throug the screening of applicants and referral of onl those who can meet the established requirements fo the various positions. This office also makes th initial contacts with applicants over the State wh have taken the Merit examinations for positions wit

the Commission and are on the registers, and then informs Area Supervisors and/or Managers as to applicants who are eligible and available for filling the job-vacancies. Other activities of this office include the effecting of transfers, promotions, reclassifications of employees as well as positions, and other actions as recommended by Division or Joint Service Heads and approved by the Chairman. In connection with the promotion and reclassification of employees to other positions within the agency, this office is responsible for maintaining promotional registers established by the Merit System Office from the examinations given for the various positions, and for informing the Directors, Department Heads, and other supervisors as to who on these registers is eligible and available for appointment to the various promotional positions to be filled. The initial recommendation for promotion or reclassification is made from the register of eligible employees by the Department Head or Supervisor. Although in practically every case where possible promotional positions are filled by agency employees, in filling vacancies where no promotional register exists, that is, where Commission employees' names are not on the register, it is usually necessary that the Personnel Office recruit qualified applicants from outside the agency.

The Personnel Office is also responsible for administering the Commission's employee performance rating system, including regular annual ratings covering all employees, and probationary and special ratings on new employees and others. The rating of work performance is done by the employee's immediate supervisor and reviewed and approved by higher supervisors; however, the agency Personnel Office must see to it that current rating regulations and procedures are followed and that, in so far as possible, the standards of rating are uniform throughout the agency. In connection with administering the rating system, this office is charged by the Chairman of the Commission with seeing that the employee is informed of his right of appeal and that his appeal hearing is conducted fairly and impartially.

Among the most important functions of the Personnel Office is that of informing, advising and counseling with employees on matters connected with them and their jobs. Such information as the following is dispensed by this office: the employee's current status under the State Merit System; his education and work experience qualifications for various promotional examinations; regulations governing sick, annual, and other leave; information pertaining to the Agency's performance rating system and the employee's own rating; information as to retirement regulations, and information on many other matters pertinent to employees of the Agency.

Following the foregoing general explanation of some of the more important functions of the Commission's Office of Personnel, this office invites you as an employee seeking information concerning you and your job to come in and talk it over; or write in if you are in the field. Serving you in this respect is not alone a duty; it is a pleasure.



Susan G. Womble, ESC Personnel Officer.

Miss Susan G. Womble, personnel officer for the Employment Security Commission, joined the Commission in April of 1944 as an interviewer in the Elizabeth City local office, transferring to the Raleigh local office in May 1945. On January 1, 1947, Miss Womble was transferred to the State Administrative Office as Training Technician and in December of that year moved to Training Supervisor, Employment Service Division. Upon integration of the Commission's personnel function and services in 1949 (previously divided between the two major divisions, ES and UI), Miss Womble was transferred to the Agency Personnel Office and assumed the duties of Commission Personnel Officer on September 1, 1949.

Local Offices Provide Many Services For Worker, Employer

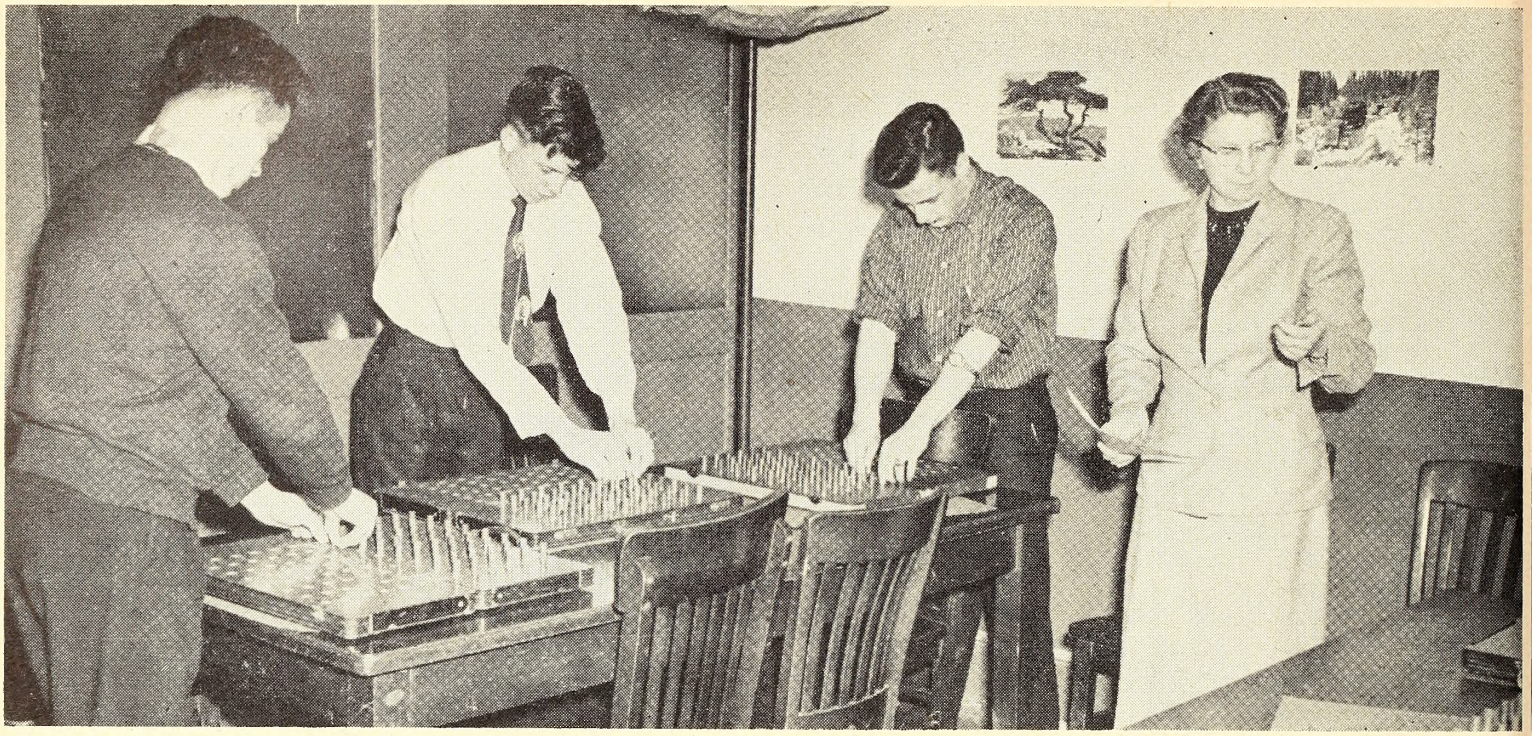
A gigantic insurance program designed to ward off the heavy blows of a recession—or a depression—is at work in North Carolina.

This insurance program, begun over 20 years ago, is being carried out by the Employment Security Commission through its central office in Raleigh and 66 local offices located in 55 towns in this State.

Typical of these 66 offices is the Raleigh local office, located at 313½ Fayetteville Street. The Raleigh office, like its 65 sister offices, is ever busy finding suitable work for job seekers, finding workers for employers, and filing unemployment insurance claims for workers who are out of a job through no fault of their own.

This huge insurance program is kept in force through "premiums" paid into State and federal treasuries by North Carolina firms employing four or more persons.

Unemployment insurance grew out of the Social Security Act passed by Congress in 1935. At a spe-



Mrs. Maude Sprinkle of the Raleigh local office gives a "peg board" test to a group of job applicants.

cial session of the General Assembly in December, 1936, North Carolina began its Employment Security program (then known as Unemployment Compensation). Under the program, covered employers pay a tax of 3 percent of taxable wages. Three-tenths of 1 percent is kept by the federal government to pay administrative costs and the other 2.7 percent goes into the fund to pay benefits. An employer can earn a lower rate through a record of steady employment.

Over the years, this program has served as a stabilizer to the economic well-being of communities hit by waves of unemployment, by making insurance payments to those persons temporarily out of work through no fault of their own.

But payment of unemployment insurance is only one phase of the Employment Security program in this State, a program carried out in affiliation with the United States Employment Service.

One of the prime functions of the Raleigh local office—as with all other local offices—is placement of workers. Jobs are sought and found for the unemployed, and then persons seeking "better" jobs may register with the local office and will be placed as vacancies arise.

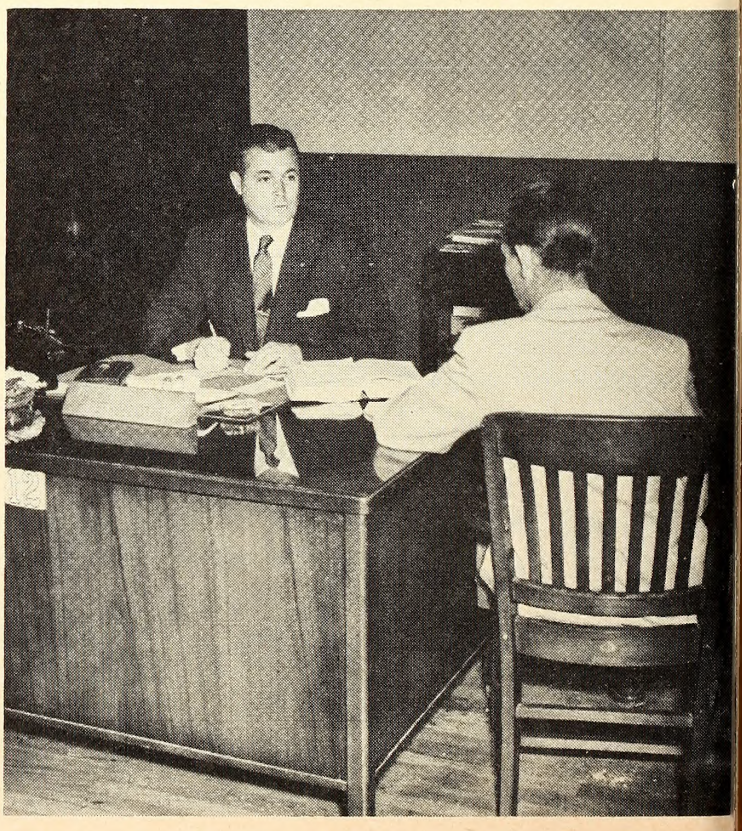
In this placement process, the local office keeps in contact with employers in the area. Then, too, this close relationship between local office and employer is maintained through services the local office provides the employers. These services include employer visits, order taking, recruitment of workers, testing, accumulation and dissemination of labor market information, and special industry research projects.

In its service to the job seeker, the local office administers specific and general aptitude tests to help in job placement. There is the General Aptitude Test Battery, commonly referred to as the GATB, which is used to indicate broad fields of work in which individuals should be most successful. These tests are generally given to inexperienced workers or those seeking a new field of work, and often these tests will be given in high schools and colleges in the area.

The GATB gives an indication of an applicant's rating in general intelligence, manual and finger dexterity, eye-hand coordination, form and spacial perception, along with clerical and numerical aptitudes, and other points.

The specific aptitude test is designed to determine the aptitude of an individual for a specific job. This test is given by the Raleigh office for various industrial plants in this area.

K. W. (Woody) Clark, veterans representative in the Raleigh local office, interviews an applicant.



Then there are the proficiency or performance tests, designed to measure an individual's ability in the line of work in which he is already experienced. In the Raleigh local office, this includes typing tests, transcription of dictation, shorthand and other office functions.

Many of these tests are conducted at the Raleigh local office by Mrs. Maude R. Sprinkle and Mrs. Grace M. Hartzog for State governmental agencies, as well as private employers.

Manager Lee J. Craven says the tests, properly administered, enable the local office to select applicants to fit minimum qualifications set out by the prospective employers. And, he adds, employers have expressed appreciation for the type of applicant referred to them through this process.

During the past year, some 3,362 tests were given by the Raleigh local office, close to half the number of new applications for employment (7,902).

In connection with the testing program, another service provided the job applicant is counseling. Applicants usually requiring this service are young people just entering the labor market, older persons re-entering the labor market or seeking a different field of employment, disabled veterans, and persons mentally or physically handicapped.

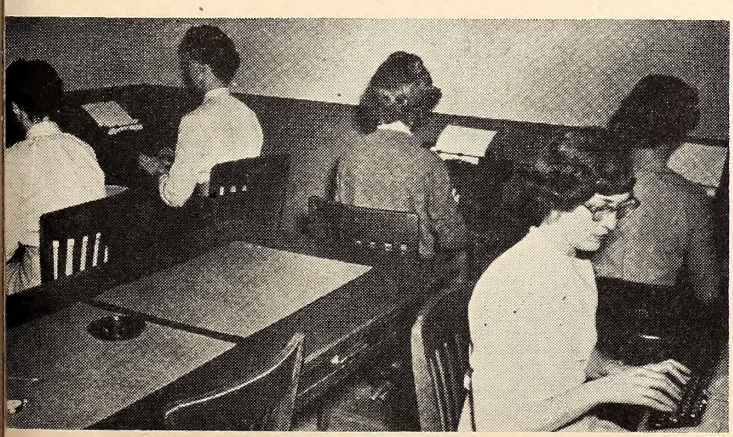
A special veterans' representative, K. W. (Woody) Clark is in the Raleigh local office to discuss unusual problems with veteran applicants and to attempt to work out solutions for these problems. It is the policy of the Employment Service to give veterans, particularly disabled veterans, preference in referral over non-veterans, providing their qualifications are equal. Veteran placements for 1956 were 20.4 percent of the entire non-farm placements for the year.

Another part of the placement program is the farm placement service. In this work, a local office interviewer assists growers in the area in lining up both seasonal and year-round farm labor. During the past year, the Raleigh office brought in migratory Mississippi workers to help Wake County growers in the harvesting of their tobacco crop.

Total job placements in the Raleigh office last year, including farm placements, amounted to 7,989, a substantial increase over the 5,865 placements made in 1955.

While the main objective of the local office is to find employment for the job seeker, another major function is claims taking. Craven says that a large segment of the public often is misinformed about

Typing tests are administered in the local offices, assuring prospective employers of well-qualified job applicants.





Claims Deputy D. B. Alexander (shown here at left) conducts hearings when necessary in claims for unemployment insurance.

who may file unemployment insurance claims and he explains that only those applicants who have earned wage credits by working for "covered" employers may file claims.

A "covered" employer is a firm employing four or more persons for 20 weeks in the calendar year. Fields not covered by unemployment insurance include agriculture, state or municipal employes, religious occupations, charities, railroads and educational institutions. Railroads have their own agency for unemployment insurance.

In order to be eligible to draw benefits, a "covered" worker must be unemployed, available for work, and able to work. When the local office cannot find suitable work for an applicant that meets these requirements, an initial claim for benefits is filed and it is forwarded to the central office for payment.

Any questionable claim is referred to a claims deputy for hearing and all interested employers, along with the applicant, are notified of the hearing and given a chance to offer testimony. Appeals can be taken to the courts from any Commission decision in these cases.

Last year in the Raleigh local office, a total of 8,2271 initial claims were taken, some 1,100 more than the total in 1955. In addition, there were 280 initial claims filed against employers in other states.

In addition to serving Wake County, the 20-member staff of the Raleigh local office also provides itinerant service for points in Franklin and Johnston counties. Itinerant points, including those in Wake County, are: Wendell, Wake Forest, Clayton, Smithfield, Louisburg, Franklinton, and Fuquay Springs.

The number of staff members assigned to this work depends on the work load, but normally two or three people are required. Craven said that the full service of the local office is extended to these outlying points.

The Raleigh local office, currently in operation at 313½ Fayetteville Street, plans to move into its new quarters around July 1 at 321-323 West Hargett Street. The Raleigh office has, in the past, operated at 120 S. Salisbury Street, 127½ S. Salisbury, in the Professional Building annex, in the Masonic Temple Building, in the Rogers Building on South Salisbury, in the Commercial Building, and finally at 313½ Fayetteville.

Heading up the office is Lee J. Craven, who has

been in Raleigh since September 1, 1913. A graduate of Warrenton High School, Craven completed a business college course in Raleigh, and worked as a bookkeeper, life insurance salesman, and printing salesman before joining the Employment Security Commission November 1, 1933. He has been with the Raleigh local office since that time and became manager in December, 1938.

Staff members are: Mrs. Grace M. Hartzog, supervisor of the Commercial Division, and the following interviewers who are under her supervision: Robert H. Drew, Miss Shirley A. Gaines, Mrs. Alvis R. Jordan, Miss Eglantine C. Merritt, with Mrs. Geraldine C. Bowman, stenographer-clerk; Mrs. Maude R. Sprinkle, supervisor in the Industrial Division and Claims Department, with the following interviewers under her supervision: Walter E. Avery, Clarence S. Barnes (farm interviewer), Macon Becton, Miss Annie J. Cooper, Robert C. Folk, Jr., Mrs. Essie Hamilton, and Mrs. Josephine S. Southall, with Mrs. Mahalie Jordan as typist-clerk; K. W. Clark is veterans representative; Mrs. Mary Y. Paylor is stenographer-clerk to the manager; Ben Woodall is field representative working out of the Raleigh office; J. D. Elmore is auditor; and the claims deputy is D. B. Alexander.



Manager of the Raleigh office is Lee J. Craven, shown here dictating to secretary, Mrs. Mary Frances Paylor.

The Raleigh Divisional Office, located at 113 East Davie Street, is manned by Robert S. Turner, supervising interviewer, and Romeo R. Turner.

Ever-Expanding ESC Program Keeps Field Force On the Move

The Employment Security Commission has 34 field representatives stationed at points throughout the State, ranging from Wilmington to Waynesville and from North Wilkesboro to Gatesville, to help carry out the Commission's ever-expanding program.

Perhaps the primary responsibility of the field representatives is the determination of employer liability. Virtually everything else the field representative does stems from that one function of establishing whether an employer is subject to provisions of the Employment Security Law.

Once liability is established for an employer, the field representative's duties encompass many activities. Newly covered employers are advised on the finer points of the program; reports must be secured from all employers, and employers are assisted in filling out these reports; and then, some cases arise where field representatives are called on for service of judgments and collection of executions.

But the field men say approximately 60 to 70 percent of their time is concerned with liability investigations and related matters, such as a proposed transfer of an experience rating account (that is, transfer of a more favorable tax rate when company ownership changes).

QUESTIONS ARISE

The field men say, too, that in establishing liability of a firm, many knotty questions will frequently arise and must be decided. The field representatives have the ESC law and the various regulations to follow in determining whether an employer is liable. But sometimes, an employer will disagree when one of the field men rules that he is liable under the law.

When the employer disagrees, the field representative will explain the law to him, show him how he arrived at his decision. Often the company's lawyer or accountant will discuss the matter with the field man. If the company still contends it is not liable, it can appeal the field representative's decision and a hearing is held with an ESC attorney conducting the hearing as Deputy Commissioner.

Evidence is taken at this hearing, transcribed, and a copy mailed to the employer. The case then is presented to the Chairman of the Commission or to the full Commission for a ruling. At the hearing before the Chairman, the employer is represented by an attorney to argue points of law, not to submit new evidence. If the company disagrees with the ruling of the Chairman, an appeal can be made to Superior Court, and the case can go on up to the State Supreme Court.

In 1956, the ESC Law was amended to bring under the program firms employing four or more persons. Prior to that, only firms with eight or more workers were liable. To help carry out this expanded coverage, the Commission added 10 new field representatives at the beginning of last year for the giant task of contacting and "educating" the newly-covered employers. Some 11,000 new employers were added to the program. In determining liability for the new "four-or-more" group, the field representatives discovered a number of employers who were liable under the old eight-or-more provision.

In determining liability for this new group of employers, the field representatives spend a good deal of time with the "educational factor." They would explain at some length to each newly-covered employer how he could benefit under the experience rating provision whereby steady employment earns a lower tax rate for the firm. Then, too, the "non-charging" provision was explained, showing the employer how he could protect funds in his account by proper filing of separation notices with the Commis-

sion. These and other technical aspects of the Commission's program were explained to the newly covered employers in some detail.

AID GIVEN IN REPORTS

The field representative often is called on—even by the older employers—to help in filling out reports to the Commission. Frequently, the field men will find that the employer is eligible for a refund; perhaps the employer was unaware that there is a $3,000 limitation on taxable wages, or there may have been other exemptions under the law that the employer didn't realize existed.

Needless to say, the field representative must be thoroughly familiar with all phases of the ESC Law. And he must be familiar with firms in his area, too; but often that's rather difficult. The average field representative has some 1,000 accounts to keep his finger on, but that average runs up to 2,510 in populous Mecklenburg County where two field representatives are stationed.

Supervisor of the field representatives is J. Banard Harris who has been with the Commission since December 8, 1941. He joined the Commission as an interviewer in the Hendersonville office, put in a tour of duty in the Armed Forces in World War II, returned as interviewer in Kannapolis, and served as interviewer in charge there from 1945 to 1950. After serving as field representative at Charlotte from 1950 to 1954, Mr. Harris came to the central office on March 1, 1954 as supervisor of field representatives.



J. Banard Harris, (left) supervisor of field representatives, goes over a report with Calvin G. Ballard, field representative stationed in the central office.

Program For Out-of-Area Tobacco Workers Running Smoothly

(Editor's Note: This article was prepared by Mr. Nance for the *Employment Security Review* and appeared in the March, 1957 issue. It describes how a smoothly operating program was set up concerning the out-of-area tobacco workers.)

By Frank L. Nance

Interviewer (Farm) II

North Carolina Employment Security Commission

Farming operations in North Carolina are extremely varied in size and type. The labor supply problems of these operations are as varied as the operations themselves. The Farm Placement Program in North Carolina has recognized these variations and is constantly alert to adapt its operations to the particular needs of any farming operation in the State.

One of the largest farming operations, with a special labor problem, is the growing of flue-cured tobacco. In recent years there has been a shortage of local tobacco workers. To solve this problem, the North Carolina Farm Placement Service organized county labor committees and local community groups whose task was to organize community labor camps and create a community structure by which they could be efficiently managed.

When we consider that, in one of the smaller tobacco-growing counties, there are over 2,500 acres of tobacco in cultivation, the magnitude of establishing a smoothly working tobacco program for out-of-area workers becomes apparent. In this type of operation, it is necessary not only that the right number of workers be available on the days the grower needs them, but also that the workers have these required skills.

COMMITTEES ORGANIZED

One of the first steps taken by the Farm Placement Program to alleviate the shortage of tobacco workers was the organization of county agricultural labor committees through which local approval and assistance could be secured. In forming these committees, the local Farm Placement Interviewers contacted all interested agricultural leaders and agencies in the counties concerned. From these contacts, 5 nonfarmers, all of whom had good reputations for level-headed thinking and fair play, and 2 leading tobacco growers who were not going to use out-of-area labor were selected. The county agent served as chairman. The local Farm Placement Interviewer does not serve on the committee but acts in an advisory capacity.

The next step was to hold meetings in every local community which had experienced or anticipated a tobacco labor shortage. At the meeting it was necessary to determine whether the growers planning to use out-of-area labor were willing to cooperate with one another in arranging accommodations and regular work for the workers. If the growers were willing to cooperate, a community tobacco labor group was formed and one of the growers was designated as spokesman and Volunteer Farm Placement Representative. In this capacity, he acted as liaison between the Farm Placement Interviewer and the group. This arrangement was necessary to keep in touch with members of the group—which

consisted of from 8 to 20 or more employers; it also caused community groups to take more initiative in solving their community problems on regular employment and housing.

All the tobacco labor meetings followed a set pattern. After the Farm Placement Interviewer had outlined the proposed tobacco labor program, including such factors as wages, transportation, work guarantees, and housing facilities, the meeting was thrown open to questions. After all the questions were answered, tentative orders were taken from individual growers and each was required to sign a "contract." This contract was the grower's application to his county labor committee. It set forth the employer's responsibility as to wages, hours of work, and housing in the employment of out-of-area workers. This application was made out in duplicate; the employer received one copy and the other was filed at the local farm placement office.

To coordinate all the orders and proposed housing facilities, the Farm Placement Interviewer placed each grower's name and address and the number and type of workers desired and his proposed days of employment on a form especially designed for this purpose called "Tobacco Harvest Workers' Schedule." Through the use of this form, the Farm Placement Interviewer was able to (a) organize groups of growers who had enough work to keep a crew of 20 or more tobacco workers fully employed at least 5 days a week, and (b) locate these workers within a 5-mile radius of the proposed labor camp so that the number of man hours spent by the crew leader in allocating workers could be held to a minimum.

When the tobacco labor meetings are successfully completed the Farm Placement Interviewer has a clear picture of his local situation. He knows how many employers propose to use out-of-area labor, who they are, their location, the number of workers and skills each employer will require, and on what days each will use his assigned workers. He also knows which employers are working together; who their spokesman is; and the location, size, condition, and capacity of their proposed labor housing. With this information, the Farm Placement Interviewer can schedule his time to assist each group in bringing its camps up to desired standards by means of new construction or the remodeling of an existing structure.

GOOD MANAGEMENT NEEDED

Good management practices, clearly set down and understood by all members of the group and the labor contractor or crew leaders, are especially necessary in community camps where many persons of divergent ideas are financially concerned. In most cases, the Volunteer Farm Placement Representative of the community will act as camp manager. It is his duty to check on physical structure and facilities of the camp and to see that it is operated in accordance with all local and State health regulations. He will also look after the maintenance and cost of the utilities furnished to the camp and prorate their expense to the growers owning the camp.

The cost of the labor camp maintenance is a sore subject with some growers whose operations necessitate the use of out-of-area labor. This cost has been excessive in some cases because of improper camp management.



Mrs. Martha Barker, secretary in the Farm Placement Service office of the State Employment Security Commission, "files" a report showing that 413,312 agricultural job placements were made by the Farm Placement Service last year. This was an all-time high in placement of farm workers.

It is the general custom in North Carolina that no charges are levied on workers who occupy an agricultural labor camp while they are in the employ of the owner or owners of the camp. For this reason, a labor camp contract is executed between the owners of the camp and each crew leader. Before the housing is occupied, growers and crew leaders take an inventory of the physical condition of the camp and its furnishings and facilities. Each party keeps a copy of the contract and one copy is filed at the local Farm Placement Office. It is agreed that a stipulated amount of money is to be withheld from the crew leader's remuneration at the start of the season. Money in this fund is held by the acting camp manager until the completion of the season.

By means of a postseason inventory of the camp and its furnishings, it is determined whether excessive damage has occurred. If such is the case, the cost of repairs or replacements is taken from the fund and the remainder returned to the crew leader. Thus, no charge is made for the housing except in cases where the workers themselves have caused excessive damage. If damage occurs, the crew leader has not carried out that part of his work agreement which covers supervision of workers in the camp as well as in the field.

The bulk of the day-to-day management of the labor camp falls on the crew leader. It is his duty to provide transportation for the right number and types of labor to each grower on the days the grower needs them. To assist him in distributing workers

to the correct employers, the Farm Placement Interviewer gives each crew leader a copy of the tobacco workers' schedule for the community.

The harvest of green tobacco is on a tight schedule. The shortage of 1 or 2 key workers can disrupt the entire operation. To supply the right number and types of workers each day, the crew leader usually brings along a few additional workers, who are called "extras." "Extras" can be used and are employed by growers other than those who own and operate the camp. The crew leader is free to assign them anywhere he sees fit as long as the scheduled growers receive their full number of workers. However, when a "regular" worker is not available for any reason, his place is taken by an "extra."

The system of "extras" in the tobacco crews serves several purposes. It enables the crew leader to maintain a full-strength scheduled working force. It provides a method of training new workers in the necessary skills without disrupting the operation of one of the crew's primary employers. It also enables the Farm Placement Interviewer to introduce the Tobacco Labor Program in new shortage areas. The same schedule form is used in this operation but the amount, type, and days of "extras" available in each crew working through the Farm Placement Office are listed instead of employers and workers needed. This enables the Farm Placement Interviewer to see the changing labor supply situation in his area each day at a glance and take the actions necessary to meet new employers' needs.

During the tobacco harvest season, hours are long and tempers and patience are short. Many disagreements arise between employers and employees. In the majority of cases, the Farm Placement Interviewer can and does act as mediator and reconciles differences. But in cases involving a large amount of wages or many hours of work, a meeting of the County Agricultural Labor Committee is called and both sides, the crew leader and the grower concerned, state their positions to the committee.

When requested to do so by the committee, the Farm Placement Interviewer gives any pertinent information he may have on the matter. The committee then deliberates and votes in secret on its decision. Both parties are expected to abide by whatever decision the committee makes.

To date, several cases have gone to local committees. In all cases, the committee's decision was accepted by both parties and its recommendations carried out to the letter. This procedure has so far enabled both the growers and the workers to settle their differences without resorting to costly law suits.

Tobacco harvesting in North Carolina has its own peculiar labor problems. The methods of solution, working through County Agricultural Committees and local community cooperative efforts, have, for the most part, proved effective. We feel that this effectiveness was achieved because the procedure of the Farm Placement Program is aimed both at supplying the requested number of workers at a given time and place and providing an organizational framework through which growers could own and manage efficiently a labor camp for their mutual benefit. The pressing problem of securing an adequate supply of workers for the tobacco harvest in North Carolina, while not completely solved, has been considerably alleviated through the adaptability of the Farm Placement Program.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND EXPECTED TO GET $1,027,000

North Carolina's unemployment insurance fund will receive an estimated $1,027,000 July 1 when the federal government returns to the various states unemployment taxes collected in excess of administrative expenses.

Henry E. Kendall, chairman of the Employment Security Commission, said the $1,027,000 is North Carolina's pro-rata share of some $65,000,000 the federal government expects to prorate among the state Employment Security agencies throughout the country.

The federal government collects a tax from employers in the states at the rate of .3 percent of taxable wages. This money is appropriated by the Congress for state and federal Employment Security administrative purposes.

The money the federal government is returning represents unemployment tax funds that were not appropriated or used for administrative expenses or needed for loans to the states with depleted reserve funds.

These funds are distributed in accordance with a law enacted in 1954. This law provided that the unexpended funds (in excess of a $200 million loan fund) be used for payment of unemployment insurance benefits at the state level or for specific appropriation by the state legislature for state Employment Security requirements.

For the 1955-56 fiscal year, North Carolina received some $595,800 in these "refund" payments.

The $1,027,000 North Carolina is expected to receive this year is a preliminary estimate, subject to revision—either upward or downward, Mr. Kendall said. He noted that these federal payments, along with interest earned by the North Carolina fund, help in holding down taxes paid by North Carolina employers under the Employment Security Law. During the past fiscal year, the trust fund earned $3,930,947 in interest.

NAMED TO NEW POST

Mrs. Elizabeth DeKay Johnson of Raleigh has been appointed to the newly created post of employer relations supervisor with the Employment Security Commission.

In her new position, Mrs. Johnson will seek closer cooperation among employers and local ESC offices around the State to further promote the job placement phase of the Commission's program.

Mrs. Johnson has been with the Commission as State labor market analyst since November, 1950.

Unemployment Insurance Claims Running Heavier This Year

Through March of this year, claims filed for unemployment insurance benefits were averaging about 46,000 per week, running considerably higher than the claims total at the same time last year.

For the 12 months ending March 31, benefit payments totaled $27,526,645. This was a 21.7 percent increase over the amount of benefits paid during the 12 months ending March 31, 1956 when payments totaled $22,614,834.

Claims are filed in some 66 local Employment Security Commission offices located around the State. These claims are mailed to the central office in Raleigh for careful and thorough examination in the Claims Department, headed by Chief of Benefits S. F. Teague. After payment of the claim has been authorized, a check is promptly issued to the eligible claimant.

Some of the steps involved in payment of claims are shown in pictures on these pages.



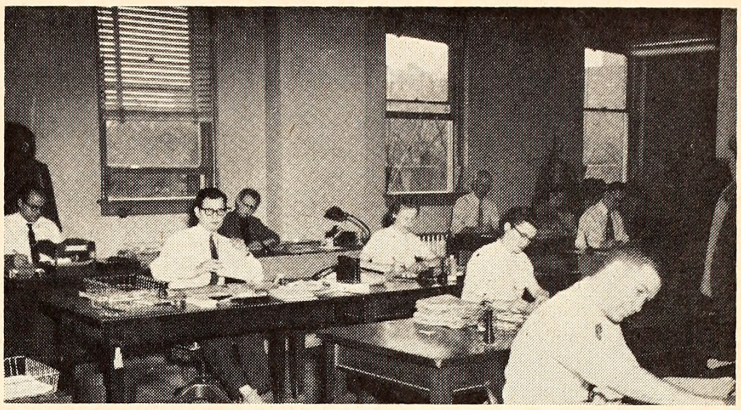
Heavy volume of mail first is sorted, with claims put in order for processing.

A group of clerks is shown sorting and setting up new initial claims. Unit Supervisor Ben Albritton is in background.

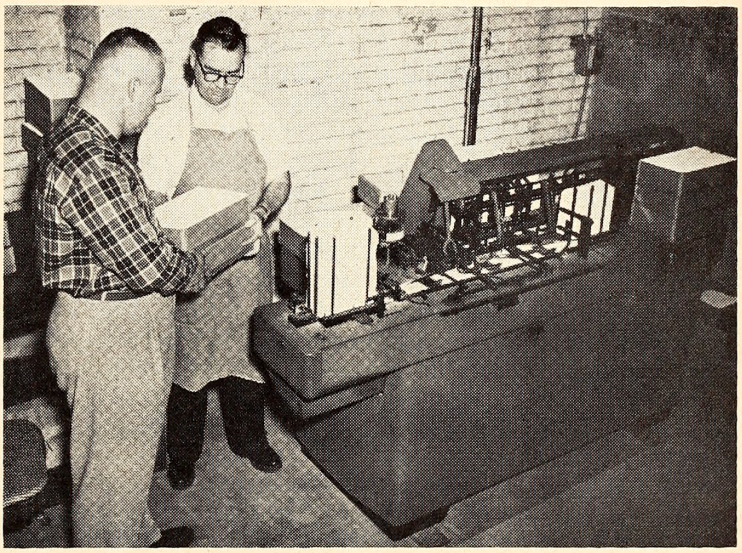




Benefit payment ledgers are checked, with continued claims matched against ledger.



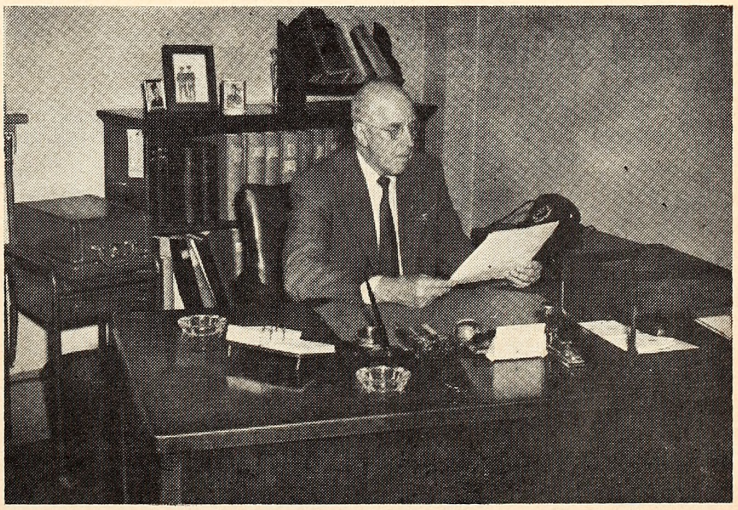
Claims are examined for eligibility and pay authorization is issued.



Julius Newton (left) and Frank Nine operate machine that stuffs checks in envelopes and readies checks for mailing.



Checks are addressed on machines like this and then move on to check-writing machine where proper amounts are imprinted on each check.



S. F. Teague, head of Claims Department, goes over daily reports on payment of claims.

Editorial Comment On Program Carried Out by Commission

A SACRED FUND

There were 1,558 persons convicted last year of fraud on the Employment Security Commission.

This is not so many when you consider the hundreds of thousands who are under unemployment insurance. But it is enough to demonstrate the careful screening job which is done by the fraud prevention and detection unit of the commission.

The courts do not look kindly on anyone who has tried to get an illegal check. They usually order the money reimbursed to the State of North Carolina, impose a fine and suspended sentence.

One of the stiffer penalties is the loss of benefit rights. The law provides that an individual convicted of fraud shall not be entitled to receive benefits for one year beginning with the first day of any benefit week in which fraud is proved.

These penalties and precautions are necessary to protect a sacred fund. The money in the Unemployment Insurance fund is put there for the benefit of workers. Any cheating on it works to the harm of all workers.

Frequently other claimants will put the finger on somebody who received a check illegally which goes to show that workers know that this is their money and ought to be protected with all of the force at their command. They are not tattle tales. They are simply protecting what is their own.

According to the report of Chairman Henry E. Kendall, the business of cheating is becoming less of a problem which is doubtless due to efficient enforcement and a growing conscience on the part of the beneficiaries of the fund.—From the *Shelby Star*, August 13, 1956.

COVERED

New provisions of the Employment Security law which extended coverage to persons employed with firms using four to seven persons, have brought an additional 32,000 North Carolinians under its terms.

Just how far-reaching the new provisions go in spanning a hitherto unbridged gap is contained in a report from the office of Henry E. Kendall, chairman of the Employment Security Commission. Mr. Kendall forecasts that by the end of the year, 50,000 Tar Heels will have been brought under the new law because of the extended coverage.

The figure represents a fairly sizeable working force, and illustrates in the best manner possible that such a law has been needed to provide coverage for this group. Up to June 30, a total of 6,974 firms were brought into the program under the new revision of the law, and for the first quarter of the year more than 794,000 persons were covered making it an all-time high. But as Mr. Kendall pointed out, this figure will climb even higher as the impact of later reports is added.

Action of the last General Assembly in amending the Employment Security law now is showing the advantage of extended coverage. Thousands of Tar Heel workers who deserved such protection are now being accorded that coverage.—From the *Wilmington News*, October 9, 1956.

ENCOURAGING

The increase in the number of physically handicapped persons placed on jobs in North Carolina is an encouraging trend. It is proving the value of emphasis being placed on this aspect of employment activity by the state's Employment Security Commission.

More important than that, however, is the fact that Tar Heel employers are realizing, more and more, that a handicapped worker, if placed in a job he can perform, proves just as efficient as the able-bodied worker.

The trend toward employment of physically handicapped has gone up steadily in recent years throughout the state, and Wilmington has played a commendable role in it.

Last year, according to the ESC office in Raleigh, 6,311 persons were placed on jobs, as compared with 6,246 during the previous year. The difference is only moderate, but it is a significant and encouraging note. Through the ESC's programs and efforts, thousands of qualified persons, although physically disabled, have been given a new opportunity to earn a livelihood and contribute to the state's overall gain.

Results of the past few years have been marked enough to insure greater cooperation between employer and prospective employee in the years ahead. —From the *Wilmington News*, January 22, 1957.

MORE THAN 4,000 JOBS

The state's Employment Security commission emphasizes two aspects of its overall service from time to time which generally are not realized by the average citizen. The two points are finding employment for handicapped persons, and helping high school and college graduates find employment.

In the ESC's functions, these two are sometimes overlooked when one views only the total of ESC activity and the better known phases that make up the full service.

Successful results in employment of the physically handicapped have been reported in these columns on previous occasions, particularly as it has affected our own area.

We note now, also, the extent of success in placement of high school and college graduates. The general era of prosperity and high levels of employment, of course, helped by making more jobs available, but it stands to reason that many of these young graduates would have had a much tougher time finding suitable work without a special effort and emphasis by this state agency.

The special placement program has resulted in positions for more than 4,000 of this year's high school and college graduates. We believe that this is a remarkable achievement, and it also illustrates the fact the jobs can be found in their native state without having to move on to other climes.—From the *Wilmington News*, August 7, 1956.

ESC AGENCY CLAMPS DOWN

The obvious functions of the Employment Security commission are readily recognized and appreciated

by all North Carolinians, but there is another phase of ESC activity that is not so well known, but still serves a valuable purpose in protecting the taxpayers from fraud.

This unit of ESC is the fraud detection and prevention agency, and thanks to a vigilant and alert force, the state was able to prosecute successfully 1,558 violators during last year.

It is not unusual for the ESC to be confronted with persons claiming benefits under the law which are actually constituting a fraud, or other devious methods to cheat the state. The Commission's special unit which handles such cases does a very careful job in screening which cases should be prosecuted.

The best illustration can be seen in last year's figures when the agency found that 1,712 cases warranted action by the Commission. As mentioned above, 1,558 cheaters were uncovered; it is a high percentage that bespeaks the good work of the Commission.

Fraud detection and prevention is a full-time job, for last year the Commission checked nearly 5,000 cases of suspected overpayment of unemployment compensation or fraud.

Too often the excellent work of the "watchdog" agency within the ESC goes unrewarded. Yet it deserves a great amount of credit, and thanks from the public, for guarding against unlawful attempts to cheat the state and the taxpayers.—From the *Wilmington News,* October 19, 1956.

Commission's 20-Year Club Steadily Gaining New Members

The Employment Security Commission's 20-Year Club, composed of ESC staff members with 20 years' of service or more is steadily gaining new members, according to a report from Henry I. Shepherd, area supervisor for the ESC and president of the 20-Year Club.

Mr. Shepherd reports that club membership should total 90 persons at the end of this year, provided, of course, that all of the proposed members complete this year of service. At present club membership stands at 43.

The 20-Year Club was organized on January 1, 1954 with 20 charter members. These 20 charter members had completed 20 or more years of service with the Employment Security Commission, having entered on duty between August 1, 1933 and December 30, 1933. In addition to the 20 charter members admitted at the end of calendar year 1953, 2 members came in during 1954, 11 in 1955, 3 during 1956, and 7 in the first quarter of 1957.

Officers of the 20-Year Club check the personnel directory of the Commission each quarter to determine how many staff members have completed 20 or more years of service during the past three months. Those with 20 or more years of service are written a letter notifying them of their eligibility for membership in the 20-Year Club and are invited to join.

Shown here is a group of Raleigh area members of the Commission's 20-Year Club. Clockwise, around the table, are: Henry I. Shepherd, club president, Sherwood Hobbie, Mrs. Maude Sprinkle, Lee J. Craven, Mrs. J. W. Strickland, W. H. Pitman, Miss Katie Mai Toms, Miss Irma C. Johnson, W. C. Edwards, Miss Ila Osborne, Curtis Gilliam, Miss Mary E. Powell, Mrs. Marguerite B. Smith, and A. P. Honeycutt. Henry Hickman of Raleigh was absent when the photo was made.



There is a $1.00 membership fee with no further dues required. Upon receipt of the $1.00 membership fee, a certificate of membership is issued to the new member.

In addition to President Shepherd, other officers during the past year were: Earle W. Brockman of Gastonia, vice-president and Marguerite B. Smith of Raleigh, secretary-treasurer. Members of the Executive Committee are: Lee J. Craven of Raleigh, Ann B. Knowles of Charlotte, Carl M. Baber of Mount Airy, Simon P. Davis of Bryson City, Irma C. Johnson of Raleigh, and Floyd I. White of Elizabeth City.

The complete 20-Year Club Roster at the end of March of this year was as follows: Henry I. Shepherd, Sherwood Hobbie, Mrs. Maude Sprinkle, Lee J. Craven, Mrs. J. W. Strickland, W. H. Pitman, Miss Katie Mai Toms, Miss Irma C. Johnson, Clyde Edwards, Miss Ila Osborne, Curtis Gilliam, Miss Mary E. Powell, Mrs. Marguerite B. Smith, A. P. Honeycutt, Henry H. Hickman, all of Raleigh; D. D. S. Cameron, Southern Pines; James L. Blum, Winston-Salem; Alice R. Anderson, Charlotte; Carl M. Baber, Mount Airy; Irene D. Barker, Salisbury; Rebecca F. Boyst, Greensboro; Earle W. Brockman, Gastonia; Edna S. Burgess, Elizabeth City; Ann B. Crosby, Rockingham; Noah A. Davis, High Point; Simon P. Davis, Bryson City; Samuel Y. Dinkins, Asheville; Jennie S. Fonville, Reidsville; Lillian P. Grimes, Roanoke Rapids; Janie L. Holoman, Roanoke Rapids; Margaret M. Huffstetler, Lenoir; Irelene L. Kistler, Greensboro; Ann B. Knowles, Charlotte; Ethel C. Lipscomb, Durham; Virginia D. Malcolm, Statesville; Mollie A. Poag, Winston-Salem; Bennie B. Rogers, Durham; Nellie A. Sluder, Asheville; Annice A. Turner, Asheville; Myrtle R. Watters, Durham; Floyd I. White, Elizabeth City; Phillip R. Bunn, Raleigh; Earle W. Justice, Rutherfordton.

Here Is Winning Essay In Contest For Agency Personnel

(Editor's Note: Grover C. Teeter, Jr., manager of the Washington local office, won first place in this year's State-wide essay contest, sponsored by the International Association of Personnel in Employment Security. The essay is printed below.)

THE MEANING OF PROFESSIONALIZATION IN THE FIELD OF EMPYOYMENT SECURITY

Professionalization: A long and impressive word but as important as it is lengthy and meaningful. Webster states that a professional person is a person that makes his living by his art as opposed to an amateur, and professionalism is the qualities, aims and conduct characteristic of a professional person.

Most professional persons have spent considerable time, and in many instances money, in preparing themselves for this so-called art. Therefore, they are well equipped to render the service for which they have trained. One would not approach a doctor who had not trained and subjected himself to the standards of his profession. Hence, what effect does this professionalization have in the field of employment security?

First, we must consider all the facets as they apply to the Employment Security program. What are the aims of the program? The main point is that the Employment Security Office is to be the clearing house and meeting point of employer and employee in each community. As mentioned earlier, both of these factions must recognize the Service as one would choose his doctor or lawyer. The Employment Service must be recognized as the local authority on employment and its problems. What of the quality of service? Dependability must be the watchword of this successful relationship between the Agency and the community. Workers and employers alike must be chosen for their quality, and the ability to analyze this quality is not a trait that is come by superficially. The third point in our definition is conduct. To have confidence in our Service, the people we serve must be able to have confidence based on the conduct of our personnel.

It must be noted here that these points are more or less personal traits and are by no means inanimate.

So this brings us to the core of the Employment Security program—the individual person that "makes his living by his art". The whole basis of professionalization is training and the service rendered by the Agency is no better than the training and use of this training by its personnel. Each interviewer is thoroughly trained in all six points of the Employment Service program. This training to a degree may have been received in formal schooling, but the actual application of the principles established by the Agency must be obtained from persons that have already achieved their degree of professionalization in the field of employment security. As in any other profession, this cannot be achieved overnight. Once it is achieved, employers and applicants alike will acept the services rendered by a member of the Agency as being the most dependable and accurate service he can expect to receive in his community in the field of employment security. As mentioned earlier, just as one would not approach a doctor or lawyer who had not thoroughly prepared himself for his profession, neither would anyone really expect to receive truly professional service from an Employment Security representative who was not thoroughly prepared. How can this person prepare himself? *First*, learn as much as possible about his subject; apply the training that has been given him; attend the institutes and other media of advanced training that is made available to him. *Second*, be confident that he is able to perform his service. If the representative displays any semblance of lack of confidence, immediately he projects this feeling to the person with whom he is dealing. *Third*, and perhaps most important, always render the quality of service to each person alike that is beyond the minimum standard expected.

Yes, the Employment Service is a professional organization of skilled technicians. Public opinion has greatly accepted this fact in recent years, and as better training and better service is rendered, the time is not too distant that by all standards of acceptance this fact will be realized.

C&D's Small Industries Section Leader In Industry Drive

One of the pacesetters in North Carolina's snowballing drive for new industry is the Small Industries Section of the Department of Conservation and Development.

Headed up by alert, grey-haired and crew-cut Gerald F. Albright, this section has grabbed the bull by the horns as far as locally-financed, locally-organized industry is concerned.

The Small Industries Section was organized in September of 1954. It is a part of C&D's Commerce and Industry Division which is headed by A. H. Grant, chief development engineer for C&D.

Since the organization of the Small Industries Section, 75 new Small Industries are known to have started operations in North Carolina. On top of that, Gerry Albright's section now has an equal number of projects in process.

The aims of the Small Industries Section are set out by Albright in a booklet he prepared called, "Guide for Community Development of Small Industries."

He writes: "Without in any way slackening efforts to encourage the movement of outside industries into our State, it is believed that a vigorous campaign should be undertaken to encourage and develop locally organized and owned industries in the cities, towns and communities of North Carolina. Small industry development must for the most part be carried on in and by the communities themselves.

"The Small Industries Section of the Division of Commerce and Industry functions to encourage, advise and assist community groups in organizing and developing their local industrial projects."

Governor Launched Program

Governor Luther Hodges early saw the need for development of local industries and he was the man who got the Small Industries program under way.

He has stated: "In our eagerness to attract outside manufacturing plants and the accompanying payrolls, we too often lose sight of our home potentials—industries owned, managed and operated by the citizens of the community."

The Governor's Small Industries Plan, in its booklet, "An Approach to Community Development of Small Industries," told of the program in these words:

"The plan to promote small diversified industries through local action is not a substitute for the State's efforts to bring large industries in for plant sites. It is not competitive with those efforts. Emphasis is being given to the plan because of the certainty that the State will remain on a low level of economic well-being until it conserves and develops its own resources in a way that great industries alone cannot conserve and develop them.

"The State is self-consciously hospitable to productive capital from other areas looking for locations. It should remain so. The big payroll is a tremendous asset for any community but the small payroll also has great value."

When the Small Industries Section was set up in September, 1954, Albright was chosen as its head and he immediately trained his sights on these objectives:

1. Increased industrial payrolls.
2. Additional use of the State's raw materials and natural resources.
3. Local uses for investment capital.
4. Retention of industry profits within the State.
5. Development of native management and technical skills.
6. Recapture of native management and technical skills now lost to other states.
7. Stabilization of future economy of the State.

He first sought to pin down a potential market in North Carolina—to determine what products were most needed by industries already in operation in the State. Letters went out to a thousand manufacturers asking them what raw materials, supplemental parts, and operating supplies they were presently buying outside the State which they thought could profitably be produced within North Carolina. From their replies, the section prepared a list of 137 products that appeared to be good possibilities for local manufacture.

Albright then sent a letter to all Chamber of Commerce executives in North Carolina telling them something of the section's program. He attached to the letter a form for listing the manufacturing facilities in their respective communities.

Then the program was carried to the public through newspaper publicity, the public platform and other informational media.

Inquiries Pour In

And then, working in cooperation with the Governor's Small Industries Plan, Albright's section began forging ahead. Inquiries poured in; there were persons with strange and unusual patents who have for years been searching for an "angel" to finance the making and marketing of their product; there were communities with nothing but a desire for an industry.

Many inquiries have come from outside the State from persons and firms who have a product and a market and want to be put in touch with a firm in North Carolina who can manufacture the product for them. The Section has been able to do this in numerous cases.

Help also has been provided in methods and sources of financing for new small industries or for expansion of existing operations. Frequently, the Section acts as liaison between the new industry and its lending agency.

In addition, other State agencies are quick to offer their services if they can be of any help to communities seeking new industry. For instance, wage and labor studies are made by the Employment Security Commission, and then there is the Industrial Experimental Program of the State College School of Engineering. The State College program is designed to provide small industry with technical assistance in industrial and management problems, develop pilot plant operations for testing new production processes, and provide in-plant services where the need for such assistance is indicated.

Albright has traveled all over the State, pushing the Small Industries program. Evidence of this is the fact that new plants are located from the Atlantic coast to as far west as Bakersville and Asheville in the western North Carolina mountains. The 75 new small industries listed by the Section represent investments totaling some seven and one-half million dollars. Albright says the average investment for each plant runs about $100,000, and will employ an average of some 30 persons.

Many Products Turned Out

A wide variety of products are turned out by these plants, such as molded plastic items, wall plaster, processed and canned foods, tobacco curers, aluminum and zinc die castings, portable decorative fountains, auto parts, garage equipment, industrial gears, machine parts, children's apparel, men's leather work shoes, radiant heating pads, charcoal, plastic clothes pins and a number of other products.

Albright, in his search for new industrial dollars for North Carolina, has a background that equips him well for the job. A native of Indiana, he studied law at Indiana University, specializing in business law and corporate organization. He entered private business as auditor, business manager and comptroller of a municipal utility in his home town and later became associated with an Indianapolis accounting firm where for several years he specialized in corporate reorganization, system installations and business counseling.

Following that he served as comptroller and business manager of a corporation which operated a chain of newspapers and radio stations. Albright then ventured into business on his own and organized Central Broadcasting Corporation which purchased and operated a Richmond, Indiana radio station. He later moved to Raleigh where as General Manager of Radio Station WNAO he directed the reorganization and sale of that station.

Albright joined the Department of Conservation and Development in February, 1954, as development engineer and became head of the Small Industries Section in September of that year.

His assistant in this drive for more "home-grown" industry is E. E. Huffman, a development engineer who has been with C&D since 1953.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS SHOWN

During the past three or four years, North Carolina has made remarkable progress in the development of the so-called "home-grown" industries, that is, industries that were financed by funds raised locally, industries that were organized at the local level.

However, it has only been since September of 1954 that a concerted drive has been under way for this type of industrial development. Some of the industries that have been developed since that time are described in articles on the following pages.

This is Williamston's attractive new local office building on Haughton Street. Open house ceremonies were held Wednesday, March 13, during which over 100 persons visited the modernistic, brick structure. J. Kelly Gay is manager at Williamston.



B.B. Walker Shoe Company Only One of Its Kind In State

One of North Carolina's most successful young manufacturing firms—and the only one of its kind in the State—is the B. B. Walker Shoe Company at Asheboro.

It was on February 6, 1956, that the company opened its factory in Asheboro to make work shoes, and it hasn't missed a day's production since. Turning out shoes on an assembly line basis, the company now is making 1200 pairs a day.

The B. B. Walker Shoe Company—with total assets amounting to over $1,185,000 and net worth of over $650,000—could be said to be the climax of the Horatio Alger story of B. Burkhead Walker, the company's young chief executive. But Mr. Walker says: "I feel as though we're just getting started."

And well he might, judging from the way his company has skyrocketed to its present lofty position in the shoe business.

B. Burkhead Walker was born in Asheboro just 34 years ago. His father died when Mr. Walker was just a youngster and the lad was reared in the home of his grandmother in Mt. Gilead. He recalls that he got into the sales field at an early age—while in the sixth grade.

After graduating from Davidson College in 1943, he served in the infantry, rising from private to captain. He was wounded twice during combat.

Following his separation from service, he went with McCrary Hosiery Mills in 1946, and at the age of 24 became Southern Sales Manager for McCrary. It was shortly after this that Mr. Walker got into the shoe business, on an investment of just $175.

With that $175, Mr. Walker purchased a small quantity of shoes and launched a business that is expected to gross some three million dollars this year. Still working with McCrary, Mr. Walker began calling on merchants in Asheboro and surrounding areas during his "free" time. If the merchants didn't want to purchase shoes, Mr. Walker left them with the merchants on a consignment basis, to be sold on commission.

Business Gains Headway

As his young business gained headway, Mr. Walker purchased a specially-built van and began selling shoes all over the State. It was in 1950 that the first full-time salesman was employed. As business expanded, more salesmen were added, and today two custom-built vans and 13 salesmen call on some 4,000 retail merchants in all Southeastern states. Overall sales are made throughout the United States, in the Hawaiian Islands, and to mail order houses.

A retail family shoe store was opened in Asheboro in 1952, (the year the company was incorporated) and then in 1953 Mr. Walker opened a branch in Albemarle and another in Mt. Olive in 1954. Mr. Walker says that while the retail store operations are profitable, they actually represent only a "small percentage" of his firm's business.

Finally, in 1954, Mr. Walker decided his business had grown to such an extent that it demanded more than his part-time attention—up until then he had remained with McCrary—so in July, 1954, he left the hosiery company and began devoting his full time to his ever-expanding shoe business.

In 1955, B. B. Walker Company announced plans for the construction of the State's first men's shoe factory. Soon, work was started on the factory building at the same site on Highway 64 on which the wholesaling shoe company is located. (See cover photo). And on February 6, 1956, production was started on Walker Brand Goodyear welt men's workshoes, a quality line which has gained a country-wide reputation for the Walker company.

Mr. Walker points out that only one employee of the company—the stitching room foreman—had ever worked in a shoe factory before. But some key workers were sent to a New Hampshire factory for several weeks to receive training in the shoe-making business. Upon their return, they began training local labor. Their interest in the work is attested by the fact that approximately 95 percent of the employees are stockholders in the company.

The company, with some 800 persons owning stock, employs about 180 workers and the annual payroll will approach a half-million dollars. Most of the stockholders are residents of North Carolina.

The company is now completing an expansion program with a new addition to the plant to provide another 15,000 square feet of floor space. This will give a total of 57,000 square feet of floor space. It's interesting to note that the company started out some two years ago with 3,200 square feet of space, and has been adding to its plant since.

In addition to Mr. Walker, the company president and treasurer, other officers are: Earl E. Henley, vice-president and secretary; Miss Sara Helen Covington, assistant treasurer; and Marshall R. Williams, controller.

Superior Garment Provides Jobs For Rural Area Residents

In increasingly large numbers, residents of rural sections and small towns in North Carolina are finding employment in industries that are being developed in their communities. One good example of this type of employment is that offered by Superior Garment Contractors, Inc., of Middlesex.

In the small, rural Eastern North Carolina community of Middlesex, Superior Garment contractors, Inc., is providing jobs for about 85 persons and a payroll that runs between $3,500 and $4,000 weekly. And the company, manufacturer of children's cotton sportswear, now is making plans for expansion.

Superior Garment is operating in a large, concrete-block building that provides some 7,000 square feet of floor space and plans call for addition of another 10,000 square feet of space. The building was constructed by the Middlesex Development Corp., and is leased by Superior Garment Contrac-



Interior view of plant of Superior Garment Contractors, Inc., at Middlesex, showing workers turning out children's sportswear.

tors, Inc. The structure is located on a four-acre site, thus giving plenty of room for expansion.

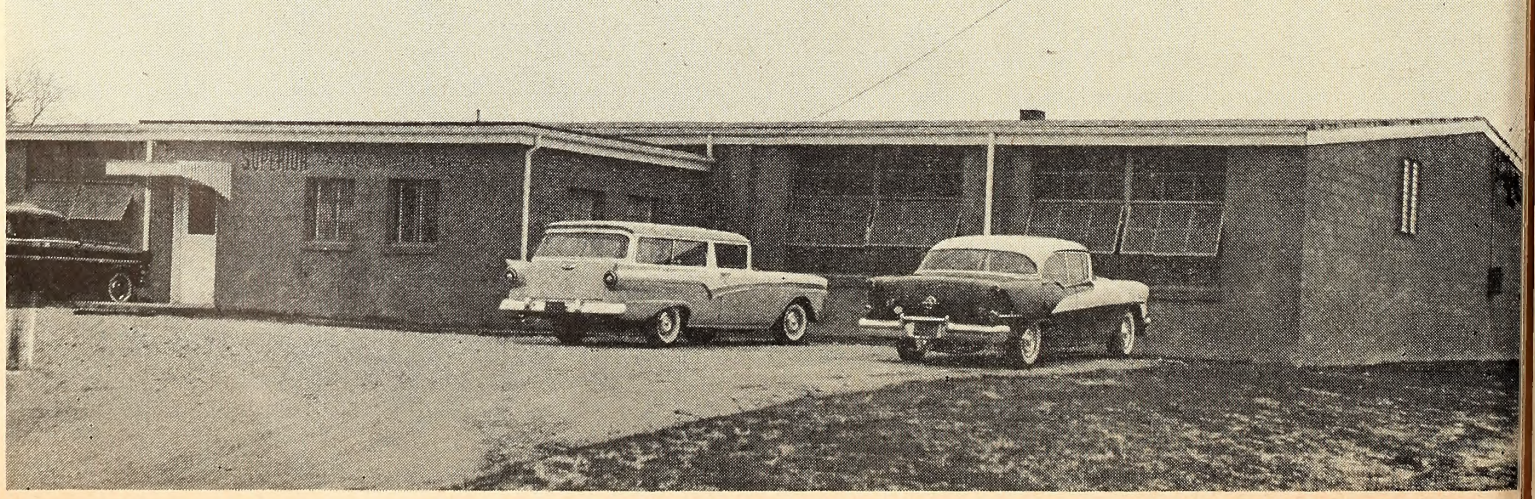
Superior Garment Contractors, Inc., could be termed an outgrowth of Devil Dog Corp., garment manufacturers with plants in Zebulon, Wendell and Spring Hope. While Superior Garment is a separate corporation, its three top officials have been long-time employees of the Devil Dog firm. Elliott Rieger is president of Superior Garment; Nat Friedman is vice-president and plant manager; and Lee Doliner is secretary-treasurer.

The company, making a wide variety of children's sportswear, uses women workers almost exclusively. Only three men work in the plant, being responsible largely for maintenance operations.

Superior Garment, turning out its products in a plant with some $30,000 worth of sewing machines and other equipment, makes its garments for a New York firm. The raw product, already cut to size, is received from New York and Superior Garment turns out the specified product. It might be noted that the raw product makes its way to New York from a number of North Carolina firms, including Erwin Mills, and Cone Mills and others.

The company has no difficulty in finding sufficient labor for its operations, according to Mr. Friedman, the vice-president and plant manager. He says the company has on file some 300 applications from persons who are seeking employment with the company. These persons have successfully completed tests at the Employment Security Commission office in Wilson and are waiting for job openings, he said.

Superior Garment Contractors, Inc., plant at Middlesex.



Southern Plastics Engineering Corp. — Custom Molding

Southern Plastics Engineering Corp. was chartered by the State of North Carolina in 1955, capitalized initially at $275,000. Shares were purchased exclusively by North Carolina citizens.

The company's new plant and offices are located just outside the city limits of Greensboro on U. S. Highway 29, North. (See cover photo.)

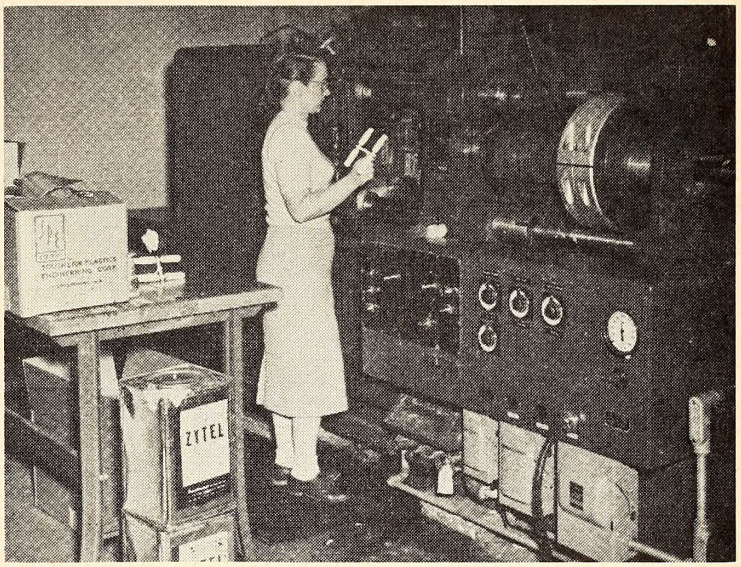
The building and installation of equipment were completed in February 1956 and first production was shipped in March 1956.

In its operations Southern Plastics Engineering Corp. does custom molding of thermosetting and thermoplastic materials for industrial users. Basic equipment used is a battery of special hydraulic presses capable of exerting pressures up to 350 tons. Auxiliary equipment includes a toolroom for manufacture and maintenance of molds. Total floor area in the plant is approximately 10,000 square feet.

Materials used by Southern Plastics Engineering Corp. are molding compounds in powder and granular form, manufactured by Monsanto, DuPont, Bakelite, Cyanamid, Koppers, Hercules Powder Co., and similar products of specially formulated synthetic materials.

The materials are molded in especially built steel molds, using heat and pressure. The company manufactures industrial components under contracts for such customers as Westinghouse, Western Electric, General Electric, Superior Cable Corporation, Cornell-Dubilier and similar manufacturers.

The company provides highly specialized engineering services to adapt the many special plastics compounds to specific requirements of customers for functional components of the latter's machines and others devices. These are usually machinery, electric meters, radio and television, military ordnance equipment, aircraft electrical controls, guided missiles and other industrial parts. In order to accomplish this, the company designs and builds precise molding dies which frequently require many months of painstaking work and a high degree of skill. Sample moldings are made from the newly completed molds and on approval of these samples by the customer the mold is ready for production. Thereafter orders are received by the company at varying intervals, depending on the customer's needs from time to time. When an order is received, it normally carries a "lead time" of weeks or months in order to allow the necessary advance scheduling of actual production. When a particular customer's order has been fully processed, the mold is withdrawn from the press in which it has been operated and replaced by another mold to make another special part.



Molding machine operator checks items in production at Southern Plastics Engineering Corp., Greensboro.

The company has two lines of products of its own. They are called proprietary products. One is for the textile industry and the other is for the electrical industry. Ninety percent of the company's custom molding is for these two industries. The geographic area that Southern Plastics is seeking to serve is the Southeastern United States.

President of Southern Plastics Engineering Corporation is Jack W. Worsham, formerly an attorney of Reidsville. Andrew Westhead, vice-president, is a former sales manager for the General Electric Company. In addition to the two officers, the board of directors include financial and industrial leaders of North Carolina. Production workers are hired locally. Present employees number eight, and ultimate employment will be about 30 to 50, company officials report.

Pinco, Inc., Offers a Clothespin For the Busy Housewife

At Roy E. Carr's home in High Point, three babies came along, and as any parent can tell you, this meant a large number of diapers to be washed. When this considerable number of diapers were washed, they had to be hung out to dry. And this every-day household chore helped spur development of one of North Carolina's newer small industries.

Roy Carr began thinking about an improved clothespin constructed so a housewife could easily hold a large number in her hand while hanging diapers to dry. Although the original design was not his own, he began working in his home workshop with a clothespin made of wire with plastic on the "biting" end. He was successful with his experiments and purchased all original patent rights from the inventor of the pin and soon was looking for equipment to set up a shop. He made a trip to New York to purchase equipment, but to no avail, and ultimately the equipment had to be especially made.

Finally, Pinco, Incorporated was ready for business. The company, employing mostly handicapped people, began operations about nine months ago at 1806 English Street in High Point. In a relatively simple manufacturing operation, a piece of wire is placed in a jig and the jig is put into the molding

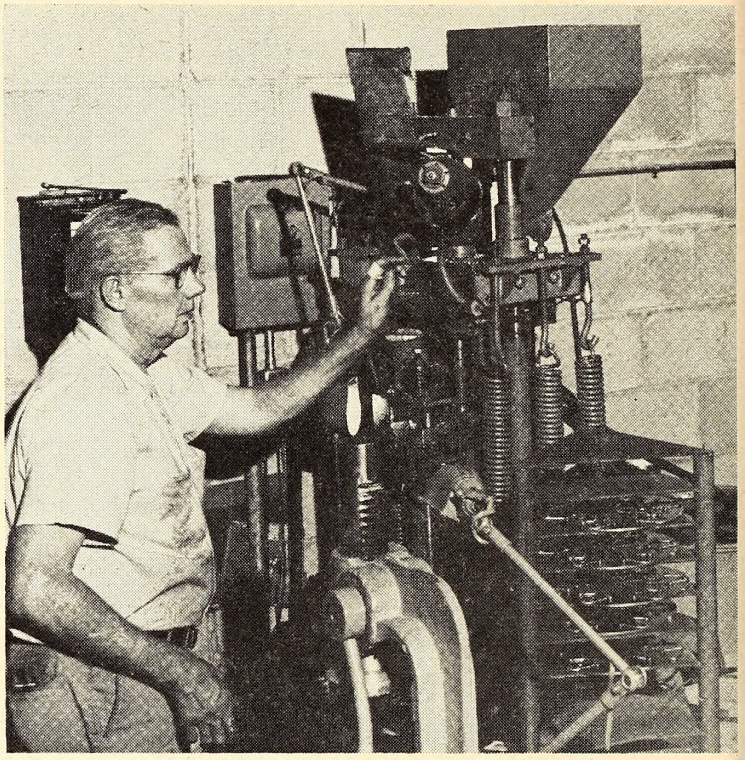


Wire for clothespins is placed in jig.

machine. Pellets of plastic are heated and the melted plastic flows into the mold, filling the cavities. The mold is removed after 15 seconds, comes out and cools for about two minutes. Excessive plastic is removed and the pin moves to the bending machine, where 12 pins are bent at once. The pins then are weighed and packaged for shipping.

In its operation Pinco, Incorporated uses one polystyrene injection molding machine which cost $20,000. This together with other machinery and raw material or made up inventory amounts to approximately $50,000. Four persons work on each shift, with the plant running on just one shift now and employing a blind person, a crippled person, and several women.

During the first six weeks of this year the company almost reached the sales volume it had in the previous six months. Presently the product is sold through schools, church and civic organizations as a fund-raising medium by the respective groups. Mr. Carr says his company is planning an expansion program and it is his belief that from the response the company has had during its relative brief period of operation that additional machines will be necessary and that someday the company should be able to employ 50 to 75 handicapped people in the manufacture of the plastic-tipped clothespins.



The jig holding wire is placed in molding machine to receive plastic.

In the September 24, 1956 issue of *Life* magazine, pictures were carried of Governor Hodges demonstrating the Pinco clothespin as to their uses. The company is setup to produce 5,000 pins in eight hours. The American market is approximately 150,000,000 dozen of all types clothespins.

Mr. Carr is president of the company; other officers are Fred M. Wilson, Vice-President; Mrs. Jacquelyn C. Carr, Secretary and George B. Harris, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Carr is a native of Montgomery, Alabama. He attended Randolph-Macon Academy and Alabama Polytechnic Institute and served in the Army for four and one-half years. He is married, the father of three children and is a Mason and member of the Lions Club. Recently, Mr. Carr was honored by the High Point Committee for Employment of Handicapped People. He received a Certificate of Award as the employer who had done most for physically handicapped people in High Point last year. (Revised by Firm.)

Radiant Products, Inc., Making Electrically Heated Pads

Radiant Products, Inc., with offices and plant in Monroe, was organized in the latter part of 1955 with capital stock of $100,000 with par value $10.00 per share.

Radiant Products' plant, located in the Tucker Building on Secrest Short Cut Road, is manufacturing electrically heated pads for baby play pens, rug pads and under-desk pads, and electrically heated pads for use in brooder houses.

When the company put its product on public display for the first time in September, 1956, the local newspaper, *The Monroe Enquirer,* cited Radiant Products, Inc. as "one of Monroe's most promising new industries."

The newspaper published the following account of the company's history, including a detailed description of its products:

"During the summer of 1955, Herman B. Wolf, electrical engineer and manager of operations of Duke Power Co., Charlotte, approached a few business men in Monroe about the feasibility of manufacturing certain radiant heated articles on which he had patents. As a result of his contacts, the state of North Carolina granted a charter in October

to Radiant Products, Inc., with capital stock set at $100,000 with par value $10.00 per share.

"The stockholders elected Dr. Paul J. Helms, president; Henry Hall Wilson, Jr., 1st vice president; Clayton Daniel, sec.-treas. and plant manager. The board of directors include Jack Harget, N. K. Dickerson, Jr., and Herman B. Wolf.

"The Tucker Building on Secrest Short Cut Road was secured as the home of Radiant Products and the manufacture of radiant articles was begun. F. M. Helms was employed as plant superintendent.

"One of the first radiant heated products to be manufactured was the Kozy Kiddy Pad. The pad is 36" x 38" and covered with embossed Vinyl which fits into standard baby play pens. It is designed to produce extra heat which keeps the baby comfortable on the floor and cuts down danger of sniffles and colds. It may be used on the bed, on the floor, or in any place where there is a cold spot. Adults use it in front of their chair. The Kozy Kiddy pad operates on the principle of radiant heat now being installed in new homes. Ordinary floors are usually cold and temperatures at the ceiling are intolerably high. Kozy Kiddy pad's radiant heat provides comfortable heat at the floor level. It is warm where you need it most.

"Next to be produced was the Kozy Rug pad and the Underdesk pad. Many people suffer from lack of even and constant heat at the floor level. The Kozy rug pad is made in different sizes to fit under most rugs which supplement the heating system of the home and radiate heat where needed most. The underdesk pad is used by those people who suffer from cold feet and limbs while working at a desk or in front of sinks, cabinets, counters, theater ticket booths and various other places which lack proper heat. They increase the efficiency of the users. They are covered with Masonite and are completely waterproof, safe and most economical.

"There being a great demand for regular, even, heat in the chicken brooding business, the officers of Radiant Products turned to the development of the Kozy Brooder House pad. It is manufactured in two sizes—250 and 500 chick size. (Since the time of the newspaper article, the company also began production of the brooder pad in a 1,000-chick capacity.) It is thermostatically controlled and gives even heat at all times with the thermostat being adjusted to give proper heat as the chick grows. There is no moisture from droppings as they are dried by the heat and usually swept away by the chicks. The hoods are flat rather than slanting and give extra floor space for chicks. They are economical, safe and inexpensive to install.

"All of the articles manufactured by Radiant Products contain standard electric resistant wire and have been thoroughly tested and approved by the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. Each article has a one year guarantee against any defect in material or workmanship and patent applications have been made in the United States and Canada.

"Harrison McCray, Charlotte, has been appointed head of the national sales organization with offices in Charlotte."

Governor Urges Communities to Strive For New Industry

Approximately 500 persons attended a Statewide Conference on Industrial Development held in Raleigh, February 20. The group, composed of business and civic leaders, Chamber of Commerce officials, and representatives of local industrial development committees from communities throughout the State, heard addresses by Governor Hodges; Brandon P. Hodges of Asheville, chairman of the study group which drafted tax revisions for the State; Alex C. Boisseau, manager of the Hickory General Electric Plant; Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles; J. Warren Smith, state director of Vocational-Technical Training; and others.

Presiding at the conference, held in the Highway Building auditorium was Robert M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, chairman of the Conservation and Development Board's commerce and industry committee.

The one-day conference was devoted to a review of the advantages of industry to a community and how a community could go about getting new industries.

Following is the text of the welcoming address given by Governor Hodges before the Industrial Development Conference:

"It is good to be with you today and to open this conference which is designed to share experiences and information on one of the most important subjects to be found today in North Carolina: How to get more industry. I welcome all of you! I am encouraged with the representative attendance at this Conference and the obvious interest of so many people from so many sections of our state. I should like to commend the Board of Conservation and Development, and, in particular, Bob Hanes, Chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee, for arranging this outstanding Conference. You have only to look at the balance of your program to know the high calibre of the men who will speak to you today and who will share with you their knowledge, their ideas, their inspiration and their productive talents.

"I was particularly pleased to see such wide representation from local communities, because we have basically a 'grass roots' approach to industrial development. Regardless of how efficient your State Development Program is, little progress can be made without the initiative, energy and enthusiasm of local leadership working together for the common good. There are many examples of this across the state and some of them will be mentioned and highlighted in the talks today. There will be a continuing emphasis upon local efforts because we believe in North Carolina that our State Development Program should act as a coordinator and helper. We let the local communities do the selling on actual sites and local advantages. No effort is made from a state level to direct an industry to any specific community or locality.

"One of the reasons behind this procedure is the

simple fact that the State cannot and should not do the whole job. Communities themselves must attract and hold industrial prospects. To do this our communities must make themselves attractive, must remove unsightly features, beautify their town, train workers, and plan public services and attractive accommodations for visitors, and last, but certainly not least, plan for industrial sites. You will hear today how elemental it is that adequate sites be provided. Failure of a community to land an industry can often be assigned to lack of suitable sites at reasonable or competitive prices. Each community should not only be sure of availability of sites with necessary physical features, but also with available utilities and services. These are all hard facts which prospective developers will insist on having.

"We should not forget that industrial development requires long-time effort and lang-range planning. You must be persistent and not expect immediate results. The old hands in this business are familiar with the mushrooming of local movements which quickly die when the first prospect shakes his head. Persistence does pay off, and at the same time the efforts which you exert to attract industry are also permanent dividends in community living for all your citizens. In spite of all these facts, I believe the most important single factor in industrial development from the community level is the attitude of the community and its citizens. Do your people understand what a good industry must have if it is to operate successfully? Are the citizens willing to cooperate individually and as a community with new industrial citizens, extending to them the hand of friendship and support? Above all, this interest and support must continue after the company has located and become a permanent resident.

"One of the most exciting things about development work generally—whether industrial, agricultural, educational, cultural, etc.—is the unlimited opportunity which stretches before us. Within past decades we have witnessed tremendous advances on all fronts of science and technology which truly staggered the imagination of man. Even the most cynical observer hesitates today to predict the final results of anything in this material universe.

"This is quite a change from the horse and buggy days of the past century and more. Perhaps you saw this anecdote in a recent North Carolina daily newspaper:

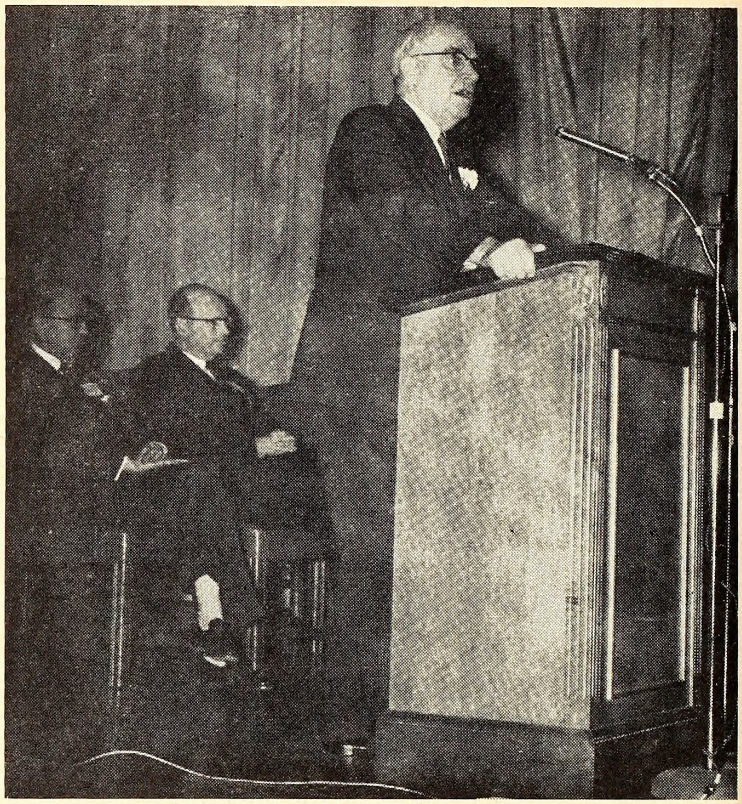
" 'There was a small denominational college located in a little midwestern town during the 1870's. One day, the presiding bishop in the area made a visit to the college president. He expressed to the educator a firm belief that everything that could be invented had been invented.

" 'The college president disagreed. 'In 50 years,' he said, 'men will learn to fly like birds.'

" 'The bishop was thorough shocked. 'Flight is reserved for angels,' he sputtered, 'and you have been guilty of blasphemy.'

" 'The story is unimportant other than the fact that the name of the bishop was *Milton Wright* and back home in Dayton he had two small sons whose names were *Orville* and *Wilbur*.'

"Since coming into this office in November, 1954, I have stressed the importance of industrial development as a means of creating economic income and promoting the prosperity of the State because industrial development is a prime means of rasing our per capita income. While I am vitally interested in every part of state development, I have tried in every way possible to encourage the development of local and out-of-state industries which can provide the payrolls, income, economic opportunities and financial stability which we so badly need and the encouragement of expansion by present citizens. I shall not review our status as to per capita income or how we rank among the other states in this category. Most of you are familiar with this story. We are now primarily interested in what can we do about it. My early efforts have included helping the development of the Governor's Small Industries Plan which was designed to stimulate interest in the creation of small, locally financed, locally operated industries. The functions of this plan have been turned over to the Small Industry Program of the Department of Conservation and Development where every emphasis is continued on this 'do-it-yourself' program. Records of the Department of Conservation and Development reveal that at least 75 industries have been launched by local capital in the State since the fall of 1954. The basic procedures are not difficult. Here is the checklist: Determine your local resources, evaluate opportunities for industries, ascertain market potentials, look for local 'know how' and talent, put together local organizations, proceed to raise capital and follow through. Successful use of such a procedure can bring about increased industrial payrolls, additional use of the State's raw materials and natural resources, retention of investment capital and profits within the State, development of management and technical skills, and above all, offer an economic future for our young people.



Governor Hodges addressing Industrial Development Conference in Raleigh.

"We soon found that the lack of venture capital was a major handicap and hurdle for most new small industries. In an effort to solve this problem, we helped to bring about the founding of the North Carolina Business Development Corporation which was set up for the purpose of providing long-term loans to qualified applicants in the small industry field. The response to this program was very gratifying and indicated to me the enthusiasm and desire of community leaders across the State to help build their communities and North Carolina. As you know, the Business Development Corporation was organized promptly, every dollar of its stock has been subscribed and lending agencies across the State joined in as members for the purposes of making loans. Today, after only one year of operation, the Corporation is a going concern operating in the black, and has investment dollars at work in small industries and processing plants from one end of North Carolina to the other, with loan commitments of nearly $2,000,000.

"One of the key words in our industrial society is *research*. This has become an industry in itself and from it stems tremendous growth possibilities. In an effort to attract research establishments, the Research Triangle Program has been set up, designed to tell the world the wonderful facilities and opportunities offered in the general geographical area founded by North Carolina State College in Raleigh, Duke University at Durham, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This was an ambitious and far-reaching step forward, because most research activities are now concentrated in the industrial complexes of the North and East. We sought first the support of the three institutions involved and the communities most directly concerned. The leadership of our own industry and business of Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill and industrial people elsewhere are supporting the program. It is my sincere belief that we have merely turned the key which will open the door to a great future in research and development for North Carolina and the Southeast.

"Everyone close to industrial development in North Carolina has soon found that our State tax structure is a serious handicap in successfully locating industrial prospects. Without any reflection or discredit on Legislatures and Governors of the past, our revenue structure has grown like Topsy until today it is a difficult and somewhat awkward instrument to understand and use. We have found repeatedly that North Carolina was losing industrial prospects simply on the reputation and bare facts of our tax structure as circulated among tax consultants and other such firms throughout the country. The 1955 General Assembly was aware of this problem and set up a Tax Study Commission for the purpose of reviewing our entire State Tax Structure with the view of recommendations for modernization and improvements. As you know, the tax study has been done by a distinguished group of men representing widely divergent economic interest. The Tax Study Commission has done an objective and courageous job which already has received wide-spread notice across the Nation where other states are almost uniformly coming up with new means of taxation or raising tax rates across the board. Brandon Hodges will cover this subject with you.

"In closing, may I offer this advice. In all your efforts at this Conference and later to help develop your community, let us not forget that all our planning whether immediate or long-range—should be made in terms of the individual family and their standard of living. Whatever we do, whatever our source of economic productivity or activity, we must think in terms of human beings and their capabilities, their hopes, their dreams, and their desire to give their children the best of life itself. If we do this, we shall not fail in our efforts to raise the per capita income of our State and make life more meaningful and more secure for all our citizens, especially those whose needs are greatest."

Circle F Provision Company: New Name in Canned Meat Line

The Circle F Provision Company, owned and operated by Harold J. Fritts and his wife, Mrs. Grace B. Fritts, is working hard to get its canned meat products known and accepted in North Carolina. And company officials believe real progress is being made along this line.

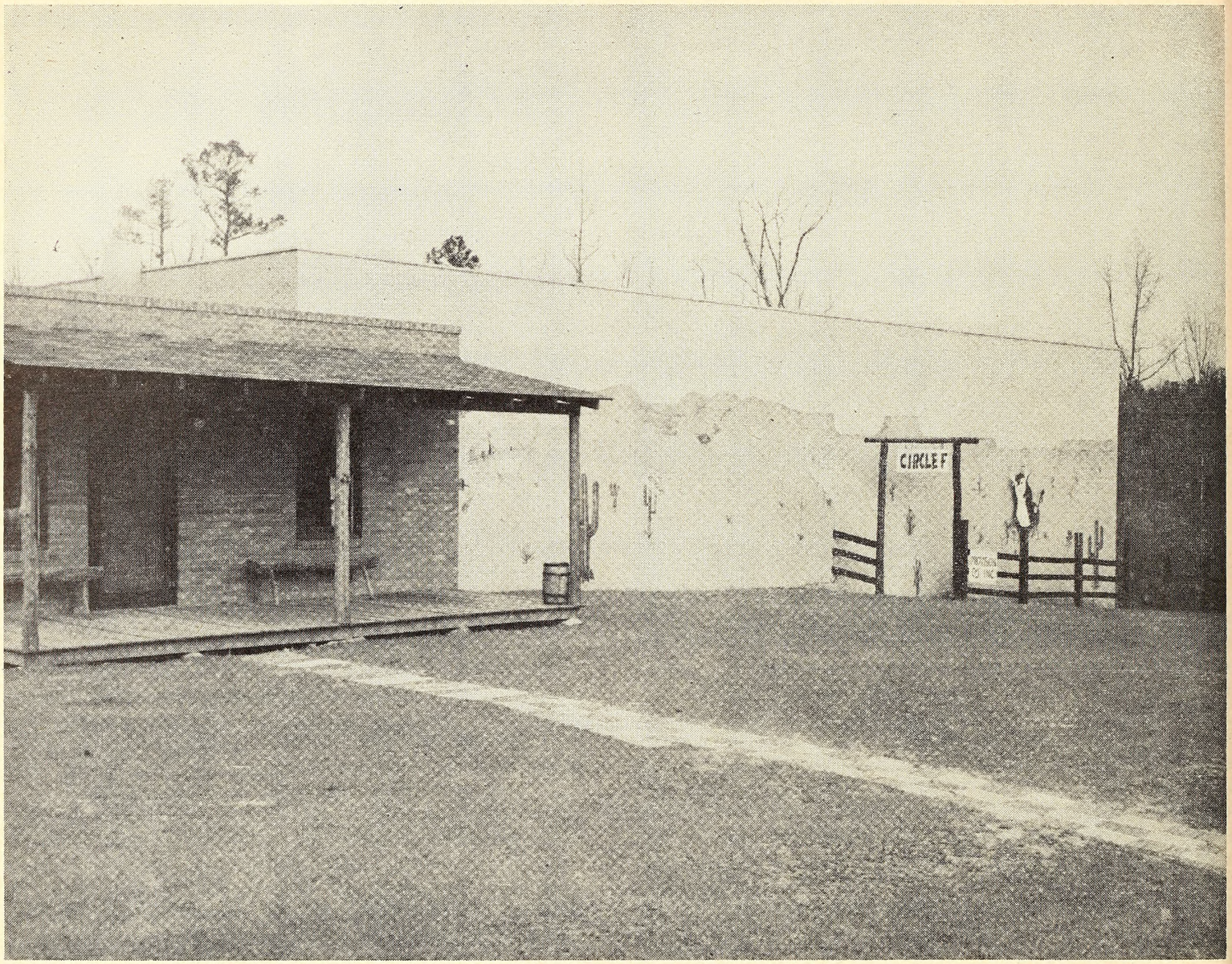
The company, located at Lexington on U. S. Highway 29, West, was organized in 1956 but has been in operation only since the first of this year. A good part of last year was spent in getting the building erected. Circle F Provision Company now is turning out four items in the canned meat line: sliced beef with brown gravy, chunk beef in brown gravy, beef and beef stock, and chili.

In a letter to a large number of dealers, Mr. Fritts had this to say:

"Circle F Provision Company is a new industry in North Carolina and it is an industry that will help our agriculture program by processing North Carolina cattle into finished canned meat products. This means an increase in income to the farmers. Why should North Carolina cattle be shipped out of the state, processed into a finished canned meat product and shipped back into the state on the consumers market? You only realize one gain from the first sale of the raw materials. Being a North Carolina industry and using North Carolina cattle and processing them into a finished product, we create jobs and taxpayers instead of higher taxes. When the product is finished out of the state we have not maintained taxes nor created any jobs for our North Carolinians.

"Circle F Provision Company is now like a baby—A baby needs the love and care of its parents to grow strong—This new North Carolina industry needs the help of the public so that it might grow. We feel that with your help and support North Carolina will soon have another industry that it will be proud of for it will be helping our agriculture program to grow stronger."

The Circle F Provision Company plant is a large, attractive and functional structure that provides



Circle F Provision Company's plant at Lexington.

some 5,000 square feet of floor space for the company's operations. (A kitchen is included in the office area and all products are "kitchen-tested.") Eleven persons now work in the plant which represents an investment of approximately $150,000.

Beef is purchased by the company on the Lexington market, at Wilkesboro, and at Charlotte and the company is equipped to turn out 200 cases of the finished product a day.

Two sales trucks are kept on the road, and another truck is used for hauling frozen meats in large quantities to various institutions and other customers. In addition to its canned goods and frozen meats, Circle F Provision Company may get into the vegetable canning business, too. Mr. Fritts says he has discussed this possibility with local Chamber of Commerce officials.

The company's meat products are sold only in North Carolina at present. Mr. Fritts says the firm may come under federal inspection later, at which time the company could push its products in other states.

Before organizing his own company, Mr. Fritts was with Fritts Packing Company of Lexington, a firm owned and operated by his father, brother-in-law, and himself. A native of Lexington, he was with this company for some nine and a half years.

Hosiery Knitting Machines Manufactured by Edley Company

Ed Blankstein, owner of Edley Machine Company, High Point, feels that more exporting of capital equipment from the State could develop into a "powerful source" of improvement in the per capita income in North Carolina. And he believes the Edley Machine Company, manufacturer of hosiery knitting machines, is "a small part of that trend."

Mr. Blankstein says his company is the first manufacturer of hosiery knitting machines ever to locate in High Point "in spite of the fact that there are more knitting machines in operation in High Point than in any other place in the world." He notes that most of the hosiery knitting equipment is produced in New England and that development of the indus-

try in North Carolina "is a more or less recent development."

The company reports that its machines are running in mills all over the State, throughout the South, in Pennsylvania, Canada, and as far away as the Philippine Islands.

Edley Machine Company has been in operation some two and one-half years. The company was organized when Mr. Blankstein, with a hosiery mill background, decided "to take the plunge."

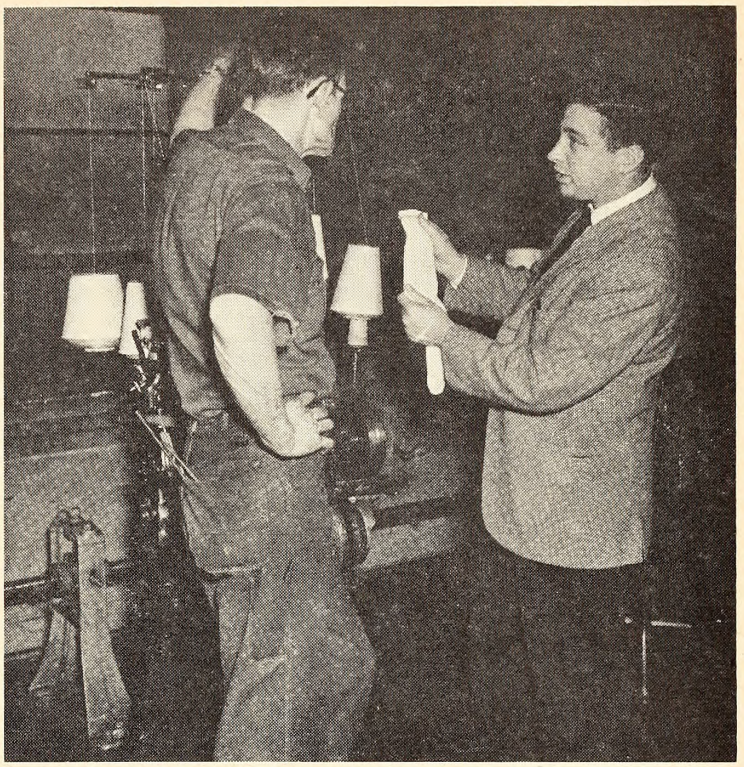
"I borrowed a few hundred dollars," he says, "hired a few men, and bought some pieces of equipment from a man who was going out of the machine shop business."

The company apparently has been growing by leaps and bounds, and now has a yearly volume of between one-quarter and one-half million dollars. The company recently opened a Greensboro office, manned by Barry Farber, to handle exports.

Some 30 persons are working at the plant, located at 1914 English Street in High Point and the company now is shipping, on the average, one hosiery knitting machine a day. Two basic types of machines are built by Edley Machine Company, and the cost of the machines ranges from $995 to $1885.

Two salesmen are "on the road" for the company, and Mr. Blankstein also is in on the selling end of the business. As a matter of fact, he says, salesmanship is stressed all the way down the line from the machinists to the truck drivers. The machines constantly are "talked up" by all employees and Mr. Blankstein prides himself on the "personal touch" his company offers in servicing equipment his customers buy.

When the company first was organized, it began operations by manufacturing parts and attachments for the hosiery knitting machines. Later, the firm began manufacturing the whole machine and right now makes all parts for the machines except the cylinder and needle. Edley Machine Company has filed a patent application on one machine it has developed.



Ed Blankstein (right), owner of Edley Machine Company, High Point, discusses product turned out on one of machines his firm manufactures.

The company is proud of its labor record, with employee turnover being slight. Mr. Blankstein says his company pays wages higher than most industry in High Point. About 60 percent of the work force is made up of machinists; the remaining 40 percent are machine fixers. The payroll will run about $2,000 weekly, Mr. Blankstein reports.

All stock in the company is owned by Mr. Blankstein and his wife.

Company Provides Market For Lumber Mills' Waste Products

Slaughter Brothers Chip Company of Fuquay Springs, which began operations last August, is providing employment for some 23 workers, and at the same time is providing a good market for waste products from lumber mills in that area.

The Slaughter Brothers Company, a pioneer in this State in the conservation of saw mill waste, has purchased about $10,000 worth of waste slab material from saw mills in that area during the first three months of this year. The slabs are processed by the company into chips, ready for use by the various pulp mills to whom Slaughter Brothers Company sells its product.

The company was organized last August by James C. and W. M. Slaughter. Before that, the brothers, natives of Wake County, had been in the lumber business.

The company is operating on a site near Fuquay Springs that covers some eight acres. The firm's payroll amounts to approximately $10,000 every three months, with crews working on a three-shift basis.

A production goal of 60 carloads of chips a month has been set by the company, with each car containing about 15 cords of chips.

Raw material for the product is purchased from sawmills located within a radius of about 20 miles, the company reports. The slabs are hauled to the company's plant by the saw mill operators, and the Slaughter brothers say over 70 different truckers have been "in and out" of the plant since operations were begun.

When the company first began operations, some production and maintenance "bugs" cropped up, as is the case in most all new concerns. But the company has succeeded in getting these problems ironed out and now is seeking ways and means to even further the efficiency of their equipment. This has included the brothers' designing some of their own tools and other equipment.

Lumber and Posts Chemically Treated by Wake County Firm

The Tarheel Wood Treating Company is one of Wake County's newer small industries. Located in Morrisville on a 12-acre site on old Highway 70, Tarheel Wood Treating Company celebrated its first anniversary on April 9.

The company, headed by young L. Edward Gallup, a native of Vermont, chemically treats lumber and poles or posts under pressure to make them decay-resistant, rot-resistant, insect-resistant, and fire retardant.

The Tarheel Wood Treating Company got its start in April, 1956 when Mr. Gallup saw a potential for this type of service in this particular area. He discussed the matter with a number of other persons and upon securing necessary capital organized the wood treating firm. Prior to going into this business, Mr. Gallup was for two years with the Tennessee Valley Authority. He had joined TVA after receiving a graduate degree in forest management from State College in 1954. Before receiving his graduate degree at State College, Mr. Gallup studied forestry at the University of New Hampshire.

In its lumber treating operations, the company uses two basic procedures—a vacuum process and steam pressure. The lumber is placed in a huge elongated cylinder; the lumber is subjected to a steaming period, opening cells and readying material for the vacuum period. The cylinder then is closed and a vacuum created eliminating all air from wood cells and increasing treatment receptiveness. The vacuum is maintained and the salts preservative is admitted and pressure is applied, impregnating the wood. The company is equipped to handle 20,000 board feet of dry lumber a day or 10,000 board feet of green lumber.

Approximately 75 percent of the orders received at Tarheel Wood Treating Company are orders from general contractors involving industrial and commercial building. The remainder is custom-treating of material for specific customers and treating of lumber and posts for retail sale from the yard.

Mr. Gallup says that when the company began operations in April 1956, a specific production goal was set for the first year, and he says that this goal was attained. "We almost hit it right on the nose," he said. The company now employs only two workers in addition to Mr. Gallup, but it is anticipated that the work force will have to be increased shortly because Mr. Gallup says that indications are now that the company's production will double in the coming year.

The company is turning now to improvement of its building and is looking toward increasing and surfacing the large working area around the plant. Much of the lumber that went into the plant itself came from timber that was standing on the 12-acre site when Mr. Gallup and associates purchased the property. Machinery for the plant was installed by the Osmose Wood Preserving Company of Buffalo, N. Y., and this company supplies Tarheel Wood Treating Company with chemicals needed in its operation.

Mr. Gallup has been pushing sales by his company through personal contact with general contractors of this State and through various forms of advertising and he is confident that his company's business will continue to expand. "It is," he said, "just a matter of everyone becoming educated to the fact that the relatively inexpensive wood treating process can add untold dollars to the value of a piece of property, whether it be a large commercial structure or a modest home, as well as extend the 'life' of the building."

It is said that treated lumber exposed to the weather, such as field posts, has a life expectancy of 25-30 years. Treated lumber that goes into a home or other structure can be expected to last indefinitely, it was stated.

The treated wood has a greenish color and is odorless. Mr. Gallup says that the treated lumber can easily be painted with the treatment itself acting as a base coat.

Peacock Textiles Manufactures Cotton Yarn Used For Mops

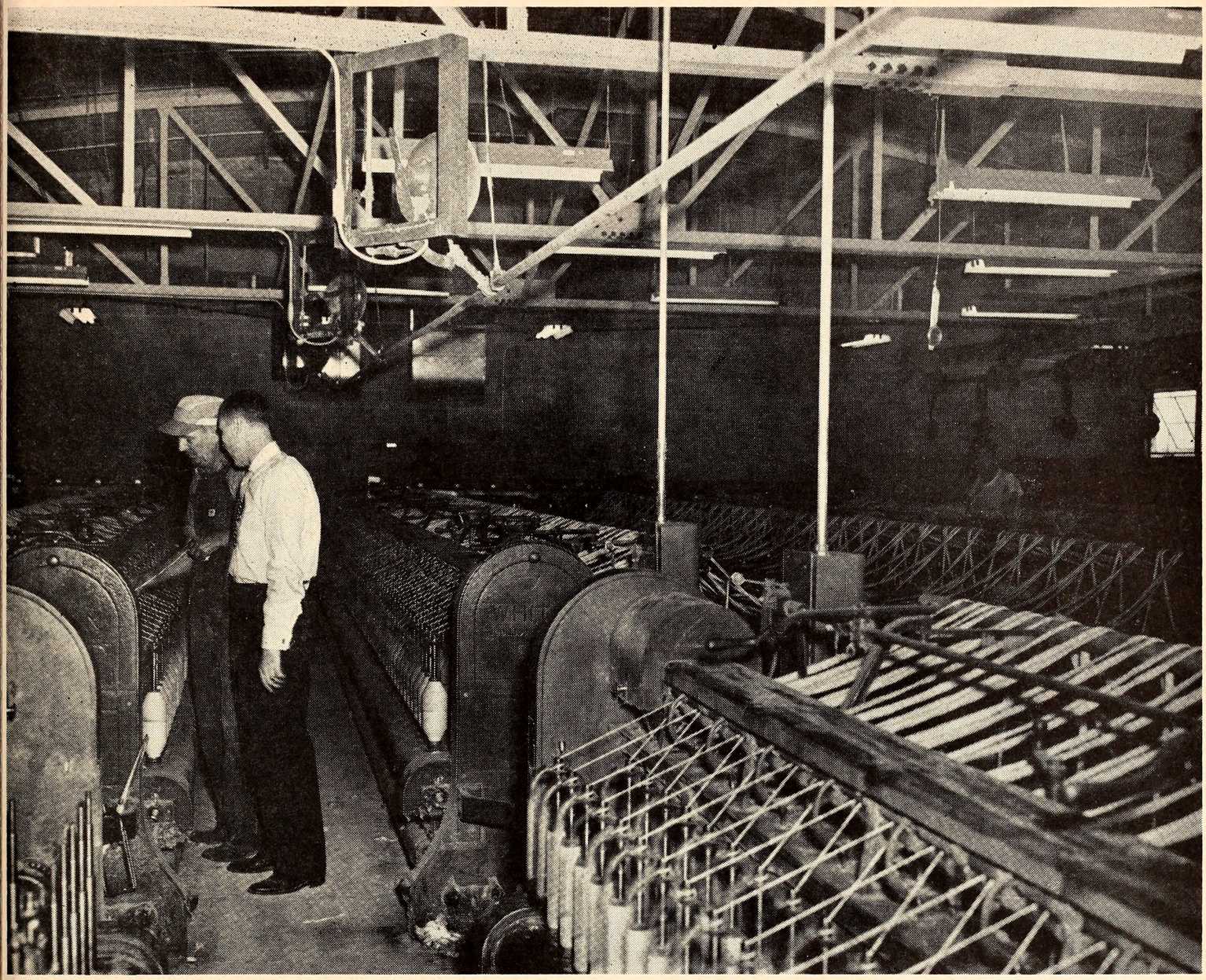
Peacock Textiles Incorporated of Goldsboro, manufacturers of cotton yarn that is used for mops, began operations the first of December 1956.

Capitalized at $50,000, the company is operating in a building located at 1003 South John Street, that was constructed by Goldsboro Industries. The building is leased by Peacock Textiles from Goldsboro Industries, and provides some 7,000 square feet of manufacturing space. In its operations Peacock Textiles Incorporated gets its raw product from a number of cotton mills located throughout the State.

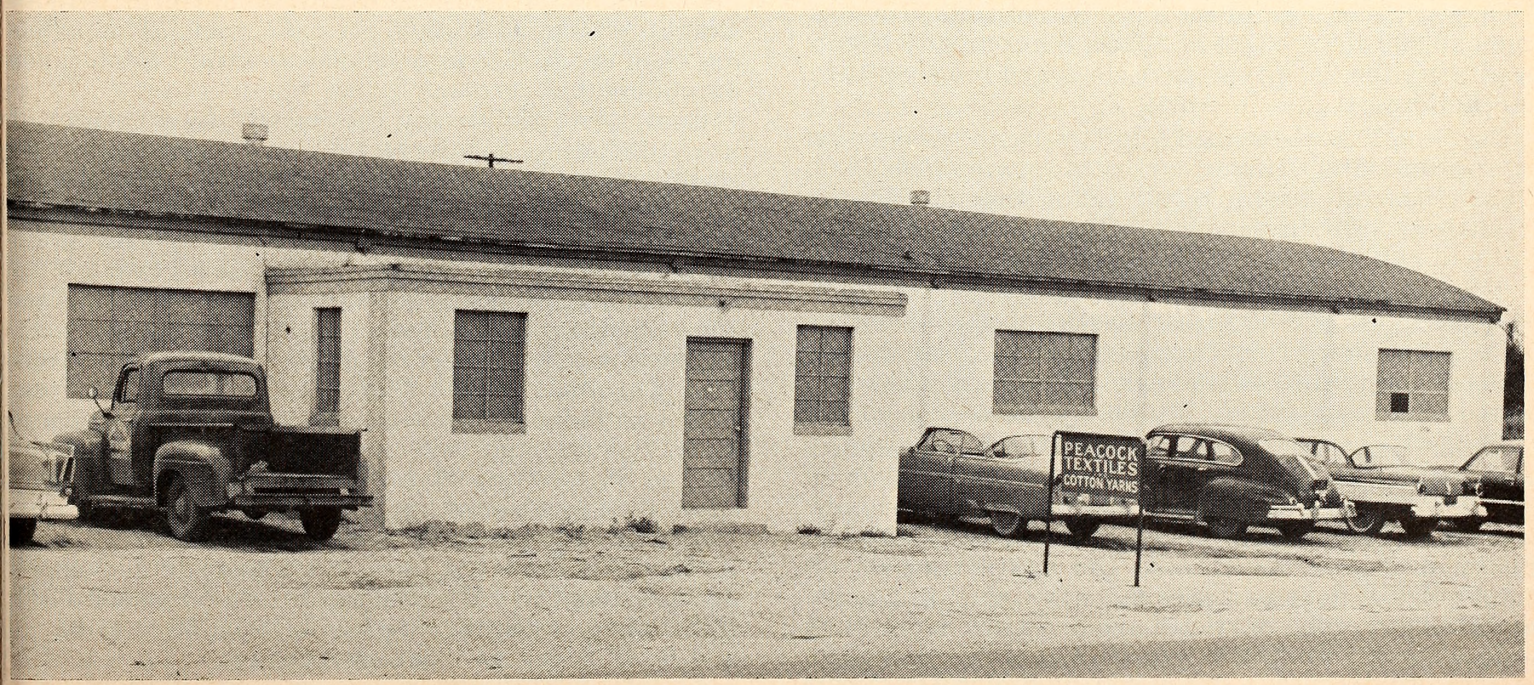
Peacock Textiles produces some 30,000 pounds of cotton yarn weekly and sells its product through commission houses in Philadelphia and New York. The firms handling Peacock Textiles product are: Stephen H. Catron of New York, Joseph Klumpp of Philadelphia, and the A. W. Archer Company of New York.

Peacock Textiles Incorporated now employs some 20 persons and has a weekly payroll of approximately $1500 and company officials say that they anticipate that about 30 employees ultimately will be working in the plant.

President of the company is W. A. J. Peacock of Goldsboro, Isaac Kadis of Goldsboro is vice-president and N. G. Smith, Jr. of Goldsboro, secretary. Mr. Peacock, prior to the organization of Peacock Textiles Incorporated was with Borden Manufacturing Company of Goldsboro, cotton yarn manufacturers.



W. A. J. Peacock (in light shirt), president of Peacock Textiles, Inc., of Goldsboro, discusses operations with employee in company's cotton yarn plant. At bottom is exterior view of Peacock Textiles, Inc., plant.



Produces Tabulating Cards For Use In Office Equipment

A new North Carolina firm, Electronic Accounting Card Corp. of High Point, has been organized to produce tabulating cards for use in International Business Machines or Remington Rand tabulating equipment. Production is scheduled to begin in June.

The company, incorporated October 1, 1956, was capitalized for $425,000 and common stock was sold in December, 1956 to residents of North Carolina.

The company's plant is located at 2406 National Boulevard in High Point, just off the old Albertson Road, and provides some 11,000 square feet of floor space in the production area. There is an adjoining building for an office area.

Electronic Accounting Card Corp. was licensed by International Business Machines and the corporation also purchased its presses from International Business Machines. The area the firm proposes to serve is comprised of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and parts of Florida and Alabama.

Clyde Rudd and Associates, a Greensboro sales firm, has been working with Electronic Accounting Card Corp., as part of the sales organization.

Edgar Snider, president and treasurer of Electronic Accounting Card Corp., who led in the organization of the company, has had many years of experience in the printing industry. He is president of the Snider Printing Company of High Point and also is president and treasurer of the TickeTag Corporation, an organization successfully engaged in the manufacture of a specialty item distributed nationally. A 1936 graduate of High Point College with a degree in business administration, he is president of that institution's General Alumni Association, president of the High Point Kiwanis Club, and is past president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of North Carolina, a Mason and a Shriner.

Willis C. Harris is vice president and assistant secretary of the company and also will serve as sales manager. One of the organizers of the corporation, he has had 10 years' experience in the punch card accounting field. His last assignment before going with Electronic Accounting Card Corp. was as staff assistant to the Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the Adams-Millis Corporation where his work was in the field of systems and procedures. Upon graduation from High Point High School, he entered the Marine Corps where he was assigned to Personnel Accounting. He has had technical training with the International Accountants Society, Inc., and with the National Radio Institute. For the past seven years, his employment has been with the Adams-Millis Corporation. He is vice president of the Piedmont Chapter of the National Machine Accountants Association.

Thomas W. Sprinkle is secretary of the corporation, and directors are Fred W. Alexander, R. Wade Phillips, and Charlie F. Jones.

Mr. Snider, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Sprinkle also are members of the Board of Directors.

Flake-Type Particle Board Turned Out by Wilmington Firm

Carolina Forest Products, Inc., with offices and plant in Wilmington, is a new industry that was organized to manufacture a flake-type particle board.

Operating in a plant on King Street that provides some 20,000 square feet of space, the company began producing the flake-type particle board for furniture and building trades in April.

Carolina Forest Products, Inc., with an investment of approximately three-fourths of a million dollars, plans ultimately to employ a total of some 60 persons on a three-shift basis. It is expected that the payroll will run about $200,000 a year.

The company says that in its operations it will put various types of faces and backs on the board to make a completed furniture panel, and expects to sell dimensional, cut-to-size panels. Production is estimated at approximately 30,000 square feet per day.

Miller-Hofft, Inc. of Richmond, Va. has designed and engineered the complete operation of Carolina Forest Products. The board is made from especially prepared wood flakes by the Miller-Hofft Multi-Platen process. Essentially, the board consists of many plies of flake particles laid at random in a horizontal plane. The particles are produced from gum veneer cores. Flakes .013 inch thick with controlled dimensions are uniformly treated with resin binder. These flakes are formed in a mat of desired thickness and subsequently compressed and cured in a hot plate press which produces a board of uniform density weighing 38 to 40 pounds per cubic foot. The panels are then cut to size and sanded to within a tolerance of .005 inch.

Company officials say the board has a variety of uses, including furniture tops and parts, cabinets, sliding doors, counter tops and fronts, end panels and desks. They say it serves too as a sturdy, lightweight core for decorative veneers and plastic laminates, and they say it is unexcelled as an overlay for sub-flooring, giving a smooth and uniform surface for carpeting, linoleum and asphalt or rubber tile.

The company reports that its sales organization, The Carolina Pacific Sales, Inc., of Wilmington, which includes John Coluccui, Jr., K. M. Sprunt and L. G. Sprunt, and covering the eastern half of the United States from Maine to Florida, has experienced enthusiastic reception with its product.

Officers of Carolina Forest Products, Inc., are: K. M. Sprunt, chairman of the Board; John Colucci, Jr., president; T. H. Wright, Jr., vice-president; G. E. Kidder, treasurer; James L. Sprunt, secretary; and R. H. Sides, production manager.

'Midget' Cranes Manufactured by Trask Firm at Wilmington

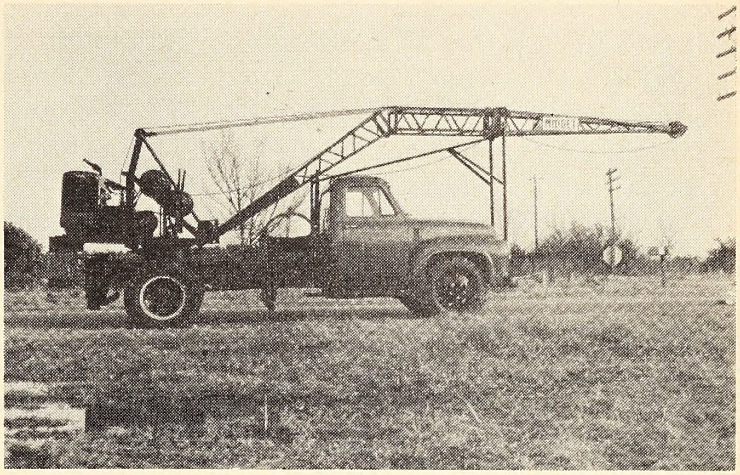
The Trask Manufacturing Company, located on the outskirts of Wilmington in a little community called Wrightsboro, is manufacturing midget cranes —product of an inventive-minded ex-farmer.

Head of the company is Allen Trask, energetic New Hanover man who has spent over nine years perfecting his "midget" dragline. About a year and a half ago, he formed the Midget Crane Company and only recently changed the name of the company to Trask Manufacturing Company.

Trask's small draglines, mounted on trucks, are designed for use by small contractors and farm operators. The crane weighs something over 5,000 pounds, and its power plant is a 134 cubic inch industrial engine with a standard four-speed transmission. Mr. Trask says the cranes are highly mobile, are made with standardized parts and claims there is little or no difficulty getting necessary parts when repairs are needed.

He says the dragline is a versatile machine, and can do work ranging from excavating dirt, unloading gravel and sand, loading logs and ditching, to setting up steel and concrete joists. One of his machines can ditch 3,000 feet a day, Mr. Trask says.

The draglines cost about $5,000 each without truck, and Mr. Trask has sold a number of the machines since he has been in operation. However, he recently became affiliated with Sherman Products, Inc., of Royal Oak, Mich., crane manufacturers in their own right, and this company will distribute Trask's machines in the future. The Trask machine will be sold as the Spartan crane as a product of the Sherman company.



Small crane that is manufactured by the Trask Manufacturing Company, located near Wilmington.

The Trask company, representing an investment of some $115,000, is operating in a new building that was erected by company employees. The Trask firm now employs some 15 persons.

Mr. Trask says the company can now turn out one machine a week, and a goal has been set at 150 machines this year. About half of the parts for the machine are manufactured in the Trask plant and all of the assembly work is done there.

One role for the crane is summed up by ex-farmer Trask like this: "The crane is designed to ease work," he says, "and with the increasing number of people leaving the rural communities mechanical devices must be brought in to take the place of these laborers." He says people who have used the crane tell him it will do all that's expected of it.

Shamrock Manufactures Decorative and Trademark Papers

Shamrock Corporation, a paper converting firm located at 728 South Elm Street, Greensboro, was incorporated February 25, 1956, and production was started the following month.

The company, headed by Alex M. Worth, Jr., President and Secretary of the firm, and William Y. Preyer, Jr., Vice President and Treasurer, is turning out decorative and trademark papers for use as gift wraps, box wraps and hosiery tissues, with the textile industry being the largest user of the products at the present.

The company's organization started with an idea by Mr. Worth, a resident of Greensboro for a number of years, who had been in business selling for other paper converters and as a manufacturer's agent. Mr. Preyer came into the business with 14 years of experience with Vick Chemical Corporation in personnel, accounting and production administration.

Mr. Worth sold Mr. Preyer on the idea of setting up a paper converting firm in the Greensboro area, and they then raised the necessary capital and began operations in quarters that soon proved inadequate. After three months of operation the company moved to its present location which provides some 4,400 square feet for working space.

Right now the firm has a single-color roll feed flexographic press for inking the numerous grades of paper and imprinting the various designs, and a sheeter and cutter. They are expecting delivery of a new rotogravure and flexographic press in July which can perform multicolored work.

While always seeking means of speeding up production, the company still is concentrating on maintaining the high quality of its product. Production and sales are largely the responsibility of Mr. Worth, and Mr. Preyer is the "inside" man, taking care of business office functions and general operational tasks of the company.

In its operations, the company uses designs and colors specified by the various manufacturers for papers and tissues to wrap boxes and hosiery, but often Mr. Worth makes special designs upon request. Being mechanically inclined, he has come up with a number of innovations on the machinery to realize production goals.

The company sells through jobbers or directly to the manufacturers, and currently is seeking to increase production and broaden its sales base. Mr. Preyer says that the company "started out slowly to test the market", but now is steadily building up orders, and adds: "We are confident about the future". (Revised By Firm.)

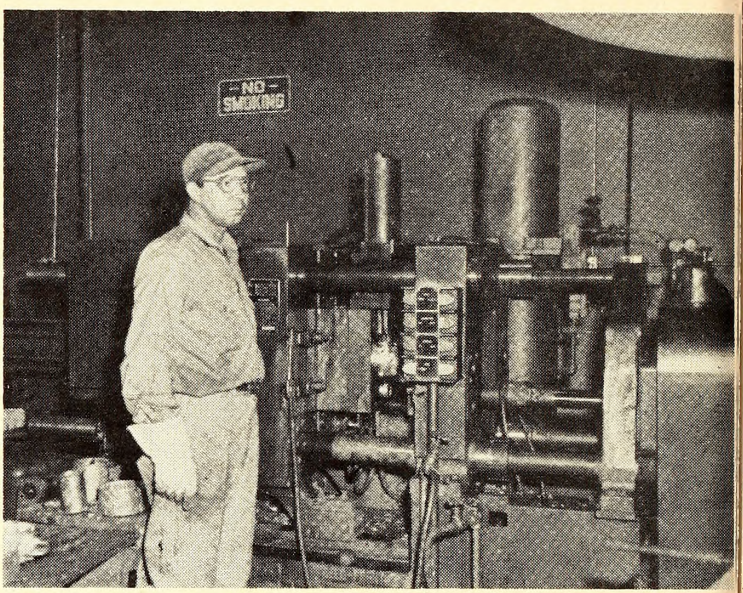
Dixie Die Casting Corp.—Precision Aluminum Castings

Dixie Die Casting Corporation was organized in July 1955, to fill what company officials felt was a "growing need" for a supplier of cast aluminum parts for other industries in this area. It was therefore decided to concentrate on precision aluminum casting, as a job shop, to serve makers of equipment in the fields of aircraft instruments, textile machinery, electronic equipment, television, automotive parts, lighting, and appliances. It lists, among its large customers, General Electric, Western-Electric, Cornell-Dubilier, Westinghouse, and Perfecting Service Company.

The decision to locate at Reidsville resulted from previous knowledge of the "excellent type" of personnel available in the Reidsville area, plus "fine" cooperation from the Reidsville Chamber of Commerce. The majority of the Corporation's stock is held locally, and represents an investment of $120,000, which does not include any real estate.

It required approximately six months to obtain and install the original machinery, recruit personnel, and train operators. The die shop produced its first tool in January, 1956, which put the casting shop in operation in February of that year. Since then, the company has experienced a steady growth, and in the year which has passed since it got into operation, it has been necessary to more than double capacity. The company presently employs about 20 people, and it is estimated that this will be increased to 30 by summer.

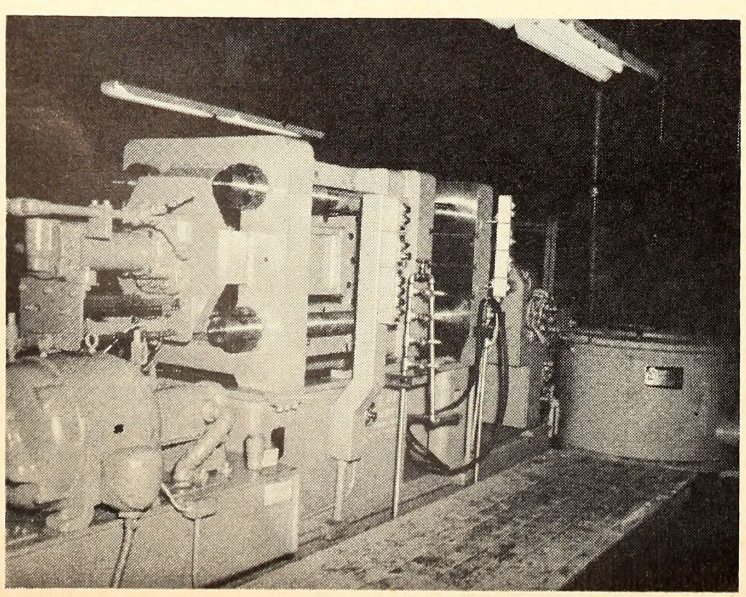
Mr. J. G. Corl, President of the company, was high in his praise of both Gerald F. Albright of the Department of Conservation and Development, and of the Reidsville Chamber of Commerce. He said that it was their fine cooperation which played a large part in getting the firm under way. "The fine team work of state and local development groups is highly commendable", he said.



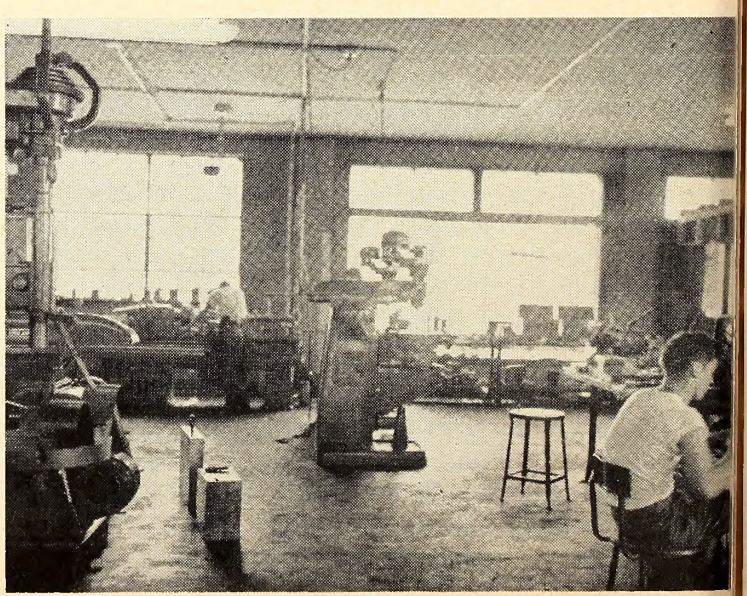
Operator at machine turning out aluminum castings.

Besides Mr. Corl, who is a registered Professional Engineer, the company directors include Mr. D. A. Matthews, accountant, as secretary-treasurer; Mr. Norwood Robinson, as legal counsel; and the following business men and industrialists: Mr. W. B. Pipkin, Eagle Fabrics; M. E. Adams, Adams Electric Co.; H. C. Atwater, Atwater-Waynick; and J. Earl Connolly, Vice-Pres., N. C. Gas Corporation. (Revised By Firm.)

Here is a closeup view of a large casting machine used by Dixie Die Casting Corp.



This is an overall view of the die shop of Dixie Die Casting Corp.



Firm Has Success In Manufacture of Charcoal Briquettes

The Black Panther Company of Sanford, long a well-known name in the manufacture of insecticides, is watching a new phase of its operations grow by the proverbial leaps and bounds.

The company, headed by Ben D. Smith, Jr., has specialized in the manufacture of various types of insecticides for over eight years. But last year, company officials became interested in setting up a charcoal briquette operation and a stock issue of some $350,000 was offered. It was quickly sold, with its sale being limited to North Carolinians.

About mid-September of 1956, the manufacture of charcoal briquettes was begun and company officials say they can sell all they can produce.

Earlier, the company had developed an "easy-lighting" type of charcoal that was marketed in several states in two-pound bags. And when the company decided it wanted to get into the briquette manufacturing end of the business, some 1,200 North Carolina investors quickly went along with the idea.

Right now, in all phases of its operations, Black Panther employs some 68 persons and the annual payroll will amount to about $150,000.

In addition to a large concrete-block structure that houses the insecticide operations, the company has three other large metal-type buildings for the charcoal end of the business. Then, there is another building that provides ample office space.

The company has kilns located all over North Carolina for making charcoal from scrub hardwoods that are so abundant in this State. There also are three types of kilns in operation at the company's plant in the Jonesboro Heights section of Sanford.

In making the briquettes, the first step involves pulverizing the raw charcoal. It is then treated with a binding agent and goes into a press where it is compressed into briquette form. The briquettes then move into an oven where all moisture is removed and they are "cooked" hard. Workers then weigh and bag the briquettes.

Company officials say they hope to get another dryer and press which will enable them to double the firm's production capacity.

Sales are made through grocery wholesalers and chains, wholesale hardware firms, wholesale drug houses, and similar companies. Three salesmen are kept "on the road," traveling over the Southeastern part of the country, into New York and Chicago, and even as far west as Texas.

Black Panther's young president, Smith, is a native of Utica, N. Y. He had learned the insecticide business at his father's plant in New York State and came South over eight years ago to start the insecticide firm at Sanford. The charcoal briquette operation is another big step in the firm's history of steady growth.

Other officers of the company are: Charles McBryde, vice-president in charge of production; Robert H. Sherman, vice-president; Sanford J. "Sandy" Smith, vice-president in charge of sales; and Henry T. Hicks, secretary and treasurer.

WILLIS BROTHERS FIRM IS NOW PRODUCING SWEET POTATO PUREE

Willis Brothers of Williston, long a familiar name in the seafood business, began building boats sometime ago and now this has developed into a sizable business in itself. But more recently, the firm got into a new field—the processing of sweet potatoes into puree—and it is expected that this operation will be just as successful as the other two phases of the business.

The new sweet potato puree plant, representing an investment of approximately $25,000, employs about 10 persons and equipment is set up to process some 500 bushels of sweet potatoes per day.

The company turns out sweet potato puree for baby food, pie mix, puddings, puffs, souffles, and the like. Mr. Elmer D. Willis, plant owner, says his firm is hoping to have the sweet potato puree "on the market in a big way" within the next year.

In the puree processing, the sweet potato is first steamed to remove the peeling. The potatoes are rapidly cooled and trimmed as they pass over an endless belt and then they move through a crusher to reduce the size for more rapid cooking. After leaving the cookers they pass through a disintegrator where the potatoes are reduced to a very fine pulp or fine puree. From there the product is moved through a screw type cooling unit. The puree is then packed in 40-pound containers for shipment to market. Company officials say the nutritive value, color, and flavor of the sweet potato puree is protected by the rapidity with which it moves through the stainless steel plant.

The plant has provided a welcome market for sweet potato producers of Carteret County.

Willis Brothers began processing clams around 1940. Last year, the company steamed and shipped to the Heinz Company approximately 125,000 gallons of clams and juice and also shipped 2½ million Cherrystones to Cleveland, Ohio, for clam bakes. The firm employs around 22 workers during the height of the season and the annual payroll in this processing is approximately $22,330.

Mr. Willis says his company now is building yachts for people all over the country, with five boats now under construction ranging in price from $16,000 to $50,000.

Prefabricated Houses Manufactured by Wright Homes, Inc.

Wright Homes, Inc., of Durham, newest of the nation's manufacturers of prefabricated houses, made its first shipment October 25. Production for the starting months is scheduled at two houses a week and will be gradually increased to six a week.

Current production is of a series of five houses, all of which are of contemporary design and which have three bedrooms. Average f.o.b. price of the house package, not including optional items, is approximately $4,500. Estimated average cost to the consumer of a turn-key job, exclusive of land, is approximately $10,000.

Brother-owners Dick and Tom Wright previously operated a conventional residential construction firm. Their family has been prominent in real estate and industry. The firm is capitalized at $100,000. Architects are Kenneth McCoy Scott, AIA, and Jack McM. Pruden, AIA, of the Durham firm of Pruden and Scott.

Operations are housed in a new 9600 square foot building leased from Durham & Southern Railway and served by a railroad siding and arterial highway. Production manager is Horace Grobert, formerly with Lumber Fabricators and American Houses.

Sales activities are presently concentrated in North Carolina and Virginia. Fred B. Johnson, formerly with Lesco Homes and National Homes, directs a four-man sales staff servicing franchised dealer-builders in the two states.

Output for the first year will go to dealer-builders and to a 121-lot development in Durham, N. C., and to a 190-lot development six miles east of Richmond, Va., on the Williamsburg Road in Henrico County.

At present, factory fabrication consists of exterior and interior walls in room size panels with windows installed, roof trusses and gables. Pre-cut in the factory are floor joists, roof joists, plywood, and soffets. Sub-flooring is half inch plywood and roof decks are three-eighth inch plywood.

The package also includes flooring, pre-hung exterior and interior doors, screens and screen doors, interior trim, kitchen cabinets, and wallboard.

What attracted the Wright brothers to prefabrication?

They answer, "Because it makes top flight architectural and design service economically feasible, because you can exercise better quality control, and because on the site labor costs can be accurately predetermined." (Prepared by Firm.)

SENTINEL LIFE INSURANCE CO. ISSUED FIRST POLICY IN JAN.

The Sentinel Life Insurance Company of Greenville, N. C. was chartered and licensed in 1956, its first policies being issued in January, 1957.

Immediately upon being licensed it became the 16th largest of North Carolina's 23 life insurance companies, since its original combined capital and surplus of $600,000 was greater than the initial assets of any other life insurance company ever organized in North Carolina.

Its 30,000 shares of stock are held by approximately 750 stockholders, most of whom are residents of the various cities and towns in Eastern North Carolina.

A. Hartwell Campbell is Chairman of the Board and President, J. Howard Moye is First Vice President, Robert W. Potts, Vice-President in Charge of the Home Office, Gordon S. Lynch, Vice-President in charge of the Combination Agency Department, Bancroft F. Moseley, Secretary, John C. Proctor, Treasurer, and W. W. Speight, General Counsel.

The agency force at March 1 numbered eleven men, selling industrial life insurance in six Eastern North Carolina cities. The Home Office secretarial staff of two assistants will be enlarged as the expansion of the company continues, particularly after the sale of ordinary life insurance commences.

Only three North Carolina life insurance companies have established their Home Offices east of Raleigh. The Sentinel Life Insurance Company thus has an opportunity to contribute much to the economic development of the eastern third of the State, both as a growing financial institution and as a potential major source of employment for many residents of Greenville and surrounding territory. (Prepared by Firm.)

JOBS FOR 50 TO 75 WORKERS AND A MARKET FOR FARMERS

Carolina Canning Company, Inc., of Lumberton, in addition to providing jobs for between 50 and 75 workers, is providing another market for farmers producing vegetables in the Lumberton area.

General Manager E. L. Harrington says Carolina Canning Company has contracted with growers in that area to supply the firm with string beans for its manufacturing operations this season. The company also is buying potatoes on the open market and plans to can okra and possibly some other vegetables.

Carolina Canning Company began operations last year with the processing of sweet potatoes, but Mr. Harrington says production was hampered because of a late start. He says the firm has a capacity of about 275,000 cases of sweet potatoes a season, but adds that this could run to 400,000 cases if operations were carried out over a seven-months period.

The company, operating in a building that provides some 22,000 square feet of floor space, represents an investment of some $150,000. Stockholders, comprised of residents of the Lumberton area, number 100.

J. Leroy Townsend of Lumberton is president of the company, and Fred Keith is vice-president. Mr. Harrington, secretary-treasurer and general manager, came to Lumberton last year from Washington. Before that he was in the food processing business in Maryland and, overall, has been in the food business for some 25-30 years.

The Board of Directors is composed of Hector McLean, Leslie Bullard, Furman Biggs, and Mr. Hedgepeth.

Here Are Some Brief Notes On Other New Industries In N.C.

CHADBOURN MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

Chadbourn Manufacturing Co., Inc., manufacturers of sportswear, began operations at Chadbourn October 1, 1956. The plant is a modern, one story building of 25,000 square feet, air conditioned, and equipped with the newest types of sewing machines.

The company manufactures children's jeans and sportswear. The investment totals $140,000, aside from the cost of the building, which was erected by the Chadbourn Development Corp. at a cost of $100,000. Company officials estimate that the annual payroll for the first year of operations will be in the neighborhood of $200,000.

At present Chadbourn Manufacturing Co. has about 80 employees and the company anticipates building this up to about 200.

Officers of the company are: Charles S. Pastor, president; Stella K. Pastor, vice president; and Allen Pastor, secretary & treasurer.

MID-STATE TILE COMPANY

Mid-State Tile Company at Lexington still is in the construction stage of its plant which is located about one-half mile south of Lexington on N. C. Highway 8. Company officials say the firm will manufacture glazed ceramic wall tile using approximately 60 percent North Carolina raw materials such as pyrophyllite, feldspar, flint, and possibly kaolin. The company plans to make a line of approximately 12 colors in both a high gloss and matt finish or glaze. This will be a one-fire process using a modern tunnel kiln and firing with natural gas.

Company officials anticipate that the total investment will run close to one-half million dollars. The firm has an immediate goal of 5,000 square feet of tile per day using approximately 60 employees. Under an arrangement with the local Lexington Industrial Corporation, the Corporation is putting up the money for the building and land and Mid-State Tile Company is to pay rent to them with an option to buy over a period of time. The Business Development Corporation in Raleigh is making Mid-State Tile a loan of $150,000.

Officers of the company are: Fred H. McIntyre, president; Nisbet P. Rodgers, executive vice president; Fred H. McIntyre, Jr., second vice president; Walter M. Fulp, secretary; and John S. Cox, treasurer.

TAYLOR VENEER & PLYWOOD CO.

Taylor Veneer and Plywood Co. began operations October 1, 1956 at its plant that is located on Center Street in Mount Olive. The company manufactures single-ply veneer and plywood, and employs 35 workers.

Company owners are: Shelton Taylor, secretary-treasurer; B. E. Bryan, president; Raymond Bryan, Jr.; and W. D. Kornegay, Jr.

HENSLEY HOSIERY MILL, INC.

Hensley Hosiery Mill, Inc. of Route 2, Elon College, began operating December 1, 1956. The company manufactures women's hosiery and sells to other firms. The investment in Hensley Hosiery Mill totals some $30,000 and the firm employs eight persons with a two-week payroll amounting to approximately $1100. Co-owners are: James A. Hall, Wade Hensley, J. V. Hensley, L. A. Hensley, Russell Hensley and Clyde Hensley.

BUILDING SPECIALTIES COMPANY

Building Specialties Company at Conover was formed in July of 1955 from a partnership composed of N. W. McGee, Joe E. Rockett, C. Harold Rockett, and Joe E. McGee. The original investment amounted to some $40,000. In December that same year real estate, warehouse and office space were purchased at an additional investment of $20,000. Building Specialties Company has limited equipment for fabrication of aluminum windows, screens, doors and certain other aluminum products, and in addition the company is wholesale distributor for aluminum windows, both residential and commercial.

THE HERITAGE PRESS, INC.

The Heritage Press, Inc., book manufacturers of Charlotte, began operations in October 1956. The plant, occupying some 1500 square feet of floor space, is located at 5308½ Monroe Road, Charlotte. The company employs two full-time workers and two part-time employees. William E. Loftin is president and treasurer. Mr. Loftin says: "The company specializes in the printing of books of any nature. In addition to the actual production features—composition and presswork—we provide editorial and design services, and will assist in the purely publishing functions such as, promotion and marketing. In very special circumstances, we will assist in getting the book written, also. To my knowledge, we are the only firm engaging in this work exclusively, between Richmond and Atlanta. We expect to serve not only individuals, but colleges and industries of our region, and also, established publishing firms anywhere in the country."

The Business Development Corporation of North Carolina

By H. POWELL JENKINS, *Executive Vice-President, Business Development Corporation of North Carolina*

The Business Development Corporation of North Carolina is primarily a part of Governor Hodges' plan to bring industry to the State, increasing employment and raising the per capita income. It is a corporation to provide long-term credit in North Carolina to assist in advancing the industrialization of the State. It was created under the provisions of Chapter 1146 of the Session Laws of 1955 for the purposes of promoting, stimulating, developing and advancing the business prosperity and economic wel-

fare of the State of North Carolina. It encourages and assists through loans, investments and other business transactions, in the location of new business and industry in this State, rehabilitates and assists existing business and industry, which tends to promote the business development and maintain the economic stability of our State. It cooperates and acts in conjunction with other organizations, public or private, in the promotion and advancement of industrial, agricultural and recreational developments in this State. It is a business organization and all financial assistance rendered is on a basis that full repayment, with interest, is expected.

The Corporation is subject to examination by the Commissioner of Banks of the State of North Carolina, and must furnish such information as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of State, but it shall not receive money on deposit. It is so designed that it shall not compete with other financial institutions such as Banks, Insurance Companies and Building and Loan Associations, and in effect, it picks up where they leave off. Under the Enabling Act, the Corporation has very broad authority for performance of its objectives and much is left to the determination of policies by its Board of Directors and Executive Committee and the actions by its Loan Committee.

MANAGEMENT OF CORPORATION

The Board of Directors of the Corporation consists of 18 members, one-third of whom are elected annually by the stockholders of the Corporation and two-thirds by the Members. All are prominent and outstanding men of our State and give generously of their time in directing the affairs of the Corporation. Annually, the Directors elect an Executive Committee, which is representative of the Board, a Loan Committee consisting of men well qualified for that purpose, Officers and General Counsel of the Corporation.

The Board of Directors meets quarter-annually, and oftener if considered necessary. The Executive Committee has no regular meeting dates, but meets once, twice or more between Board meetings.

The Loan Committee which consists of the Chairman of the Board, the President, the Executive Vice-President, five additional members appointed by the President and one or two alternate members also appointed by the President, meets at least once monthly, and it has authority to act upon loan applications on behalf of the Board of Directors.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

The Corporation has an authorized capitalization of $1,000,000, all of which has been paid in in cash by more than 1800 Stockholders. In addition, Banks, Insurance Companies, Building and Loan Associations, and other financial institutions may become Members of the Corporation and in so doing agree to lend to the Corporation on call on a pro rata basis funds that are small as compared to the individual institution but collectively it creates a large reservoir of funds. There are now more than 100 Members which includes the largest Banks and Insurance Companies of the State.

These Members together with the paid in capital provide nearly four and a half million dollars available to the Corporation, and applications for membership are still coming in. The corporation will shortly make its first call on its Members for funds. Each call for loans shall be on a pro rata basis and the loans to the Corporation are to bear interest at



H. Powell Jenkins

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

H. Powell Jenkins, a former Morganton banker, is Executive Vice-President of the Business Development Corporation of North Carolina. He has been executive officer of the Corporation since it began active operations April 1, 1956. His office is in Raleigh but from time to time he visits over the state in connection with applications for financial assistance from the Corporation.

For two years prior to becoming executive Vice-President of the Corporation, Mr. Jenkins was senior loan specialist and Associate Member of the Loan Review Committee of the Small Business Administration in Washington, D. C., and previously a Loan Examiner with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a period of twenty years, also in Washington. Before going to Washington, he was Cashier of the Morganton Bank & Trust Company and Assistant Cashier of The First National Bank of Morganton where he was also active in civic affairs, serving as a member of the Board of Education and a director of the Kiwanis Club.

While with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and later with the Small Business Administration he had a wide and varied experience with all types of business and industrial loans. On several occasions, he organized and managed RFC and SBA offices of disaster loans in various parts of the country. On occasion he was Acting Chief of RFC's Office of Loan Agency Management under which came the supervision of RFC's lending activities in all of its field offices throughout the country.

Mr. Jenkins is married and has two sons. The older son, H. Powell Jenkins, Jr., a physicist, is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and is at present Head of Research at the Naval Ordnance Test Station at Inyokern, California. The younger son, Edwin B. Jenkins, is a student at North Carolina State College in Raleigh.

a rate of not less than one-quarter of one per cent in excess of the rate of interest determined to be the prime rate then prevailing on unsecured comercial loans.

FILING APPLICATION

The Corporation has a printed form for filing applications for financial assistance. It asks the kind of questions and requests the sort of information that any lending institution should. The forms may be obtained at the office in Raleigh. Generally, it is very helpful for the prospective loan applicant to discuss its plans with officers of the Corporation before preparing the application form as it assists in a more expeditious processing of the application. Efforts should be made to obtain the proposed loan from other sources before applying for the loan from the Corporation as the law provides that the Corporation shall not approve any application for a loan unless and until the person applying for said loan shall show he has applied for the loan through ordinary banking channels and that it has been refused by at least one bank or other financial institution.

All applications for loans should be submitted directly to the Corporation's office in Raleigh. They are given a preliminary review as promptly as possible after receipt, this may be the same day or it may be a few days later, depending upon the workload. Occasionally it may be necessary to return an application because of applicant's failure to sign it or to fill in or submit requested information that is necessary for at least the preliminary review. However, we try to avoid returning an application insofar as it seems possible, and it should be unnecessary if the instructions are reasonably followed.

There are no legal restrictions as to the size of the loan applicant or as to the size or terms of loans to be made by the Corporation, but these are determined by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee or the Loan Committee and the first consideration is that the financing be on a sound basis from the standpoint of the local community as well as The Business Development Corporation. It would be a disservice to the community and all concerned to assist in financing an unsound proposition. We do not like ghosts.

TYPE OF LOANS

The Corporation commenced active operations one year ago in April and during the year had approved loans aggregating $2,110,165, which is more than three times as much as many considered a year ago would be approved during the first year of operations. The loans have been made to many types of business and industry, new ones moving into the State, some created within the State and others that have been long established in North Carolina, and each of these loans has resulted in the expansion of production and an increase in employment.

We believe all of the loans that have been approved are sound and that each will be repaid from the earnings of the respective business. Yet, in every case a loan had been refused in normal lending channels, for the principal reason that repayment would require too long a period of time. The tight money situation is another of the reasons that has been used several times.

Of the loans approved, there are several that I would like to touch on briefly. One is to assist in financing a ceramic tile plant, which will be the only such plant in either of the Carolinas. In fact, there are no ceramic tile plants within 200 miles of the Carolinas and the material is now shipped into the State, principally from Ohio, Indiana, and Alabama. The plant will have about 60 employees when it gets in full operation and will be wholly owned and operated by North Carolinians. Proceeds of one of the other loans has been used to expand a seafood processing plant down on the coast. Three loans have been approved to assist in financing three poultry processing plants in different parts of the State and it is interesting to note that the entire production of the largest of these three plants will go to markets outside of the State, principally in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Miami. Another loan was approved to assist in the expansion of vermiculite in the western part of the State. Another to erect a new plant for the production and freezing of meat products. Several loans have been approved to assist local development or industrial corporations in the construction of new plant buildings for leasing to businesses locating in North Carolina from out of the State. There is now under consideration an application for a loan, the proceeds of which would be used to assist in financing the construction of a grain storage plant with a capacity of 600,000 bushels of grain. It would be by far the largest such facility within the State. These are merely samples of the types of businesses that loans from the Corporation have been approved to assist in the development and expansion of business and industry.

Perhaps one of the most interesting, though small, loans that we have approved was in the amount of $3,000 to a man and his wife who have had many years of experience in one of the large hosiery mills of the State and wanted to undertake a sideline operation in the basement of their home with work to be done over the weekends. It was the borrower's intent to utilize their free time for their project. In this case, we were offered a chattel mortgage on modern machinery with present resale value of more than twice the amount of the loan. These machines had been acquired by the borrower over a period of some months from the hard earned savings of his wife and himself. However, after the loan was approved, the borrower set out for a weekend try to get an order for his production from a contact that he had made some months before. It so developed that this contact gave him a firm order for 30,000 dozen pairs of hose with the understanding that if that order was satisfactory there would be another order of 70,000 dozen pairs to follow. The result is that satisfactory shipments were made from the first order for the purchaser to give the firm an order for the additional 70,000 dozen pairs of hose. In this case, the loan approved for $3,000 enabled the borrower to start operations on a fulltime basis, and the man, his wife and about 20 operators are now giving their full time to the business. The largest loan approved thus far is for $300,000 and the smallest is for $2,000.

Of course, we are very busy every day trying to determine which are the sound proposals and which

are those who are willing to go *too* much in debt, and further, those who have only an idea that they want to try at somebody else's expense.

For instance, there have been those who want 100% financing for a patent of a machine, though the market is already flooded with similar machines now manufactured in this State by existing companies, but the applicant *thinks* he can produce better at a lesser cost. And there was an applicant who wanted a loan to finance an *almost* patented gadget which was so secret that he would not describe the gadget even to us. These, of course, have been declined.

Up to now, loans have been approved aggregating $2,110,165 with the proceeds to be used approximately as follows: $1,007,250 or 48% to assist in the construction of new plants or the expansion of existing plants; $723,700 or 34% for the acquisition of machinery and equipment; $258,305 or 12% for working capital purposes; and, $120,910 or 6% for payment of existing indebtedness which was small in proportions to the amount of loan approved. One of the accomplishments of the loans was to assist in maintaining the employment of at least 1029 people and to create new employment for an additional 2236 people, or a total of 3265. These are, or expected to be, direct employees of the borrowers, and in addition, a large number of people are employed, directly or indirectly, in the construction of buildings, the manufacture of machinery and equipment, transportation and other services, as a result of the loans made by this Corporation.

Loans have been approved for distribution as far west as Franklin, up in Macon County and Asheville, and as far east as Elizabeth City, Engelhard and Atlantic and to quite an assortment of businesses.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

When a loan is approved by the Corporation, a commitment letter is prepared which states precisely the terms and conditions under which the loan has been approved. Terms and conditions of the loan are considered realistic and are imposed with the view of protecting the business as well as the lender. No loans as yet have been approved for repayment over a period of more than ten years, which is in keeping with the policy of the Directors who feel that the Corporation should have as much turnover and do as much good as possible with the amount of funds available for its use.

Loans amortized over periods of upwards to ten years usually are for the construction of new or expansion of existing plant buildings and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. It is felt that loans or portions thereof to be used for working capital purposes should be repaid in from two to not in excess of five years. If the borrower is doing a year round business, loan repayments are on a monthly amortization basis which is considered advantageous to borrower and lender. Interest on the loans is at the rate of 6% per annum on the unpaid balance of indebtedness. Certain protective covenants are in each loan commitment, these include limitations on the payment of dividends on borrower's stock, if it is a corporation; compensation to interested parties; acquisition of fixed assets, and other related conditions, all of which are on a realistic basis and intended for the protection of the borrower as well as the lender.

DISBURSEMENT OF LOANS

After the loan is approved, disbursement of the proceeds thereof is largely in the hands of the borrower, his counsel, and the Corporation's general counsel, and the officers of the Corporation work closely with its general counsel in an effort to expedite the disbursements.

OPERATING RESULTS

The Corporation's first fiscal year end was as of December 31, 1956 and while it was in active operations for only nine months as of that date, the year end balance sheet reflects an operating profit and while it was small it is far better than a deficit which is usual for this type of business in its first year or two of operations.

MAJOR PERSONNEL CHANGES MADE IN ESC

(Continued from page 3)

In this connection, he operated a tannery at Old Fort. He joined the Commission after leaving the ERA.

Mr. McCracken, the new assistant director of the Employment Service Division, has been with the Commission since November 1, 1937, and has served in various administrative capacities for a number of years. He served as chief of staff services for two and one-half years prior to his appointment as assistant ES director.

Mr. Honeycutt, the new chief of staff services, is a veteran employee of the Commission. For six years prior to his recent appointment, he had served as industrial services supervisor, and in that capacity he worked closely with employers in the State on personnel problems and programs. This included position classification studies, turnover studies in industrial plants, and establishment of testing programs for new industries.

Mr. Honeycutt, 47, is a native of Burnsville. He is a graduate of Duke University and studied law for an additional two years.

Joining the State Employment Service in 1934, Mr. Honeycutt has served in various local office positions, including duty as manager at Marion and Sanford. He came to the State office in 1942 as training supervisor, and in 1944 became industrial training specialist for the War Manpower Commission when that agency operated the U. S. Employment Service.

From 1945 to 1946, Mr. Honeycutt was personnel supervisor for the ESC, and in 1946 was appointed administrative assistant. He held this position until 1950 when he was appointed industrial services supervisor.

Mr. Honeycutt's successor as industrial services supervisor, Edson E. Bates, Jr., is an Asheville man. He joined the Commission February 21, 1946 as interviewer at Bryson City and later served as interviewer at Hendersonville and as supervising interviewer at Murphy. After a tour of military duty in 1950, he worked as veterans' employment representative at Bryson City and as claims deputy at Greensboro. He came to the central office in October, 1955, as occupational analyst.

List of Additional Industries Developed Since Sept., 1954

Following is a list of industries, in addition to those on which special articles were prepared, that have been developed since September, 1954. The list, furnished by the Small Industries Section of the Department of Conservation and Development, is not necessarily complete since the list was compiled early this year. Other firms undoubtedly have begun operations since that time, and some of the listed firms may have ceased operations.

Burlington Molding Corporation
Burlington, N. C.
Molded Plastic Items

Blue Ridge Char-Coal Company
Mount Airy, N. C.
Packaged Charcoal

Woolard Giant Tobacco Curer Company
Blounts Creek, N. C.
New Type Tobacco Curer

Rainbow Fountain Company
Raleigh, N. C.
Portable Fountain

Austin Farms of Robersonville
Robersonville; N. C.
Poultry Plant

Davis Precision Engineering Co
P. O. Box 126, Hope Mills, N. C.
Automotive Parts

Morrow Manufacturing Co.
Conover, N .C.
Garage Equipment

Surrey Corporation
Elkin, N. C.
Auto Maintenance Items

Seashore Packing Company
Beaufort, N. C.
Dog & Cat Foods

Southern Gear Works
Gastonia, N. C.
Industrial Gears

Brushy Mountain Canning Co.
North Wilkesboro, N. C.
Apple Canning & Drying

Southeastern Industries, Inc.
Reidsville, N. C.
Garnetting Plant

Burlington Garment Mfg., Inc.
Burlintgon, N. C.
Children's Apparel

Martin Products, Inc.
P. O. Box 125, Edenton, N. C.
Toy Indian Items

ZYX Die Casting Co.
Route 2, Box 209, Greensboro, N. C.
Zinc Die Castings

Fulton Manufacturing Co.
P. O. Box 707, Blowing Rock, N. C.
Wooden Toys

Big Oak Charcoal Co.
Rose Hill, N. C.
Lump Charcoal

Vulcan Products Co.
Gastonia, N. C.
Steel Doors & Door Frames

Chemical Specialties Co.
Building 47, 2509 Remount Circle
Morris Field Station
Charlotte, N. C.
Fabric Softener

Blue Ridge Pin Company, Inc.
Bakersville, N. C.
J. H. C. Huitt, Head
Chicken Processing

Mountain Farms, Inc.
Hiddenite, N. C.
J. H. C. Huitt, Head
Chicken Processing

Luck's Incorporated
Aberdeen, N. C.
Can peaches & vegetables
H. C. Presnell (Seagrove, N. C.)

Syntex Fabrics, Inc.
Mooresville, N. C.
Cotton Shirting & Dress Material

Honduras Wood Products
Hertford, N. C.
Plywoods & Kitchen Cabinets

Barnhardt's Sausage & Salad Co.
Route 1, P. O. Box 411
Burlington, N. C.
Sausage, Pimento Cheese, Chicken Salad and other salads.

Davis & Stowe Manufacturing Co.
P. O. Box 8032, Asheville, N. C.
Wash N' Wax—Window Cleaner

Maegeo Farms, Inc.
(Located at Linwood, N. C.)
Main Office—Lexington, N. C.
Dehydrated Alfalfa Meal—Cattle Manure

Woodsco Aluminum Window & Door Co.
Dan Wood Furniture Co.
Bryson City, N. C.

Carolina Charcoal & Chemical Co.
Asheville, N. C.

Middlesex Mop Mfg. Co.
P. O. Box 595, Middlesex, N. C.
Sponge Mops & Cotton Mops

Palmer Products Co.
Clarkton, N. C.
Boys' and girls' jeans

Imperial Hosiery (Formerly Louise Hosiery)
201 N. Maple St., Durham, N. C.
Work Socks

S & W Chemicals, Inc.
Hickory, N. C.
Textile Chemicals

Piedmont Springs Co.
Hickory, N. C.
Metal Springs for Upholstered Furniture

Hansel Wood Products Corp.
Winston-Salem, N. C.
Reclaimed or used tobacco hogshead material

Jug Meter Company
Wendell, N. C.
Fishing Meters

Reinforced Plastic Company
Roxboro, N. C.
Laminated Plastic

Arcady Hosiery Mill
508 W. Fifth Street
Charlotte, N. C.
Seamless Ladies' Hose

Appalachian Mfg. Co.
North Wilkesboro, N. C.
Plastic tents—billfolds—tarpaulins and other products

Guilford Lounge, Inc.
1115 Clinton Street
High Point, N. C.
Upholstered Furniture

Orange Textile Products Co.
Efland, N. C.
Ladies' & Children's Panties

Blackwelder Mfg. Co.
Mocksville, N. C.
Men's & Boys' Shirts

Tate Wood Products
U. S. 17 South
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Excelsior Products

Pineland Poultry Co., Inc.
E. 19th Street & Godwin Ave.
Lumberton, N. C.
Growing, Dressing & Marketing Poultry Products

Spruce Maid Hosiery Co.
Spruce Pine, N. C.
Seamless Hosiery

10 Counties Have 48 Percent of Manufacturing Labor Force

(Editor's Note: The Employment Security Commission is taking an active part in the Governor's program to further the industrialization of North Carolina. The following article was prepared to indicate the need for industrial expansion in many of the smaller counties. It points out the high degree of concentration of the manufacturing labor force in ten counties.)

By ROBERT G. KELLOGG
Research and Methods Specialist, ESC

Ten counties in North Carolina utilize 48 percent of the total insured manufacturing labor force. This rate has remained relatively constant since 1947 when 49 percent of all factory workers were employed in these counties.

Counties in order of largest number of insured workers employed by manufacturing firms during the first quarter of 1956 follow:

County	*Total Mfg.* Employment*	*Percent of State Total*
Guilford	42,500	9.2%
Forsyth	33,725	7.3%
Gaston	29,450	6.4%
Mecklenburg	22,980	5.0%
Cabarrus	22,950	5.0%
Alamance	19,150	4.2%
Catawba	18,160	4.0%
Durham	12,550	2.7%
Buncombe	11,930	2.6%
Wake	7,340	1.6%

*Rounded

These counties currently employ 220,735 factory workers, an increase of nearly 16 percent since 1947. During the same period, total state manufacturing employment increased 19 percent.

Individual counties showed varied rates of employment increase during the decade—four of the ten counties experiencing declines in number of manufacturing workers. Counties and percentage change in the period 1947-1956 were as follows:

Wake	Up 70 Percent
Guilford	Up 37 Percent
Mecklenburg	Up 36 Percent
Catawba	Up 26 Percent
Forsyth	Up 21 Percent
Alamance	Up 12 Percent
Gaston	Down 0.1 Percent
Cabarrus	Down 0.1 Percent
Buncombe	Down 5.0 Percent
Durham	Down 13 Percent

The factory worker in these counties earns 6 percent more each week than the average state manufacturing employee—$61.62 weekly as against $57.69 statewide. Earnings increased from $41.33 weekly in 1947 to $61.62 during the early part of 1956. This represents an increase of 49 percent during the decade. In the same period average state factory weekly earnings increased 48 percent, or at nearly the same rate as the ten selected counties.

During the first quarter of 1956 workers in three of the ten counties earned below the state manufacturing average of $57.69. These counties, with average weekly earnings were: Gaston, $56.05; Catawba, $50.68; and Cabarrus, $56.33—all three counties having large textile segments. Counties with a higher proportionate production of durable goods afforded above average weekly earnings, for example: Forsyth County, $70.68; Buncombe, $67.37; and Mecklenburg, $66.72. In the past ten years earnings increased 66 percent in Forsyth County and 61 percent in Buncombe; but only 40 percent in Gaston and 42 percent in Guilford County.

Rights of Appeal Provided In Cases of Contested Claims

The Employment Security Law contains provisions which offer rights of appeal to those interested parties dissatisfied with decisions involving contested claims for benefits.

The law and regulations governing the conduct of hearings on protested claims goes further than in many other states to insure that the rights of both the claimant and the employer are fully protected in the determination of benefits and in adjudication of protested cases.

During the past year the Employment Security Commission's 27 claims deputies conducted approximately 46,850 investigations of unemployment insurance claims. In slightly over half of these cases (24,670) the claims deputies found cause to disallow the claim or to assess a penalty because of some dis-

qualifying circumstance.

Disqualifications were imposed for a number of reasons. For instance, there were 7,473 disqualifications because the claims deputy found that the claimant was either not able to work and/or not available for work as spelled out in provisions of the Employment Security Law. Then there were 12,280 disqualifications because of voluntary quits; 3,722 because of misconduct; and 776 were disqualified because of refusal of suitable work.

If either the claimant or employer is not satisfied with the disposition of a contested claims case, the decision of the claims deputy may be appealed. Upon appeal, the case is reviewed by one of the Commission's appeals deputies and a decision is rendered. If there still is dissatistfaction on the part of either the claimant or the employer, the decision of the appeals deputies in turn may be appealed to the Commission. It is noteworthy that during 1956, of all the 46,850 determinations rendered by the claims deputies, less than 100 ever reached the Commission on appeal.

APPEAL TO COURTS

It should be noted here that decisions by the Commission may be appealed to the courts by either the claimant or the employer.

The claims deputy enters a case whenever the separation notice, furnished by the employer—or some other apparent fact in the record—indicates that the claimant may be subject to disqualification.

The claims deputy then mails to all interested parties a notice of hearing setting forth the time and place of hearing. At this hearing, a permanent record is made of all proceedings incident to the hearing, with testimony received from all principals and witnesses. A copy of the claims deputy's decision in the matter is mailed to all interested parties and a copy is sent to the central office.

The claims deputy's determination contains a full finding of fact and what penalty, if any, is inflicted upon the claimant.

In connection with these claims investigations, another important aspect of the claims deputy's responsibilities is the collection of evidence, and assistance in the prosecution of those persons who make false statements or representations in order to obtain benefits.

Supervisor of the Commission's claims deputies is



LLOYD NOOE, *Supervisor of Claims Deputies*

Lloyd Nooe, who has been with the Commission since December 16, 1937. Working under Mr. Nooe's supervision are the following claims deputies: Mark Edwards, Asheville; J. Wilbur Peacock, Raleigh; H. C. Bristol, Statesville; C. E. Brewer, Charlotte; C. A. Dees, New Bern; Douglas B. Alexander, Raleigh; Harvey E. Anderson, Durham; James C. Bradham, Concord; Joseph T. Casey, Wilmington; Samuel Hubert Clark, Lexington; Walter H. Hethcox, Burlington; Paul Monroe Johnson, Winston-Salem; John E. Raper, Fayetteville; H. Grady Reagan, Jr., North Wilkesboro; John G. Roach, Rutherfordton; Clinton E. DeBrito, Raleigh; Charles W. Durham, Newton; Robert H. Lewis, Raleigh; Harry G. Smallbones, Charlotte; Merton Lawrence Mauney, Gastonia; Cecil E. Chandler, High Point; Clarence S. Barnes, Jr., Raleigh; Norman E. Warren, Wilson; Maurice W. Williams, Waynesville; Victor A. Holshouser, Greensboro; James R. Tew, Roanoke Rapids; David L. Bray, Raleigh.

Local Office Activities During 1956 Summarized In Report

(Editor's Note: This article was taken from the 1956 Annual Report of Local Office Operations of the Employment Security Commission. The annual report was prepared by the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Hugh M. Raper, director.)

The year 1956 opened with employment in its usual seasonal downtrend which continued through February. By March employment turned upward; and, except for a slight decline in July because of vacation shutdowns, continued to climb throughout the year, reaching a new record high. The trend of unemployment in 1956 followed a different pattern, although the volume of unemployment was about the same for both years. In 1955 insured unemployment declined during most of the year from a high of about 45,000 in January to a low of about 15,000 in November; whereas, in 1956 it rose during the first half to about 40,000 and then declined to a low of about 20,000 in November.

With both employment and unemployment at relatively high levels during 1956, employment service activities were also at comparably high levels. There were more job opportunities and a larger labor supply; and more workers were placed in jobs—reflecting a busy year for local office staff. Also there were

many unplaced job seekers, some of whom were still drawing unemployment insurance at the end of the year.

An awareness has become more apparent of North Carolina's need for additional industries which can utilize surplus seasonal labor supply during off-season periods. For example, every year thousands of workers are engaged in agriculture and in tobacco processing for only a few months, with little employment available during off-season. Any new industrial development, patterned to utilize this labor during slack seasons, would of course result in much steadier employment for the worker involved, and would bolster the State's economy. This in turn would go far towards flattening out the seasonal peaks and troughs in local office activities.

Local offices performed services to new and expanding industries in aptitude testing for trainees and other occupational services. The new industries provided work for new entrants to the labor market as well as to other unemployed. They attracted women into the labor force which helped to bolster the family income. Special counseling and placement services were given where needed, especially to high school students ready to enter the labor market, to veterans, and to handicapped and older workers.

During 1956, increases were recorded over 1955 in significant activities such as: placements, individuals tested, counseling interviews, new applications, applications on file, and initial claims. Job openings received during year were little changed from 1955 and nonagricultural employer visits to the field declined slightly.

Significant accomplishments in local office operations are given by individual activity in the following paragraphs.

PLACEMENTS

Placement of workers in 158,788 jobs in nonagricultural pursuits during 1956 resulted in a three percent increase over 1955 and nearly 15 percent over this activity in 1954. Slightly more than half of these placements (80,891) were men and 18 percent (28,966) were veterans. More than 6,300 were handicapped workers with employable skills. About 56 thousand placements were made in manufacturing industries; 41 thousand in service occupations; nearly 32 thousand in trade; and close to 20 thousand in construction activities. Furthermore, 413,718 placements were made on farm jobs, making a total placement accomplishment of 572,506 for the year. Nonagricultural placements followed the usual general trend after getting off to a slow start. The slight lowering in July was less severe than in the preceding year, and the placement peak in September rose higher.

The distribution of nonfarm placement increases over 1955 were spread well over the industry divisions, with the only exception being in construction activities. Placements increased in the manufacturing division although there was a significant variation of trends within the group. Despite lowered employment level in tobacco and textile industries, placements through local offices increased. Increases were evident in food products, furniture, and chemicals, but placement declines occurred in industries which had lessened their staffing schedules after the new plants had once started operations the preceding year in such industries as apparel, electrical and nonelectrical machinery, and paper manufacturing. Most of these placements were made with applicants in the local office area. Despite an apparent labor surplus in the local area, however, there were occupational shortages. To meet these specific shortages, recruitment was made through the clearance system operating in all local offices.

CLEARANCE

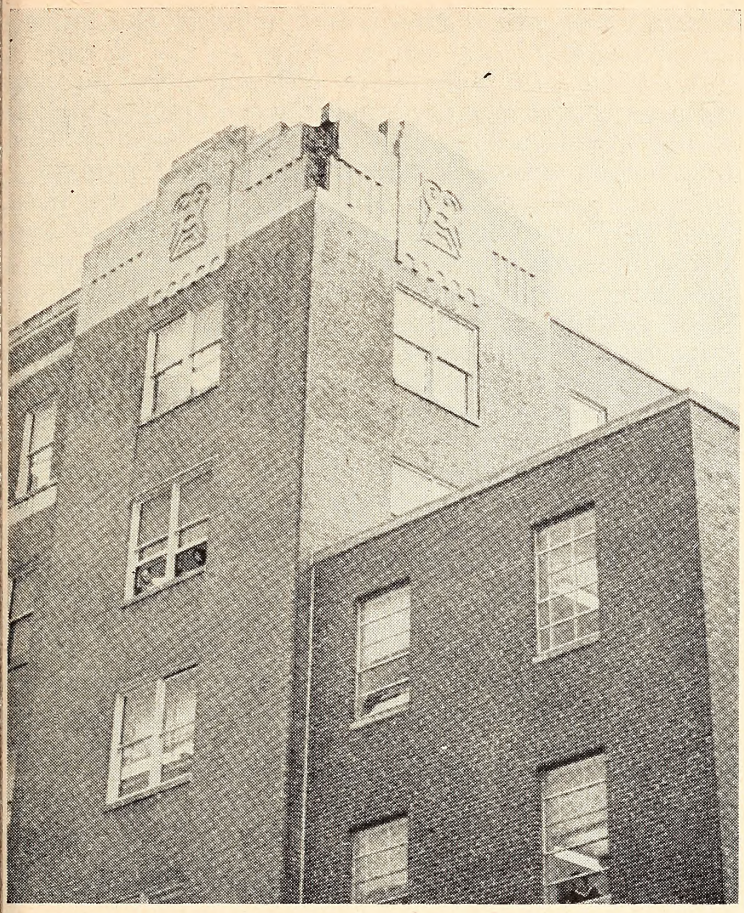
In an effort to bring workers and jobs together, local offices recruited workers and cleared job openings in other localities throughout the State and in other states by means of a clearance system. Inventories of job openings published every two weeks were circulated through the local offices. Shortages persisted in the professional fields of engineering, welfare workers, draftsman and tool designers, hospital workers such as nurses and laboratory technicians, and many others. Shortages among the skilled occupations were numerous; but after a period of time, a large number were filled. Sewing-machine repairmen were constantly listed on the shortage list. Widespread and numerous demands continued for semiskilled and unskilled workers. Although 231 placements were made through clearance, there were between two and three hundred clearance job openings at all times. As job orders were filled, new ones were opened.

New enterprises find the clearance system an efficient supplement to local recruitment to meet labor demands. The labor surplus in North Carolina is one of our treasurable assets in attracting new industry to the State; so every effort is expended in promoting and developing home industries to absorb this surplus.

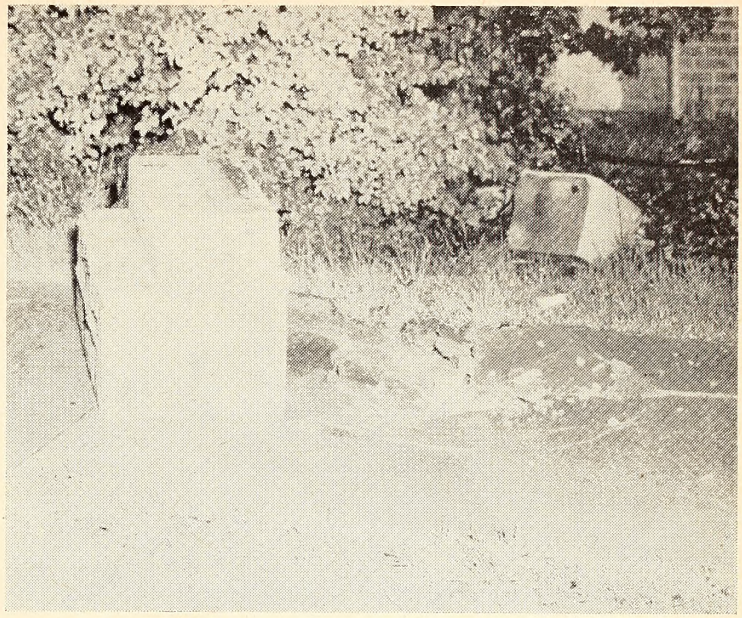
JOB APPLICANTS

The rise and fall of the volume of new applications for work taken in 1956 followed the usual seasonal pattern but on a level 13 percent higher than in 1955. Workers laid off from tobacco processing plants and from seasonal sales jobs in retail trade following the Christmas shopping season contributed heavily to the new applications filed during the early part of the year. Also construction workers, laid off because of unfavorable weather, and high school seniors, planning to enter the labor market after their graduation, made application for work. Many women came into the labor market during February helping to swell the volume of new applications to 19,572 for the month. Around 17 thousand applications were taken in each of the three following months; then in June over 20 thousand new applications for work were made, some for permanent jobs, others for summer work, and still a third group for seasonal work in tobacco processing plants which would open in late July. Newcomers to the labor market included students, teachers, and women seeking summer jobs, and graduates seeking permanent work. This activity was lower in the last six months of the year. A total of 205,610 new applications was taken during 1956, an increase of 13 percent over the preceding year.

The year opened with 47,529 applicants awaiting job openings suitable to their skills and interests.



Lightning struck the Caswell Building (Empjloyment Security Commission Building) in Raleigh Monday afternoon, April 29 during a heavy thunderstorm, knocking off a decorative corner stone as shown in this photo.



This is a closeup of the massive piece of stone that plummeted to the ground, crushing in the sidewalk and barely missing a pedestrian.



The next day, workmen were going about the task of repairing the damage, with this heavy crane used to lift a new stone into place.

These added to the new applications taken during the year made a total of 253,139 workers seeking work at some time during the twelve-month period, exclusive of a large number of workers who were placed immediately from office drop-ins without the need of registration. At the close of the year 56,249 were on the job applicant register including 25,859 women. More than 11 thousand of all registered applicants had veteran status, about 10 percent of whom were physically handicapped.

The labor supply as represented by the number of applicants registered for work was plentiful throughout the year. Even so, there were shortages in specific skills. An example of the relation of the size of the labor surplus to the labor demand may be had from the ratio of these two factors at the end of the month. In both January and December 1956 there were 18 registered job seekers per unfilled job listed with the local offices; in February, the high month for the year, there were more than 19. The lowest ratio was 9 to 1 in August when many workers had been absorbed in seasonal tobacco processing work. These ratios appear to be high; nevertheless, they were lower than those in 1955 to most months.

JOB OPENINGS

Nearly 191 thousand job opportunities were offered through Employment Security offices during 1956. The monthly trend of the number of available work opportunities—unfilled at the beginning of each month plus those received during the month—followed the same general pattern of 1955. The volume was only slightly higher than the year before, reaching peak demands in September of both years as tobacco processing plants went into full swing. On the average, nearly 16 thousand work opportunities per month were available to registered applicants. There were 3,000 unfilled job offerings at the end of the year which was 100 fewer than were on hand at the beginning of the year. There is an

interrelation between the job opportunities and other activities such as placements, applicant file, referrals, etc. For example placements rise and applicant files drop as job opportunities become more plentiful, except in case of widespread labor shortages which occur only in emergencies or during war years.

EMPLOYER CONTACTS

Employer representatives made 25,943 visits to nonfarm employer establishments to offer, explain, or to emphasize the services available to the employer through the Employment Security Commission—to discuss existing job orders, to solicit orders, or to provide nontechnical assistance to the employer in the solution of employment problems. Although visits for other purposes also may be made, these are the recordable visits included in the activity reports. Nonfarm employers made 23,574 visits to the local office during the year. When field visits are impractical or impossible, the telephone is used to better serve the employer and is often more expedient. Nearly 31 thousand contacts were made by telephone to promote employer relations. Also numerous visits and telephone calls were made by employers to the local office for assistance in filling their labor needs.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

There were two major developments in the labor market information program during 1956. First, during the 3rd quarter, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor in Washington transferred the responsibility of conducting the Cooperative Labor Turnover Program in North Carolina to this Agency's Bureau of Research and Statistics. There were some 300 cooperating employers who were furnishing monthly labor turnover data to Washington at the time of the transfer. By the end of the year this sample coverage had been expanded to approximately 1,000 firms, and during 1957 the sample should be expanded sufficiently further to permit the release of monthly turnover rates by major industry in the State.

The second development was the commencement of regular formalized collection of typical wage rate information for the more important industries in the State. The Bureau had always collected typical industry wage rates for the Department of Conservation and Industry and others for industrial promotion, but most of that collection had been on a one time special request basis. Thus, with the adding of typical wage rate information to the regular local office reporting program, such information will be more readily available and adequate in the future.

Other phases of the labor market information program concerned with new industry development in the State, continued active throughout the year. Both the State and local office personnel rendered valuable assistance in this work. As a part of the program to have such labor market information readily available when requested, each local office furnished on a bimonthly basis estimates of recruitable labor deemed to be available in each county of the State. "Labor Resource in North Carolina for Industrial Development", the bimonthly release, is used by the Department of Conservation and Development, by Chambers of Commerce, by locating firms, and by other groups interested in the industrial expansion in the State.

In addition, individual local offices and the Bureau of Research and Statistics made special labor market studies of selected localities in order to provide the information needed in new industry development.

Comprehensive labor market information was prepared in a bimonthly "Labor Market Report" by five of the State's largest metropolitan areas, namely: Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro-High Point, and Winston-Salem. In addition to local and State use, these reports are a part of a National labor market information program used at the National level where inter-agency determinations involving manpower require detailed analysis of local employment conditions and trends. Other less detailed reports were made for certain smaller areas as needed.

The following fifteen local office areas participated in the labor market newsletter program during 1956: Asheville, Burlington, Charlotte, Durham, Fayetteville, Gastonia, Greensboro, High Point, Lexington, Morganton, Raleigh, Reidsville, Spray, Wilmington, and Winston-Salem. The frequency of these releases varies from 3 to 6 times a year among these areas according to the size and importance of the particular labor market area. These releases include such information as employment trends (past, current, and anticipated employment), characteristics of labor supply and demand, and special local economic developments. A summary of the combined employment situation in all of these areas also was prepared by the Bureau of Research and Statistics at intervals of four months during the year. This newsletter, which is based on a large sample of reporting employers, is mailed regularly to a large number of recipients, most of whom are employers in the fifteen important labor market areas in the State.

In 1956 as in other years a number of special employer labor market reports were prepared for the use of the National office in the preparation of specific industry surveys. The Bureau also commenced a comprehensive 12 months sample study of the characteristics and post-exhaustion employment experience of those claimants who sometime in 1956 drew all of the unemployment insurance benefits to which they were entitled for the benefit years then in progress.

Of course, during 1956 the Bureau conducted its regular reporting program which involved a number of local office activity reports and special assignments in the over-all program of collecting, analyzing and disseminating labor market information. Much of the data presented in this release is an outgrowth of the regular reporting program of the Bureau of Employment Security.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The placement of applicants in suitable jobs is the most rewarding function of the local employment offices; however, when suitable jobs are not available and the applicant after diligently searching for work on his own initiative still remains unemployed, the payment of unemployment insurance benefits enters the picture.

During the year 355,884 initial claims were filed which is 18 percent more than in 1955. Of this num-

ber around 200,000 or considerable more than half of the initial claims load fell within the first six months. The peak months were January, April, May, and June when over 35,000 initial claims were filed in each month. The last six months was a period of diminishing initial claims volume; however, the monthly totals ran well ahead of the comparable months in 1955. The new claims portion accounted for 175,288 as compared with 148,927 in 1955, an 18 percent rise but 15 percent below the high total of 206,254 in 1954. Additional claims followed the same general pattern with the 1956 total of 165,202 running 20 percent ahead of the previous year but one-third less than the 1954 volume. Additional claims are filed at the beginning of repeat spells of unemployment following the establishment of a benefit year. Irregular work schedules were quite prevalent in 1956, especially in the textile, apparel, and furniture industries in order to adjust production to market conditions. This part-time work, if less than three days per week, enables a worker to remain on the payroll, while at the same time he draws partial benefits. In this way his loss of earnings can be partially offset by unemployment insurance payments.

The trend of initial unemployment is influenced by many factors. In fact there are several seasonal influences which usually determine the trend and volume of the claims-load. The winter months bring a high volume of construction claimants as well as workers in all outside activities. Termination of seasonal tobacco operations in the November-March period plays a major role in the December-March rise in claims. Also the temporary closings of textile, apparel and furniture plants in conjunction with holidays (generally July 4th and Christmas); the change in styles in apparel; the decline in unemployment (rise in employment) following the furniture shows; the opening of the tobacco markets and processing plants; and the accelerated trade activity associated with Christmas and Easter, all play an important role in the "ups and downs" of claims filing.

The 1956 volume of insured unemployment remained practically unchanged from 1955. In both years approximately 1,612,000 weeks of unemployment were claimed, but the trend of unemployment was quite different for the two years. In 1955 insured unemployment was at its highest in January (about 45,000 claimants) and then proceeded to decline steadily until a low of about 15,000 claimants was reached in November 1955. Thereafter, insured unemployment rose steadily for the next five months through April 1956 to a peak of nearly 41,500 and then declined seasonally to a low of 20,000 in October and November during the tobacco processing season. Late in November 1956 the start of another sharp seasonal rise took place in unemployment which carried it to about 45,000 in early 1957. It is interesting to note that 1956 was characterized by more spells of unemployment (increased initial claims), but the duration of unemployment was less which made possible approximately the same volume of UI weeks claimed as in 1955.

In 1956 slightly more than $25.1 million were paid in unemployment benefits for both partial and total unemployment. The average weekly payment to a totally unemployed claimant amounted to $17.38 which is the highest average on record for any calendar year.

SUPPLEMENT TO "THE E. S. C. QUARTERLY", VOL. 15, NO. 1-2, WINTER-SPRING, 1957

Index to Volumes 13 and 14, 1955-1956

THE E. S. C. QUARTERLY

Compiled by MRS. MARTHA F. JACKSON, *Secretary, Office of Informational Service*

Published by
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA

(Issues from Vol. 1, No. 1, Summer, 1942, through Vol. 4, No. 4, Fall, 1946, were designated as "The U. C. C. Quarterly". When the name of the agency was changed April, 1947, the name of this magazine also was changed.

	Vol.	No.	Page
AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY:			
Automobile Dealers			
See Brantley, Roy G.			
Motor Vehicles Generate Employment for N. C. Workers			
See Raper, Hugh M.			
Automobile Dealers Association Has Nearly 1,000 Members			
See N. C. Automobile Dealers Assn.			
Automotive Wholesalers Association—Young But Large			
See Jones, Jesse F., Jr.			
N. C. Service Station Association is Active Organization			
See Dority, C. F.			
Wix Corporation, Gastonia	14	3-4	105
Jarvis Began Manufacturing Storage Batteries in 1919	14	3-4	115
BEACH, JOSEPH W.:			
Employment Service Division	14	1-2	3
BECHTOLD, A. L.:			
Lance, Incorporated	13	1-2	55
BILLINGS, R. B.:			
Changes in N. C. Employment Security Law In 1955	13	1-2	73
BRANTLEY, ROY G.:			
Automobile Dealers	14	3-4	89
Lee A. Folger, Inc., Charlotte			
John Flanagan Buggy Co., Greenville			
Carpenter's Inc., Durham			
North State Chevrolet Co., Greensboro			
Thomas Cadillac-Olds, Inc., Charlotte			
Atkins Motors, Inc., Raleigh			
Harvey Motor Co., Kinston			
Stabler Pontiac Co. & Stabler Car Co., Winston-Salem			

	Vol.	No.	Page
Deal Buick, Inc., Asheville			
T&B Oldsmobile, Inc., Fayetteville			
Parkland Chevrolet Co., Inc., Asheville			
Alexander & Mann Motor Co., Greensboro			
Yarborough Motor Co., Fayetteville			
Cape Fear Motor Sales, Wilmington			
Carolina Garage, Inc., Winston-Salem			
Southern Bearings and Parts Co., Inc., Charlotte			
Motor Bearings and Parts Co., Raleigh			
The Downtown Garage, Winston-Salem			
Monteath's Gulf Service, Asheville			
Wrightsville 66 Station, Wrightsville Beach			
Bowers Battery & Sparkplug Co., Charlotte			
Southland Rebuilders, Inc., Charlotte			
Hackney Bros. Body Co., Wilson			
Perley A. Thomas Car Works, Inc., High Point			
Fruehauf Trailer Company, Charlotte			
Murphy Body Works, Inc., Wilson			
Triangle Body Works, Winston-Salem			
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION:			
N. C. Building Construction	13	3-4	78
Construction Industry Made Heavy Gains in N. C. in Decade			
See Kellog, Robert G.			
Healthy 16-Year Industry Diversion Bolsters N. C. Economy			
See Raper, Hugh M.			
Highlights of Durham's Industry and Employment			
See Johnson, E. DeKay			
Most of N. C. Large Contractors In Issue; We Tried to Get More	13	3-4	86
Building Contractors Big Contribution To State Growth			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
J. A. Jones Construction Co.			
See Marshall, John			
Carolina Branch, AGC, Largest Most Effective in This Country			
See Patten, Robert			
Developers-Builders Add Many Residence-Business Areas			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Architects-Engineers Design, Supervise, Build Structures			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
N. C. Chapter, AIA, Maintain High Standard of Professional Ethics			
See Knight, John C.			
Professional Engineers Promote Ethical and Competent Practice	13	3-4	126
N. C. Society of Engineers Meets Semi-Annually; Has 1400 Members			
See Keever, Leroy M.			
Special Trades Contractors Vital Group in Construction			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning Group Aims at Protecting Public			
See Hughey, A. Miles			
BURCH, JAMES S.:			
Highway Costs in State in 1955 Exceeded $110 Million	14	1-2	11
COLVARD, DR. D. W.:			
Quality Meats, Other Farm Products, Grown and Processed	13	1-2	5
DEWBERRY, M. D.:			
Old Age and Survivors Insurance Completes Two Decades	14	1-2	6
Old Age and Survivors Insurance Changes Are Discussed	14	3-4	84
DORITY, C. F.:			
N. C. Service Station Association is Active Organization	14	3-4	102
DUNN, E. STANHOPE:			
Big Gain in New Over Defunct Manufacturing Firms (1950-54)	13	3-4	157
Research and Statistics Unit; They Put Meaning Into Figures	14	3-4	76
DUNNAGAN, MIKE RETIRES	14	3-4	74
DUNNAGAN, M. R.:			
Poultry Growing—Processing Becomes Large State Industry	13	1-2	10
Durham			
Farmers Exchange, Inc.			
Wilkesboro—Winston-Salem			
Holly Farms Poultry Co., Inc.			
Concord			
Priebe & Sons, Inc.			
Raeford			
Priebe-Pietrus Poultry Co.			
Raleigh			
Watson Seafood & Poultry Co., Inc.			
Morganton			
Breeden Poultry & Egg Co.			
Siler City			
Chatham Foods, Inc.			
Charlotte			
Carriker Poultry Co.			
Monroe			
White Oak Acres			
Monroe Turkey Processing Plant, Inc.			
Guilford College			
Morgan & Sons Poultry Co., Inc.			
Albemarle			
Almond Bros. Poultry Co.			
Marshville			
Marshville Turkey Co., Inc.			
N. C. Pork and Beef Processing Experiences Heavy Growth	13	1-2	18
Salisbury			
White Packing Co., Inc.			
Charlotte			
Swift & Company			
Wilson—Winston-Salem			
Armour and Company			
Kinston			
Frosty Morn Meats, Inc.			
Raleigh			
Jones Sausage Co.			
R & S Packing Company			
New Bern			
New Bern Provision Co.			
Greensboro			
Curtis Packing Co.			
Smithfield			
Carolina Packers, Inc.			
Asheville			
Mountain Packing Corp.			
Hickory			
Hickory Packing Co., Inc.			
Statesville			
Statesville Packing Co., Inc.			
Lexington			
Fritts Packing Co.			
Pantego			
Topping's Country Sausage			
State Heavy Peanut Grower, But Too Light in Processing	13	1-2	29
Seafood Plentiful in State, But Processing Too Limited	13	1-2	30
Colerain			
Perry-Wynn Fish Co.			
Engelhard			
Engelhard Shrimp, Fish & Oyster Co.			
Edenton			
J. E. Waff & Sons			
Waff Bros. Fish Co.			
Edenton Bay Fish Co.			
Murray J. Lynch, RFD			
Belhaven			
Blue Channel Corp.			
Belhaven Fish & Oyster Co.			
Williston			
Willis Brothers			
Wrightsville Sound			
Cape Fear Cold Storage Co.			
Jamesville			
Fleming Fisheries			
Variety of Novel and Interesting Food Items Processed	13	1-2	35

	Vol.	No.	Page
Charlotte			
Ready-To-Bake Foods, Inc.			
Schoenith, Inc.			
Charlotte Refining Co.			
Hushpuppy Corp. of America			
Dixie Dew Syrup Co., Inc.			
Statesville			
Dixie-Dame Company			
Winston-Salem			
T. W. Garner Food Co.			
Moravian Cookies			
Dunn			
Wellons Candy Co.			
H. P. Cannon & Son, Inc.			
Greensboro			
H. W. Lay & Co., Inc.			
Mother Murphy's Laboratories, Inc.			
Lumberton			
Carolina Pecan Co., Inc.			
Boone			
North State Canning Co.			
West Jefferson			
Pritchard Canning Co., Inc.			
Wilmington			
American Molasses Co. of N. C., Inc.			
Tabor City			
Corbett Packing Company			
Raleigh			
Ready Maid Food Co.			
Halifax			
Eure Peanuts			
Little Cane Raised Molasses Making Limited For Home Uses	13	1-2	43
Vegetable Canning	13	1-2	46
Egg Breaking and Freezing	13	1-2	46
Dehydrating Apples	13	1-2	46
Peach Processing	13	1-2	46
N. C. Bakers Long On Cakes, Snacks, A Bit Short on Bread	13	1-2	46
Valdese			
Waldensian Bakeries, Inc.			
Shelby			
Bost Bakery, Inc.			
N. C. Mills Produce Two-Thirds of Flour, All of Meal, Consumed			
Columbia Baking Co.			
(Five N. C. Bakeries)			
American Bakeries Co.			
(Six N. C. Bakeries)			
Winston-Salem			
Bell Bakeries, Inc.			
Charlotte			
Carolina Foods, Inc.			
Kannapolis			
Kannapolis Bakery			
Greensboro			
Griffin Baking Co., Inc.			
Mello-Cream Doughnut Co., Inc.			
Charlotte			
Griffin Pie Co., Inc.			
Durham			
Broadway Sandwich Co.			
Winston-Salem			
Royal Cake Co., Inc.			
Goldsboro			
Made Rite Bakery			
Asheville			
Colonial Baking Co.			
Wilmington			
National Biscuit Co.			
Albemarle			
Burrell Bakery			
Goldsboro			
Piedmont Pie Company			
Raleigh			
Taylor Biscuit Company			
State Approaching Self-Sufficiency In Dairy Production	13	1-2	57
Foundations and Associations Aid Dairy Industry Promotion			
N. C. Dairy Products Association			
N. C. Milk Producers Federation			
Lexington			
Coble Dairy Cooperative, Inc.			
Charlotte			
Southern Dairies, Inc.			
Asheville			
Biltmore Dairy Farms, Inc.			
Pet Dairy Products Co.			
(Six N. C. Dairy Plants)			
New Bern			
Maola Milk & Ice Cream Co., Inc.			
Greensboro			
Guilford Dairy Cooperative Association, Inc.			
Wilmington			
White Ice Cream & Milk Co.			
High Point, Hickory, Raleigh			
The Borden Company			
Durham			
Durham Dairy Products, Inc.			
Wilkesboro			
Yadkin Valley Dairy Cooperative, Inc.			
Charlotte			
Harvey B. Hunter Dairies, Inc.			
Pittsboro			
Webster Poultry Company			
Pickle Making In State Is Large And Expanding Industry	13	1-2	65
Mount Olive			
Mount Olive Pickle Co., Inc.			
Faison			
Chas. F. Cates & Sons, Inc.			
Pittsburgh, Pa.-Ayden, N. C.			
Lutz & Schramm, Inc.			
N. C. Largest Bottled Drink Consumer; $47 Million Industry	13	1-2	68
N. C. Bottlers Association is Active in Work for Industry	13	1-2	68
Parent Bottling Firms			
Coca-Cola			
Pepsi-Cola			
Pepsi-Cola, As "Brad's Drink" Started in New Bern in 1896			
7-Up			
Nehi-Royal Crown Cola			
Bottling Firms In:			
Aberdeen			
Albemarle			
Andrews			
Asheville			
Biscoe			
Bryson City			
Burlington			
Charlotte			
Clinton			
Concord			
Dunn			
Durham			
Edenton			
Elizabeth City			
Elkin			
Fayetteville			
Forest City			
Gastonia			
Goldsboro			
Granite Falls			
Greensboro			
Greenville			
Hamlet			
Henderson			
Hendersonville			
Hickory			
Jacksonville			
Jefferson			
Kelford			
Kinston			
Laurinburg			
Leaksville			
Lexington			
Lincolnton			
Littleton			
Lumberton			
Marion			
Mayodan			
Mount Airy			

	Vol.	No.	Page
Murphy			
New Bern			
Newton			
North Wilkesboro			
Parkton			
Plymouth			
Raleigh			
Reidsville			
Roanoke Rapids			
Rockingham			
Rocky Mount			
Roxboro			
Salisbury			
Sanford			
Selma			
Shelby			
Siler City			
Spruce Pine			
Statesville			
Tarboro			
Thomasville			
Wadesboro			
Washington			
Weldon			
West Jefferson			
Wilmington			
Wilson			
Winston-Salem			
Building Contractors Big Contributors to State Growth	13	3-4	87
McDevitt & Street Co., Charlotte (Thompson & Street Co.)			
F. N. Thompson, Inc., Charlotte (Thompson & Street Co.)			
Southeastern Construction Co. Charlotte			
C. M. Guest & Sons, Greensboro			
H. L. Coble Construction Co., Greensboro			
T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro			
George W. Kane, Roxboro			
Wm. Muirhead Construction Co., Durham			
Goode Construction Corp., Charlotte			
J. M. Thompson Co., Raleigh			
Fowler-Jones Construction Co., Winston-Salem			
W. H. Weaver Construction Co., Inc. Greensboro			
King-Hunter, Inc., Greensboro			
Barger Construction Co., Inc., Mooresville			
Robert H. Pinnix, Building Contractor, Gastonia			
L. B. Gallimore, Greensboro			
Coltrane-Graham Construction Co., High Point			
Little Construction Co., Inc., Charlotte			
West Building Co., Winston-Salem			
Crain & Denbo, Inc., Durham			
O. W. Godwin, Inc., Dunn			
Wm. B. Dillard Construction Co., Inc., Sylva			
Merchant Construction Co., Asheville			
Player Realty & Construction Co., Fayetteville			
Johnson & Geddes, Bonnie Doon, Fayetteville			
E. G. Wilson Construction Co., Inc., Gastonia			
A. A. Ramsey & Son, Inc., Shelby			
Frank L. Blum Construction Co., Winston-Salem			
Hickory Construction Co., Inc., Hickory			
Rogers Construction Co., Smithfield			
Wrenn-Wilson Construction Co., Durham			
L. P. Cox Co., Sanford			
DuBose Construction Co., Kinston			
O. L. Shackleford, Inc., Kinston			
Potts-Brown Co., Charlotte			
Guy Frye & Sons, Inc., Hickory			
M. G. Crouch Lumber Co., Hickory			
H. D. Barnes, Inc., Greensboro			
Developers-Builders Add Many Residence-Business Areas	13	3-4	120
Erwin Construction Co., Charlotte			
Marsh Realty Co., Charlotte			
C. D. Spangler Construction Co., Charlotte			
York Building Co., Raleigh			
Architects-Engineers Design, Supervise, Build Structures	13	3-4	125
J. N. Pease & Co., Charlotte			
Six Associates, Inc., Asheville			
Many State Architects Have Won High Honors in Building Designs	13	3-4	128
A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte			
Leslie Boney, Wilmington			
Small & Boaz, Raleigh			
Deitrick-Knight & Associates, Raleigh			
Clemner & Horton, Hickory			
F. Carter Williams, Raleigh			
Special Trades Contractors Vital Group in Construction	13	3-4	129
Buensod-Stacey, Inc., Charlotte			
Rowe-Goodin-Jones, Inc., Durham			
The Bonitz Insulation Co., Greensboro			
Brownlow's Inc., Winston-Salem-Greensboro			
Stahl-Rider, Inc., Raleigh			
Industrial Piping, Inc., Charlotte			
Nicholson, Inc., Durham			
A. Z. Price & Associates, Inc., Charlotte			
Starr Davis Co., Inc., Greensboro			
Guy M. Beaty & Co., Charlotte			
W. H. Arthur Co., Asheville			
Sprinkler Systems	13	3-4	138
Viking Sprinkler Co., High Point			
Painting, Paper Hanging and Decorating	13	3-4	139
D. C. May Company, Durham			
Brewer Paint & Wallpaper Co., Inc., Rocky Mount			
Claude M. May, Durham			
Electrical Contracting	13	3-4	141
Starr Electric Co., Inc., Greensboro			
Bryant Electric Co., Inc., High Point			
Thompson Electrical Co., Raleigh			
Talley Electric Co., Greensboro			
Colter & Chappell Electric Co., Winston-Salem			
Hayes & Lunsford Electric Co., Asheville			
Masonry, Stone Work, Tile Setting and Plastering	13	3-4	145
Marus Marble & Tile Co., Inc., Greensboro			
C. W. Kirkland Co., Charlotte			
Acoustical Work, Too	13	3-4	147
Shields, Inc., Winston-Salem			
James A. Smith & Son, Durham			
Granolite Concrete	13	3-4	148
Kalman Floor Co., Inc., Charlotte			
Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors	13	3-4	149
Budd-Piper Roofing Co., Inc., Durham			
Ingold Co., Inc., Hickory			
E. L. Scott Roofing & Heating Co., Kinston			
The Young Co., Charlotte			
Gate City Roofing Co., Inc., Greensboro			
US 70, Old Fort-Ridgecrest, one of Most Modern and Scenic Roads	14	1-2	7
State Has Many Large Highway Construction Contractors	14	1-2	18
Nello L. Teer Co., Durham			
Railroads, Tunnels, Power Dams—			
Blythe Brothers Co., Inc., Charlotte			
Paving, Grading, Base Work—			
Dickerson, Inc., Monroe			
W. E. Graham & Sons, Cleveland			
W. E. Graham Construction Co., Cleveland			
Bridges and Public Works			
Rea Construction Co., Charlotte			
Airports and Public Works			
Grannis & Sloan, Inc., Fayetteville			
Airport Construction			
Barrus Construction Co., Inc., Kinston			
Utilities and Stadiums			
Sanford Construction Co., Inc., Sanford			

	Vol.	No.	Page
Bridges, Foundations, Pile Driving			
Bowers Construction Co., Raleigh			
Wilson Construction Co., Inc., Salisbury			
Airports Runways and Utilities			
F. D. Cline Paving Co., Raleigh			
Thompson-Arthur Paving Co., Inc., Greensboro			
Also Subdivision Development			
Blankenship Brothers, Charlotte			
Rugged Mountain Grading			
Macon Construction Co., Franklin			
H. F. Ramsey Co., Inc., Asheville			
Asheville Construction Co., Asheville			
Firms Handling Heavy as Well as Building Construction	14	1-2	33
J. A. Jones Construction Co., Charlotte			
Wm. Muirhead Construction Co., Durham			
Expanding Highway Work			
T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro			
Large Electric Power Plant Completed and to be Built	14	1-2	35
Virginia Electric & Power Co., Roanoke Rapids			
Carolina Power & Light Co., Raleigh			
Duke Power Company, Charlotte			
Carolina Aluminum Co., Badin			
Nantahala Power & Light Co., Franklin			
Some Firms Omitted	14	1-2	41
Many Firms Build High-Voltage Power-Telephone Lines	14	1-2	42
L. W. Routh Construction Co., Greensboro			
Pioneer in High Voltage Work			
Bryant Electric Repair Co., Inc., Gastonia			
Weeks & Andrews Construction Co., Asheboro			
Large Firms Engage in Constructing Municipal Utilities	14	1-2	44
Lee Construction Co., Charlotte			
Airport and Highway Work			
Gilbert Engineering Co., Inc., Statesville			
Municipal Projects, Two			
C. M. Allen & Co., Inc., Charlotte			
N. E. Brewer Co., Winston-Salem			
Large Ready-Mixed and In-Transit Concrete Firms in State	14	1-2	46
New Pre-Stressed Process			
Concrete Materials, Inc., Charlotte			
W. E. Linthicum & Son, Inc., High Point			
Piedmont Construction Co., Winston-Salem			
Constructors Supply Co., Inc., Durham			
Cumberland Concrete Products Co., Inc., Fayetteville			
Building, Special Trades, Piping, Fire Control, Air Firms	14	1-2	49
Grinnell Co., Inc., Charlotte			
Piping & Equipment Co., Inc., Greensboro			
American Moistening Co., Cleveland			
R. K. Stewart & Son, High Point			
Sunny Point Large Defense Construction Project in State	14	1-2	53
Extensive Construction, Army and Air Bases, Civil Works	14	1-2	55
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base			
Army-Fort Bragg			
Pope Air Force Base			
Charlotte Ordnance Missile Plant			
Miscellaneous Construction			
Civil Works Projects			
SAL, Hamlet Charlotte By-Pass, Defense Railroad Building	14	1-2	56
Seaboard Air Line			
Southern Railroad By-Pass			
Atlantic Coast Line			
Defense Railroad Building			
Natural Gas Pipe Lines to Expand Over Eastern Carolina	14	1-2	59
Eastern N. C. Pipe Lines			
La.-Miss. Pipe Line Constr. Co. of N. C., Inc., Charlotte			
Rosson-Richards Co., Charlotte			
Engineering and Construction Firms Handle Large Projects	14	1-2	60
B. O. Vannort Engineers, Charlotte			
Wm. C. Olsen & Associates, Raleigh			
Well Drilling in State Has Developed Into Big Business	14	1-2	62
Heater Well Co., Inc., Raleigh			
McCall Bros. Pump & Well Co., Inc., Charlotte			
L. E. Wooten and Company: Jobs From Maine to Florida	14	3-4	112
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY PROGRAM:			
Hall and Pipkin Reappointed, Davis is Again Member of ES Commission	13	1-2	9
Coverage Extended to 32,000 Additional Tar Heel Workers	14	3-4	75
The Employment Picture: Generally Good Throughout the State	14	3-4	75
Joint Service Offices Filling Vital Roles in ESC Program	14	3-4	76
Research and Statistics Unit: They Put Meaning Into Figures			
See Dunn, E. Stanhope			
Commission's Legal Department Performing Many, Varied Duties			
See Holoman, W. D..			
Farm Placement Service	14	3-4	77
Having Workers at the Right Place and at the Right Time	14	3-4	77
3,000 Workers are Brought Into N. C. For Harvesting of Tobacco	14	3-4	77
For Those With Fraud In Mind, They Had Better Beware	14	3-4	78
More N. C. State College Grads Take Jobs In State and South	14	3-4	78
4,712 High School and College Graduates Placed by Commission	14	3-4	78
Wage Study for Selected Occupations Completed in State			
See Raper, Hugh M.			
ESC and Prison Department Join in Experimental Program	14	3-4	80
Highlights of Asheville's Industry and Employment			
See Johnson, E. DeKay			
Eight Communities in N. C. are Eligible For Federal Benefits	14	3-4	82
Industry Joins ESC Personnel at Institutes; Hodges Speaks	13	3-4	83
In N. C., Ample Labor Resources For Industrial Growth			
See Kellogg, Robert G.			
Larger Number of Physically Handicapped Winning Jobs	14	3-4	85
Apple Pickers are Recruited for Record Crop in West N. C.	14	3-4	91
Over 10,000 New Employers to be Covered By Amended ES Law	13	3-4	97
Unemployment Insurance in State: Its Past and Its Future			
See Raper, Hugh M.			
Intensified Assault Begun on Age Barriers to Employment	14	3-4	115
Contribution Rates are Set Up For 28,000 Employers in State	14	3-4	116
Employer Cooperation Asked In Expanded ESC Program in N. C.	14	3-4	117
Employer Experience Rating Accounts In North Carolina			
See Wittmer, Warren G.			
Large Number of ESC Employees Attend Institute at Chapel Hill	14	3-4	124
Staff Changes	14	3-4	125
Employer Experience With Employment Insurance in 1956			
See Kellogg, Robert G.			
Functions of ESC and Two Principal Coordinate Divisions			
See Kellogg, Robert G.			
Unemployment Insurance Division			
See Martin, R. Fuller			
Employment Service Division			
See Beach, Joseph W.			

	Vol.	No.	Page
Handicapped Workers Add Much to State's Labor Force			
See McCracken, Ernest C.			
'Farm Employment Day' Expands Growers Workers Services	13	3-4	154
Absenteeism Experience of Selected North Carolina Firms			
See Raper, Hugh M.			
Big Gain in New Over Defunct Manufacturing Firms (1950-54)			
See Dunn, E. Stanhope			
FOOD PROCESSING:			
N. C. Food Processing	13	1-2	2
North Carolina Food Processing is Showing Steady Growth			
See Kellogg, Robert G.			
Articles on Most of Large Food Processing Firms; Some Omitted	13	1-2	4
Food Manufacturing Important To State's Economic Structure			
See Raper, Hugh M.			
Quality Meats, Other Farm Products, Grown and Processed			
See Colvard, Dr. D. W.			
State is Proud of Many Medium and Small Food Processors	13	1-2	8
State Has Many Small and Some Large Ice Manufacturing Firms	13	1-2	9
Poultry Processors Associate to Promote Industry Interests	13	1-2	10
N. C. Meat Packers Association New and Active Organization	13	1-2	18
Lance Incorporated			
See Bechtold, A. L.			
FRONT PAGE PICTURES:			
Charlotte Auditorium-Coliseum	13	3-4	79
The State Fair Arena	13	3-4	79
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION:			
N. C. Heavy Construction	14	1-2	2
Old Age and Survivors Insurance Completes Two Decades			
See Dewberry, M. D.			
N. C. Social Security Offices	14	1-2	6
Heavy Construction Continues Advance in North Carolina			
See Kellogg, Robert G.			
Highway Costs in State in 1955 Exceeded $110 Million			
See Burch, James S.			
State Has Many Large Highway Construction Contractors			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Firms Handling Heavy As Well As Building Construction			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Large Electric Power Plants Completed And To Be Built			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Steps Taken in Raleigh To Organize The North Carolina Welding Society	14	1-2	40
Many Firms Build High-Voltage Power-Telephone Lines			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Large Firms Engage in Construction Municipal Utilities			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Large Ready-Mixed and In-Transit Concrete Firms in State			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Building, Special Trades, Piping, Fire Control, Air Firms			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Sunny Point Large Defense Construction Project in State			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Extensive Construction, Army and Air Bases, Civil Works			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
SAL, Hamlet, Charlotte By-Pass, Defense Railroad Building			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Natural Gas Pipe Lines to Expand Over Eastern Carolina			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Engineering and Construction Firms Handle Large Projects			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Well Drilling in State Has Developed Into Big Business			
See Dunnagan, M. R.			
Highlights of Fayetteville's Industry and Employment			
See Johnson, E. DeKay			
HOLOMAN, W. D.:			
Commission's Legal Department Performing Many, Varied Duties	14	3-4	76
HUGHEY, A. MILES:			
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning Group Aims at Protecting Public	13	3-4	129
JOHNSON, E. DEKAY:			
Highlights of Durham's Industry and Employment	13	3-4	84
Highlights of Fayetteville's Industry and Employment	14	1-2	64
Highlights of Asheville's Industry and Employment	14	3-4	81
JONES, JESSE F., JR.:			
Automotive Wholesalers Association—Young But Large	14	3-4	100
KEEVER, LEROY M.:			
N. C. Society of Engineers Meets Semi-Annually; Has 1400 Members	13	3-4	127
KELLOGG, ROBERT G.:			
North Carolina Food Processing is Showing Steady Growth	13	1-2	3
Highlights in Industry and Employment in Raleigh-Wake	13	1-2	74
Construction Industry Made Heavy Gains in N. C. in Decade	13	3-4	79
Functions of ESC and Two Principal Coordinate Divisions	14	1-2	3
Employer Experience With Employment Insurance in 1956	14	1-2	8
Heavy Construction Continues Advance in North Carolina	14	1-2	9
In N. C. Ample Labor Resources For Industrial Growth	14	3-4	83
KNIGHT, JOHN C.:			
N. C. Chapter, AIA, Maintains High Standard of Professional Ethics	13	3-4	125
MARSHALL, JOHN:			
J. A. Jones Construction Co.	13	3-4	87
MARTIN, R. FULLER:			
Unemployment Insurance Division	14	1-2	3
McCRACKEN, ERNEST C.:			
Handicapped Workers Add Much to State's Labor Force	13	3-4	153
MORE N. C. STATE COLLEGE GRADS TAKE JOBS IN STATE AND SOUTH	14	3-4	78
N. C. AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSN.:			
Automobile Dealers Association Has Nearly 1,000 Members	14	3-4	87
OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE CHANGES ARE DISCUSSED			
See Dewberry, M. D.			
PATTEN, ROBERT:			
Carolina Branch, AGC, Largest Most Effective in This Country	13	3-4	87
RAPER, HUGH M.:			
Food Manufacturing Important In State's Economic Structure	13	1-2	4
Healthy 16-Year Industry Diversion Bolsters N. C. Economy	13	3-4	82
Absenteeism Experience of Selected North Carolina Firms	13	3-4	155
Wage Study For Selected Occupations Completed in State	14	3-4	79
Motor Vehicles Generate Employment For N. C. Workers	14	3-4	86
Unemployment Insurance in State: Its Past and Its Future	14	3-4	113
WITTMER, WARREN G.:			
Employer Experience Rating Accounts in North Carolina	14	3-4	118
WORK LIVES ON	14	3-4	85

Publications of Employment Security Commission of North Carolina

(FORMERLY "UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA")

Biennial Reports, 1936-1938; 1938-1940; 1940-1942; 1942-1944; 1944-1946; 1946-1948; 1948-1950; 1950-1952; 1952-1954; 1954-1956.

Employment Security News (mimeographed)—weekly, started in 1936 by the North Carolina State Employment Service. Not issued during Calendar year 1945.

North Carolina Employment Security Information, Volume I, Numbers 1-12, 1941. (Discontinued.)

The U. C. C. Quarterly
Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (1942-43)
Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3 (1944) (No. 4 not issued)
Index to Vols. 1 and 2 (1942-44)
Vol. 3, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (1945)
Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2, 3, 4 (1946)
Index to Vols. 3 and 4 (1945-46)
(Included in Vol. 5, No. 2-3)

The E. S. C. Quarterly (Name changed April 1, 1947)

Vol. 5—No. 1, Winter, 1947—Granite, Marble, Stone
No. 2-3, Spring-Summer, 1947—Brick, Tile, Pipe, Pottery
No. 4, Fall, 1947—Rural Industries

Vol. 6—No. 1, Winter, 1948—Pulp, Paper, Paper Products
No. 2-3, Spring-Summer, 1948—Dairy Products
No. 4, Fall, 1948—Insurance
Index to Vols. 5 and 6, 1947-48, in Vol. 7, No. 2

Vol. 7—No. 1, Winter, 1949—Banking
No. 2, Spring, 1949—Fertilizer Manufacturing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1949—Trade, Wholesale-Retail

Vol. 8—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1950—Hotels, Restaurants
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1950—Milling: Flour, Feed, Meal
Index to Vols. 7 and 8, 1949-50, in Vol. 9, No. 1-2

Vol. 9—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1951—Newspapers, Printing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1951—Tobacco Manufacturing

Vol. 10—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1952—Furniture Manufacturing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1952—Textile Manufacturing
Index to Vols. 9 and 10, 1951-52, in Vol. 11, No. 1-2

Vol. 11—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1953—Hosiery Manufacturing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1953—Transportation

Vol. 12—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1954—Machinery Manufacturing
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1954—Apparel Manufacturing
Index to Vols. 11 and 12, 1953-54 in Vol. 14, No. 1-2

Vol. 13—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1955—Food Processing.
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1955—Building Construction.

Vol. 14—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1956—Heavy Construction.
No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1956—Automotive Industry
Index to Vols. 13 and 14, 1955-56 in Vol. 15, No. 1-2.

Vol. 15—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1957—Small Industries

POSTERS:

Employer's Certificate of Coverage and Notice to Workers.

Notice to Workers as to Benefit Rights While on Vacation.

RELEASES OF THE BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Current Series

"Trends"—A monthly mimeographed activity report first issued in June 1943. Data for period 1938-1943 found in other series now out-of-print.

"Employment and Wages in Covered Employment by County"—A quarterly mimeographed release giving employment and wage data in covered employment for each county for five broad industry groups. First release First Quarter of 1948.

"Covered Employment and Total Wages in North Carolina"—An annual report for calendar years issued in two parts as follows:

1. Summary data for State by two-digit industry and employment and wages by county.
2. County data by three-digit industry. First released in 1943.

"Experience Rating in North Carolina"—An annual study of the experience rating plan and its operation. First release in 1946. (1948 issue out of print.)

"Labor Resources in North Carolina for Industrial Development"—A bimonthly release begun in January 1951 showing available labor by county.

"Labor Supply—Labor Demand"—a labor market digest released in February, June, and October based on sample employment trends in over 800 reporting establishments in 14 selected areas.

"Labor Market Digests"—An employment security office release showing labor market conditions in office area. Only current releases available. Released as follows:

1. Bi-monthly for Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem, and Fayetteville.
2. In October, February and June for Burlington, Gastonia, Lexington, Morganton, Reidsville-Spray and Wilmington.

"Annual Report of Employment Service Division"—A mimeographed release dealing primarily with activity summary data by office, presenting data graphically for evaluating purposes.

Special Reports and Studies

The Cost of Unemployment Insurance in North Carolina 1936-1955—a study of long range unemployment benefit financing and fund solvency. This study up-dates a 1953 study. Released in December 1956.

Study of Wage Rates for Selected Occupations in Major Manufacturing Industries—March 1957.

Fringe Benefit Plans in Selected North Carolina Manufacturing Industries—March 1957.

Wage Survey of Weekly Wage Scales for Selected Occupations—Limited primarily to jobs found in State Government and also in industry—mimeographed—June 1956.

"A Study of Claimants Exhausting Benefits Under the Unemployment Insurance Program During 1955-1956. Release date about August 1, 1957.

Employment Security Law as amended (1955).

Rules and Regulations, amended 1955.

CIRCULARS AND FOLDERS:

Employer Experience Rating in North Carolina.

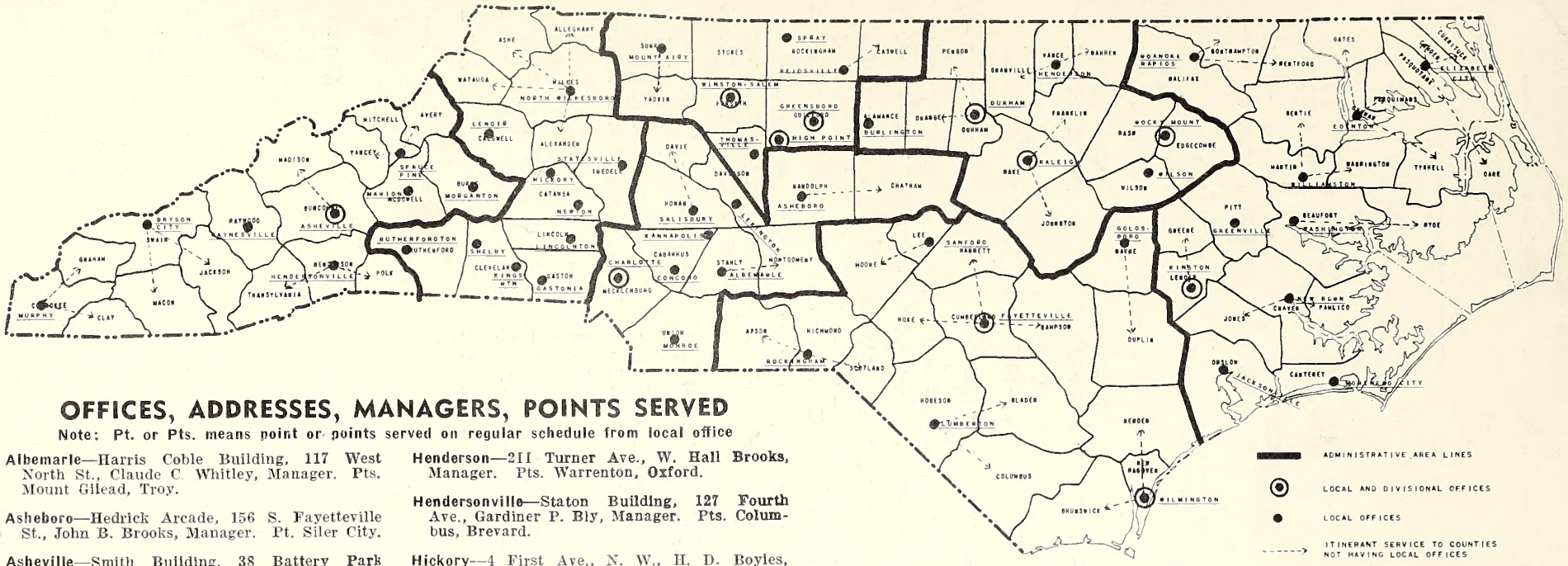
Information for Workers and Identification Booklet.

Information for Interstate Claimants.

Unemployment Insurance in North Carolina.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
UNITED STATES POSTAGE ACCOUNTED
FOR UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS

66 LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICES LOCATED IN 55 NORTH CAROLINA TOWNS



OFFICES, ADDRESSES, MANAGERS, POINTS SERVED

Note: Pt. or Pts. means point or points served on regular schedule from local office

Albemarle—Harris Coble Building, 117 West North St., Claude C. Whitley, Manager. Pts. Mount Gilead, Troy.

Asheboro—Hedrick Arcade, 156 S. Fayetteville St., John B. Brooks, Manager. Pt. Siler City.

Asheville—Smith Building, 38 Battery Park Ave., Bonny C. Wilson, Manager. Divisional Office, 29 S. Market St. Pts. Black Mountain, Marshall.

Bryson City—Hyatt Building, Everett Street, Simon P. Davis, Manager. Pts. Franklin, Sylva.

Burlington—Piedmont Hotel Building, 134 West Webb Ave., Charles R. Stone, Manager.

Charlotte—112 W. First St., George H. Everett, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office, 118 W. First St. Pt. Cornelius.

Concord—45 Market St., Lewis B. Morton, Manager.

Durham—Morehead Building, 304 Morgan St., Louis Berini, Manager, Divisional Office, 308 Morgan St. Pts. Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, Roxboro.

Edenton—204 Citizens Bank Building, Milton E. Bass, Manager. Pts. Hertford, Columbia, Gatesville.

Elizabeth City—613½ E. Main St., Norman L. Pendleton, Manager. Pts. Manteo, Buxton.

Fayetteville—Calcutt Building, 209 Franklin St., S. Thaddeus Cherry, Manager. Divisional Office, Calcutt Building, 207 Franklin St. Pts. Dunn, Clinton, Raeford.

Gastonia—272-278 E. Main Ave.. Earle W. Brockman, Manager. Pt. Belmont.

Goldsboro—115 E. Mulberry St., Clay B. Rich, Manager. Pts. Mount Olive, Warsaw, Wallace.

Greensboro—231½ North Greene St., Howard W. Winstead, Manager. Divisional Office, Barnes Bldg., 1216 E. Market St.

Greenville—513 Cotanche St., Wm. B. Dillingham, Manager. Pt. Farmville.

Henderson—211 Turner Ave., W. Hall Brooks, Manager. Pts. Warrenton, Oxford.

Hendersonville—Staton Building, 127 Fourth Ave., Gardiner P. Bly, Manager. Pts. Columbus, Brevard.

Hickory—4 First Ave., N. W., H. D. Boyles, Manager.

High Point—308 N. Wrenn St., Ralph E. Miller, Manager. Divisional Office, 306 N. Wrenn St.

Jacksonville—819 Court St., Duke Amerson, Manager.

Kannapolis—210 Oak Ave., S. W. Patterson, Manager.

Kings Mountain—Plonk Building, 222 Railroad Ave., Franklin L. Ware, Jr., Manager.

Kinston—112 N. Independent St., Herman Weilons, Manager. Divisional Office, 114 N. Independent St. Pt. Snow Hill.

Lenoir—Hedrick Building, 133 N. Church St., Augustus H. Jarratt, Jr., Manager. Pt. Granite Falls.

Lexington—30 W. Second Ave., W. Alan Knight, Manager. Pt. Denton.

Lincolnton—Reinhardt Building, 10 W. Main St., Paul H. Lawing, Manager.

Lumberton—Wishart Bldg., 307 E. Third St., Carl D. Brothers, Manager. Pts. Whiteville, Elizabethtown, Fairmont.

Marion—114½ E. Court St., David S. Gray, Jr., Manager.

Monroe—Plyler Building, 209 W. Windsor St., Floyd Harrill, Manager. Pt. Marshville.

Morehead City—103 S. 4th St., Mrs. Julia P. Tenney, Manager. Pts. Atlantic, Davis.

Morganton—Davis Bldg., 306 S. Green St., Ned W. LaFevers, Manager. Pt. Valdese.

Mount Airy—Fuller Bldg., 222 Franklin St., Carl M. Baber, Manager. Pts. Elkin, Yadkinville.

Murphy—2nd Floor, A&P Bldg., Peachtree St., Jack A. Wilson, Manager. Pts. Andrews, Hayesville, Robbinsville.

New Bern—Stanly Hall Building, 303 Pollock St., Benjamin F. Gillikin, Manager. Pts. Bayboro, Trenton.

Newton—208 N. College Ave. Cephas A. Cloninger, Manager.

North Wilkesboro—Duke Power Building, 309 Ninth St., Troy L. Perry, Manager. Pts. Boone, Sparta, Taylorsville, Jefferson.

Raleigh—313½ Fayetteville St., Lee J. Craven, Manager. Divisional Office, 113 East Davie St. Pts. Franklinton, Fuquay, Louisburg, Wake Forest, Wendell, Clayton, Smithfield.

Reidsville—213 Settle St., W. Maurice Allen, Manager. Pt. Yanceyville.

Roanoke Rapids—308 Roanoke Ave., John B. Fleming, Manager. Pts. Enfield, Scotland Neck, Ahoskie, Jackson, Rich Square, Murfreesboro.

Rockingham—221 E. Washington St., Richard E. Smith, Jr., Manager. Pts. Laurinburg, Wadesboro.

Rocky Mount—143 N. E. Main St., Wm. J. Ecklar, Manager. Divisional Office, 136 N. Washington St. Pt. Tarboro.

Rutherfordton—115 W. Court St., David A. Brande, Manager. Pt. Forest City.

Salisbury—Professional Building, 127 W. Innes St., J. S. J. Horton, Manager. Pt. Mocksville.

Sanford—234 Carthage St., L. Garland Scott, Manager. Pts. Carthage, Robbins, Southern Pines, Pinehurst.

Shelby—Royster Building, 210 S. Washington St. John H. Wilson, Jr., Manager.

Spray—County Adm. Building, Boone Road. Wade W. Lemons, Manager. Pt. Mayodan.

Spruce Pine—Ellis Bldg., 46½ Oak St., Davis M. Nichols, Manager—Pts. Bakersville, Burnsville, Newland.

Statesville—Employment Security Bldg., 240 W. Broad St., Wade H. Wilson, Manager. Pt. Mooresville.

Thomasville—Hill Building, 7 East Main St., Marion H. Randolph, Manager.

Washington—Daniel & Warren Building, 149 N. Market St., Grover C. Teeter, Jr., Manager. Pts. Belhaven, Swan Quarter.

Waynesville—Stretcher Building, 120 Church Street, Miss DeBrayda Fisher, Manager. Pt. Canton.

Williamston—Tar Heel Bldg., 154 E. Main St., J. Kelly Gay, Manager. Pts. Windsor, Plymouth.

Wilmington—Employment Security Bldg., 304-306 Chestnut St., William H. Powell, Manager. Divisional Office, Employment Security Bldg., 308 Chestnut St. Pts. Burgaw, Southport, Supply.

Wilson—Wiggins & Graves Building, 133 W. Barnes Street, Mrs. Jeannette M. Grainger, Manager.

Winston-Salem—805 N. Liberty St., William H. Stevenson, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office, 807 N. Liberty St. Pt. Kernersville.

E. S. COMMISSION
BOX 589, RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

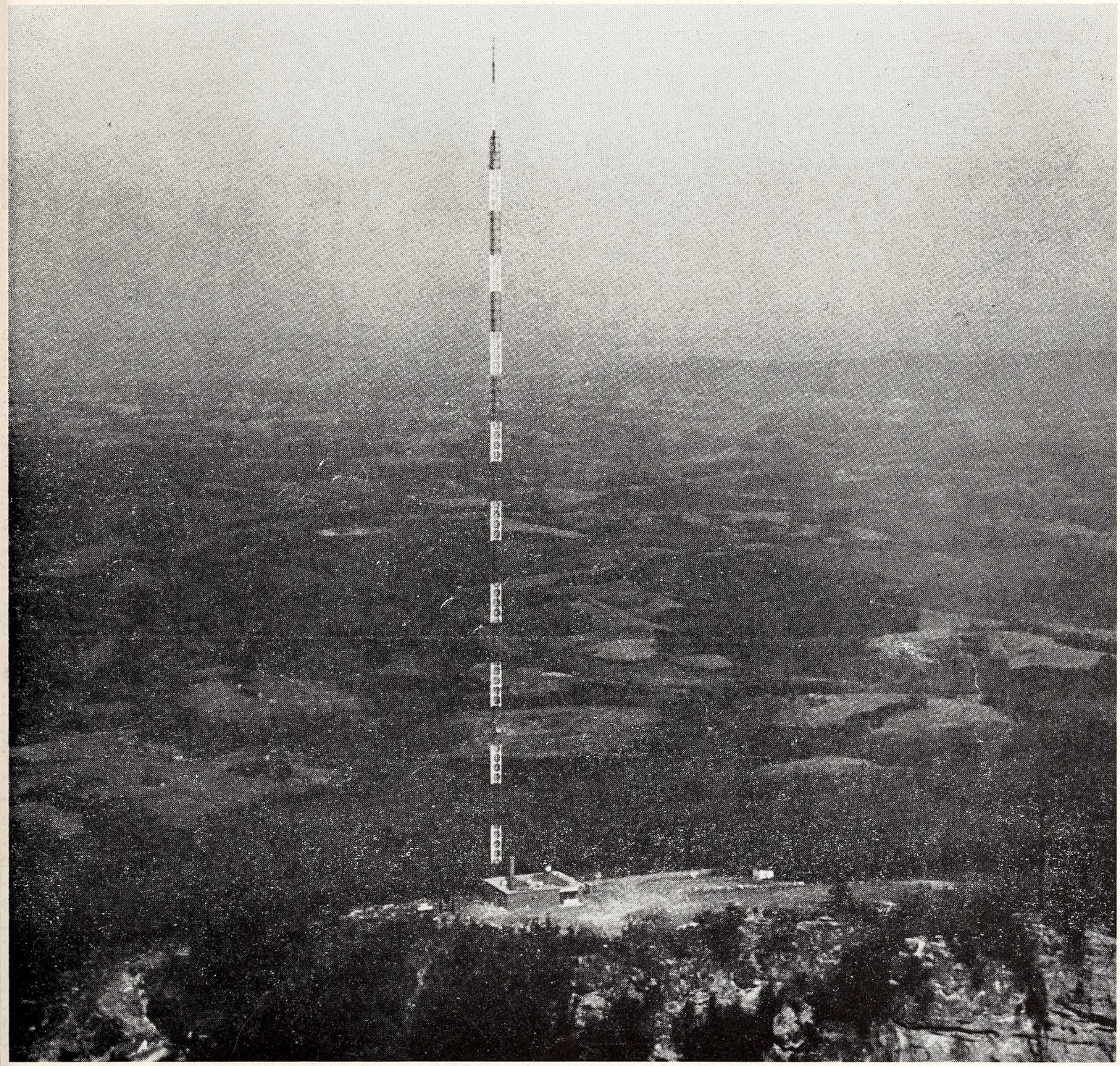
— TO —
LIBRARY-PERIODICALS
EMORY UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA GA.

N.C. Doc.
Raleigh

THE E. S. C. QUARTERLY

VOLUME 15, NO. 3-4 SUMMER-FALL, 1957

Radio and TV Stations Push N. C. Economy



Aerial view of Winston-Salem's WSJS television transmitter plant and tower on 2,465-foot high Sauratown Mountain, 20 miles north of Winston-Salem in Stokes County. The tower and antenna reach a total height of 3,107 feet above sea level, or 2,000 feet above average surrounding terrain.

WITHDRAWN FROM
EMORY UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

PUBLISHED BY

Employment Security Commission of North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C.

The E. S. C. Quarterly

(Formerly The U.C.C. Quarterly)

VOL. 15, NO. 3-4 SUMMER-FALL, 1957

Issued at Raleigh, N. C. by the

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA

Commissioners: Mrs. Quentin Gregory Halifax; Dr. Maurice Van Hecke; R. Dave Hall, Belmont; W. Benton Pipkin, Reidsville; Bruce E. Davis, Charlotte; Crayon C. Efird, Albemarle.

State Advisory Council: Public representatives: James A. Bridger, Bladenboro, Chairman; Sherwood Roberson, Robersonville; W. B. Horton, Yanceyville; Mrs. R. C. Lewellyn, Dobson, and Dr. J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville; Employer representatives: A. L. Tait, Lincolnton, and W. A. Egerton, Enka; Employee representatives: Melvin Ward, Spencer, AFL, and H. D. Lisk, Charlotte, CIO.

HENRY E. KENDALL . . . . . *Chairman*

R. FULLER MARTIN . . . . . *Director*
Unemployment Insurance Division

JOSEPH W. BEACH . . . . . *Director*
North Carolina State Employment Service Division

ROY G. BRANTLEY . . . . . *Editor*
Public Information Officer

Sent free upon request to responsible individuals, agencies, organizations and libraries. Address: E. S. C. Informational Service, P. O. Box 589, Raleigh, N. C.

CONTENTS

	Page
Chairman's Comments	54
Kendall Reappointed; Van Hecke New Member of Commission	55
N. C. General Assembly Makes Number of Changes in ESC Law	56
Korean GI Bill 5 Years Old; Many Vets Receive Benefits	56
Coverage Extended to 54,000 Workers and 10,000 Employers	56
Purpose, Aims of Employment Security Commission Outlined	57
Claims Paid Promptly, But Eligibility Carefully Checked	58
Commission Steps Up Program Offering Help to Older Worker	59
Commission's Testing Program Big Help to State Employers	60
Special Job-Placement Projects Help High School Students	60
Employment Security Law's 'Non-Charging Provisions' Cited	61
Federal Government Returns $1,331,621 to N. C. Account	61
ESC Cooperates in Job-Placement Program for Ex-Prisoners	62
Physically Handicapped Can Pull Their Share of the Load	63
124 Radio, Television Stations Covered by State ESC Law	64
Special Articles Prepared on Large Number of Stations	64
WFMY-TV: Television Pioneering In the Piedmont Section	65
WPTF, One of Oldest, Went on the Air September 22, 1924	68
WDNC, Durham's First Station, Was Moved From Wilmington	71
WSJS, Winston-Salem, Made First Telecast September, 1953	71
WMIT, Charlotte, Is a Leader In FM and Background Music	73
WNCT, Greenville, Well Known to Eastern Carolina Viewers	74
WLOS Employs Staff of 55-60; Reaches Into Five-State Area	74
WGBG In Greensboro Described As Sports and Music Station	75
WSOC Completes Its 24th Year of Service In Charlotte Area	75
WRRF Beams Into 38 Counties in This State, 6 in Virginia	76
WFLB-TV, Fayetteville, Puts Emphasis on Local Programs	76
WBIG, Greensboro, Third Oldest Station in North Carolina	77
Nine N. C. Labor Market Areas Eligible For Federal Benefits	77
WWNC, Asheville, a Familiar Voice In Western Part of N. C.	78
WTIK, Durham, Was Organized With Merger of Two Stations	78
WMBL Rounds Out Ten Years' Service To Coastal Section	78
WTVD, Durham, Established By Two Veteran Radio Officials	79
WWIT, Canton, Is Serving 11 Counties In Western Section	80
WREV, Reidsville, Established By The Oliver Newspaper Family	80
WMFR, High Point, Operates Two Mobile Units In News Work	81
Eight-County Area is Served By Station WLON, Lincolnton	81
WITN, Washington, Completes Its Second Year of Operations	82
Farm Programs, Local and State News Featured By WFNC	83
Station WKMT, Kings Mountain Signed on Air in March, 1953	83
Station WMFD-TV, Wilmington, Serves the Coastal Carolinas	84
Local News, Fort Bragg Events Are Featured By Station WFAI	84
WMMH Serves Western Counties, Parts of Eastern Tennessee	84
Portable Power Unit Was Used By WEGO In First Broadcasts	85
Station WBBO At Forest City Celebrates 10th Anniversary	85
WFRC Went On The Air In 1947 As Reidsville's First Station	86
UNC Carrying Education to the People Through Television	86
Closed Circuit Television Used By School of Dentistry	89
Highlights of Burlington's Industry and Employment	90
Evaluation & Training Office Helps Promote ESC Efficiency	91
Farm Placement Unit Plans Special Labor Supply Projects	92
ESC Helps City Of Raleigh In Finding Qualified Personnel	94
Occupational Outlook Handbook Is Help In Job Placement	94



HENRY E. KENDALL, *Chairman*
Employment Security Commission

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

North Carolinians can well be proud of their large number of fine radio and television stations. And in this issue of "The E. S. C. Quarterly," the Employment Security Commission is pleased to join with other Tar Heels in saluting this particular industry which has done, and is doing, such an outstanding job not only in promotion of new industry for the State but in promotion of jobs for persons in existing industry.

One of the functions of the radio and television stations, of which the station officials are fully aware, is that of public servant. And the Employment Security Commission is intimately aware of the excellent public service that the radio and television stations of North Carolina are rendering to the citizens of this State.

The Commission's awareness of this fine service is the result of close, friendly contact with the stations. A large number of the stations provide the Commission with "free" time, enabling the agency to bring its program and purpose to citizens in virtually every corner of North Carolina. An example of this cooperation by the stations is illustrated by Radio Station WPTF in Raleigh. Several months ago, the Commission began a weekly program over WPTF. On this program, job openings around the State are given, and various features of the Employment Security Law are explained. This program was launched with the help and advice of station officials. In fact, the cooperation and assistance provided by WPTF has been outstanding.

While the Employment Security Commission is totally aware of the public service provided by stations in offering free time to the Commission and other State agencies, it is equally cognizant of the impact the radio and television stations have on attracting new industry to this State. This medium has been used extensively to get across the story of this State's valuable natural resources and extraordinary availability of manpower.

It is with pleasure that this agency, concerned with finding jobs for North Carolina's ever-expanding labor force, salutes in this issue of "The E. S. C. Quarterly," an industry that is doing a great service in helping to further strengthen this State's expanding economy.

Kendall Reappointed; Van Hecke New Member of Commission

Henry E. Kendall, who has served as chairman of the Employment Security Commission for 11 years, was sworn-in for a new four-year term August 27 in ceremonies in the Governor's office.

Also at that time, a new member of the Commission was sworn in. He is Dr. Maurice Van Hecke, professor of law at the University of North Carolina. Dr. Van Hecke succeeds Dr. Harry D. Wolf, a professor at the University.

Also taking the oath of office were two Commission members who were reappointed to four-year terms by Governor Hodges. They were Mrs. Quentin Gregory of Halifax, and Mr. Crayon C. Efird of Albemarle.

Associate Justice Emery B. Denny of the State Supreme Court administered the oath of office to Chairman Kendall and the three Commission members.

At the ceremonies, Governor Hodges spoke highly of the administration of this agency. The Governor said it is one of the best-administered agencies in the State, if not in the country.

Other members of the Commission, whose terms did not expire this year, are: Mr. R. Dave Hall of Belmont, Mr. W. Benton Pipkin of Reidsville, and Mr. Bruce E. Davis of Charlotte.

Appointed July 1, 1946

Colonel Kendall, a native of Cleveland County and a graduate of State College, was appointed by Governor R. Gregg Cherry as chairman, effective July 1, 1946, to fill out the unexpired term for three years of Col. A. L. Fletcher, resigned. Governor W. Kerr Scott reappointed him as of July 1, 1949, to a full four-year term. He was reappointed as of July 1, 1953, to another four-year term by Governor William B. Umstead. And on August 21, Governor Luther H. Hodges appointed Colonel Kendall to another four-year term, effective as of July 1, 1957.

Colonel Kendall was born in Shelby, August 24, 1905, son of the late Henry E. Kendall and Mrs. Mary Wiseman Kendall. He attended Shelby schools, and graduated from State College in 1926 with a degree in Civil Engineering. While at State, he also took two years of military training.

He was employed by an engineering firm in Danville, Va., for four years, and then served for six years as assistant office manager for a tobacco exporting firm in Shanghai, China. Returning to the States in 1936, he was named chief of the Division of Plant Operation, State School Commission of North Carolina, serving as such for about six years.

Volunteering for military service, Colonel Kendall was commissioned Sept. 18, 1942, as a First Lieutenant in the Army Corps of Engineers. He saw overseas duty in both the European Theater and in the Pacific. In May, 1946 he was discharged with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Soon after his separation from service, Colonel Kendall was named chairman of the Employment Security Commission (then known as the Unemployment Compensation Commission).

He has held a number of high offices in the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, including the presidency, and is very active in the civic and religious life of Raleigh. He has served as president of the General Alumni Association of State College.

New Member

Dr. Maurice Van Hecke, new member of the Commission, is a distinguished professor of law at the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Hecke has been with the University since about 1925, and is a former dean of the Law School.

A Kenan professor of law at the University, Dr. Hecke is a former president of the National Association of Law Professors.

Mrs. Quentin Gregory of Halifax, who was reappointed to another four-year term on the Commission, first was appointed in July, 1949. She is a native of Reidsville and attended Woman's College of the University of North Carolina. Mrs. Gregory is a former school teacher.

She has been an active Parent-Teacher Association worker, was a member of the Halifax County Board of Public Welfare, and served as chairman of the Halifax-Weldon Chapter of the Red Cross. Mrs. Gregory also has been very active in Garden Club work and has served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Confederate Women's Home at Fayetteville. She has served as president of the North Carolina Division, Daughters of the Confederacy, and also is active in work of the Episcopal Church.

Mother of six sons, one of whom lost his life in action in World War II, Mrs. Gregory was selected in 1953 as "North Carolina Mother of the Year" by the National Golden Rule Foundation.

Crayon C. Efird of Albemarle, reappointed to a four-year term, first was named to the Commission in July, 1953. He attended Albemarle schools and attended the University of North Carolina for two years. He then joined his father in the firm of H. P. Efird Co., Inc., dealer in International Harvester farm equipment. Mr. Efird is a former member of the N. C. General Assembly, serving both as State Senator and Representative. During Governor Broughton's administration, he served as assistant director of the State Division of Purchase and Contract (1941-1946). He also served as a member of the N. C. National Guard in 1926-27, and for several years was chairman of the Stanly County Democratic Executive Committee.

In addition to his position with the Efird Company, he has extensive farm interests and is associated with a number of firms in the Albemarle section.

He is active in church work and is a Scottish Rite Mason.

Dr. Harry D. Wolf, the outgoing member of the Commission, was appointed in 1941 and was reappointed by each succeeding governor to four-year terms. A professor of economics at the University of North Carolina, Dr. Wolf's association with this program began even before 1941. When a special Unemployment Compensation committee was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus in 1936, Dr. Wolf, a member, was made executive secretary. He made the study and drafted the report made to the governor as result of extensive studies conducted. Dr. Wolf asked that he not be considered for reappointment due to health reasons.

N. C. General Assembly Makes Number of Changes in ESC Law

Several changes were made in the Employment Security Law by the recent General Assembly. Major amendments were approved increasing benefits to the unemployed, raising the amount a person must earn to qualify for benefits, and providing for a rate increase for overdrawn employer accounts.

Henry E. Kendall, chairman of the Employment Security Commission, explained that under the revised law, minimum benefits for persons unemployed through no fault of their own have been increased from $7 weekly to $11. Maximum benefits were raised from $30 to $32 weekly, and only workers with base period earnings of $3,000 or more will qualify for the $32 payment. Mr. Kendall further pointed out that under the new law, no eligible claimant will receive a lesser weekly payment than was provided by the old benefit payment schedule.

Another change in the law raises the amount a person must earn to qualify for the minimum benefit from $250 in a base period to $500. "Base period" is the first four of the last six completed calendar quarters. Mr. Kendall said this change is designed to assure a more realistic work force attachment, and he noted that workers with earnings of less than $500 in the base period are ineligible for benefits.

Another amendment provides for a rate increase for overdrawn employer accounts. These are accounts with debit balances resulting from benefit charges in excess of total contributions. The rate increase ranges from .1 percent to 1 percent of the firm's insured payroll, depending on the amount of the overdraft. This change was advanced by the Employment Security Commission because in recent years the number of overdrawn accounts has increased rapidly. Between 1937 and 1955, the average yearly overdraft in active accounts was approximately $800,000. The overdraft increase for active accounts between the 1956 and 1957 rate computations amounted to more than $2,920,000.

Mr. Kendall said the rate plan for overdrawn accounts is designed to serve four major purposes:

1. Promote added employer interest in program administration.
2. Develop more employer concern in staffing patterns and hirings.
3. Create employer interest in program financing through a tax pattern which better reflects his individual experiences.
4. Produce an added increment to the fund to offset in part the drain on the trust fund produced by such employers.

Other Changes

There were several less important changes written into the law. One of these amends the law to provide an exclusion for domestic services rendered to a college fraternity, local college club, or sorority. This conforms to the exemption contained in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

Another amendment gives a seasonal worker the right to draw benefits during the season on non-seasonal wages upon exhaustion of seasonal base period credits.

KOREAN GI BILL 5 YEARS OLD; MANY VETS RECEIVE BENEFITS

Public Law 550, commonly known as the Korean GI bill, is five years old this fall. Under the benefits provided by this act, nearly two million Korea veterans have furthered their education, while almost 1⅓ million have filed claims for unemployment compensation.

The Veterans Administration reports that four out of every ten of the Nation's 5,100,000 Korea veterans have availed themselves of GI training to date. Nearly one million have gone to college; more than 600,000 attended schools below the college level, such as trade and business institutions; the rest took their training on the job and on the farm.

Korea veterans thus far have received 22 million months of GI training—an average of nearly one year apiece. This average will go up since thousands of veterans have not yet completed their courses.

Because of the Korean GI bill, the veteran still is very much a part of the American college campus. One-quarter of all male college students are veterans. And even by 1960, VA predicts, one out of every seven men in college will be there under the Korean GI bill.

Bureau of Employment Security reports show that since October 1952 some 1,300,000 Korea veterans used Unemployment Compensation for Veterans to assist in their readjustment to civilian pursuits. Korea veterans have shared in the generally good economic conditions of the country during the past five years, as is evidenced by the fact that the average period of unemployment for this group has been about 7½ weeks. It is further graphically shown by the fact that less than 20 percent of the veterans filing claims have exhausted their full rights under the program. State employment security agencies have paid out about $345 million in benefits for over 15 million weeks of unemployment during this five-year period. (From the *Employment Security Review.*)

COVERAGE EXTENDED TO 54,000 WORKERS AND 10,000 EMPLOYERS

More than 54,000 North Carolina workers were brought under coverage of the Employment Security law in 1956. This large increase in coverage was due to a new provision of the law which went into effect January 1.

The new amendment provided that firms employing four or more workers were liable for tax contributions. Previously only employers of eight or more workers were liable.

The General Assembly, at its 1955 session, had amended the law to extend its provisions to employers of four or more workers after Congress had amended the Federal Unemployment Tax Act in the same manner.

Under provisions of the new amendment over 10,000 employers were brought into the program during 1956. Over 30,000 employers now are covered by the Employment Security law. Insured employment in this State is now averaging around 856,000.

Purpose, Aims of Employment Security Commission Outlined

Just what is the Employment Security Commission?

What is its purpose? What are its aims?

The Employment Security Commission has rounded out 20 years of service to the people of North Carolina, benefiting thousands upon thousands of Tar Heels. And yet, even today, some people confuse the Employment Security program with the Federal Social Security Program of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. But these two valuable programs have separate and distinct goals of service.

Law's Basic Purpose

The Employment Security Law was enacted at a special session of the North Carolina Legislature in 1936 and the Legislature clearly defined the basic purpose of the law with these words:

"Economic insecurity due to unemployment is a serious menace to the health, morals, and welfare of the people of this State. Involuntary unemployment is therefore a subject of general interest and concern which requires appropriate action by the legislature to prevent its spread and to lighten its burden which now so often falls with crushing force upon the unemployed worker and his family."

One of the major functions of the Employment Security Commission, therefore, is the promotion of a high level of employment for the citizens of this State. To carry out this responsibility, the Commission maintains a central office in Raleigh and 66 local Employment Security offices located in 55 North Carolina cities. Strong efforts are exerted constantly in these local offices to find jobs for the unemployed worker.

But jobs are not always available for everyone, even when economic conditions are most favorable. And so, the Employment Security Law that was enacted by the Legislature in 1936 established an insurance system.

Under the plan, employers pay the premiums, and workers who become unemployed are insured against complete loss of income. The covered worker establishes wage credits during periods of employment, and funds are set aside from which he may receive unemployment insurance benefits during periods of eligible unemployment. The recent Legislature set the schedule of benefits at a minimum of $11 weekly and a maximum of $32 weekly for a period of 26 weeks. A person must earn $500 during the "base period" to qualify for benefits. This base period is the first four of the last six completed calendar quarters.

Unemployment, though usually associated with business recession, can exist with prosperity and an expanding economy as a result of changes in the labor demand in certain areas, plants closed for modernization or retooling, changes in styles, etc. Such unemployment is usually of short duration and the number of workers involved relatively small, but the lack of income remains a serious consideration to the individual worker.

Maintains Purchasing Power

Unemployment insurance maintains the purchasing power, though at a lower level, of the unemployed worker until he can become re-employed, which decreases the impact of his unemployment upon the community. In addition, unemployment insurance helps to prevent the scattering of an employer's trained labor force, the sacrifice of labor skills, and the lowering of labor standards during short periods of suspended operations. Unemployment insurance is exactly what the name implies—an insurance program.

The unemployment insurance system in the United States is a state-operated program meeting certain federal conditions.

In the mid 1930's the Congress of the United States enacted the Federal Unemployment Tax Act which levies a 3 percent excise tax on a specified portion of the payrolls of employers of four or more workers during twenty or more weeks of a calendar year. (Prior to January 1, 1956, coverage was restricted to employers of eight or more workers.) The Act provided for and encouraged the States to establish their own unemployment insurance systems under State law by giving the States the right, if they enacted such legislation, to collect and exercise administrative control over a major part of this tax.

North Carolina enacted such a law especially adapted to the economy and needs of this State. All other States enacted similar legislation. In this State contributions (taxes) were first collected from employers for the period beginning January 1, 1936, and the payment of unemployment insurance benefits started on January 1, 1938. Since its adoption in 1936, the North Carolina law, in order that it might keep up with changing times as reflected in the economic and social standards of the State, has been amended by subsequent sessions of the Legislature.

Commission Members

The Employment Security Commission of North Carolina is responsible for the collection of contributions from employers and the payment of unemployment insurance benefits to eligible unemployed workers in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Security Law of North Carolina. The Commission consists of seven members appointed by the governor. Henry E. Kendall is Chairman. Other members are: Mrs. Quentin Gregory, Halifax; Dr. Maurice Van Hecke, Chapel Hill; R. Dave Hall, Belmont; W. Benton Pipkin, Reidsville; Bruce E. Davis, Charlotte; Crayon C. Efird, Albemarle. The chairman devotes his full time to the business of the Commission, while the other members attend meetings as necessary (required at least once every 60 days) and performs related duties as needed. In addition to the Commission, the governor appoints advisory councils to aid the Commission. The membership of the advisory councils provides representation for workers, employers, and the general public. Members of the State Advisory Council are: Public representatives: James A. Bridger, Bladenboro, Chairman; Sherwood Roberson, Robersonville; W. B. Horton, Yanceyville; Mrs. R. C. Llewellyn, Dobson, and Dr. J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville; Employer representatives: A. L. Tait, Lincolnton, and W. A. Egerton, Enka; Employee representatives: Melvin Ward, Spencer, AFL, and H. D. Lisk, Charlotte, CIO.

Generally speaking, North Carolina employers who employ four or more workers during as many

as twenty weeks of a calendar year are liable for the payment of contributions under the Employment Security Law. There are certain exceptions including agricultural labor, domestic service in a private home, work for a State or local government unit, non-profit religious or charitable organizations, and a few others. (Most Federal Government employees are covered by Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE). This program is financed entirely by the Federal Government but is administered in the various States by the State Employment Security Agencies.) An employer who is not subject to the law may, if he so desires and the application is approved by the Commission, enter the program by voluntary election and assure his workers the benefits of unemployment insurance. In effect the covered employer provides an insurance policy for each of his employees to protect them against the economic hazards of involuntary unemployment.

Claims Paid Promptly, But Eligibility Carefully Checked

Unemployment insurance benefits are paid promptly to the eligible unemployed worker. But payment is *not* made on any haphazard basis. There are certain requirements unemployed workers must meet to qualify for benefits and a careful examination is made of each application for benefits.

The Employment Security Commission wants to pay those claimants who are eligible. On the other hand, it is just as zealous in guarding against payments to the ineligible.

The unemployed worker who feels he is eligible for unemployment insurance reports to the local employment security office or itinerant point nearest his home. The worker registers for work, and the local office files are checked to see if an employer has listed a job opening which is suitable for him. If so, the worker is referred to the employer to be considered for the job.

If no suitable job opening exists, the worker files what is known as an "initial claim," which is similar to an insurance claim made upon an insurance company by a policy holder. During the interview which takes place at the time the claim is filed, unemployment insurance eligibility conditions are carefully explained to the worker. The worker is given the opportunity to discuss the eligibility requirements so that he may thoroughly understand them and the penalties which attach for misrepresentation. He is questioned regarding the cause of his separation from employment in order to discover any condition which may be cause for disqualification.

Disqualification Provisions

Since the Employment Security Law is designed to provide insurance benefits for the worker who is unemployed involuntarily, the act contains disqualification provisions which apply to workers who become unemployed as a result of other causes. A disqualification is applicable when the claimant: (1) has quit his last job voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer; (2) has been discharged from his last employment for misconduct connected with his work; (3) has become unemployed as a result of larceny or embezzzlement in connection with his work; or (4) is unemployed because of a stoppage of work due to a labor dispute where he last worked.

In addition to not being subject to any of the above disqualifications, the claimant must be actively in the labor market and must personally try to find a job. Furthermore, he is subject to a disqualification if he refuses, without good cause, suitable work which he is offered by an employer or to which he is referred by a local office. The eligibility conditions are designed to provide benefits to only the worker whose unemployment is involuntary and beyond the worker's control.

At the conclusion of the claimant's interview in the local employment security office, the worker signs his claim, certifying that he is unemployed, able to work, ready and willing to accept a suitable job, and that he is neither seeking nor receiving any other unemployment benefits.

The initial claim is forwarded to the central office of the Commission where the wage records are examined to determine if the worker has the necessary wage credits to be insured under the law. If he worked for one or more covered employers during the applicable base period (the first four of the last six completed calendar quarters which immediately precede the beginning of the benefit year) and earned as much as $500, the worker has sufficient wage credits to be entitled to benefits, provided he meets the other eligibility conditions. Depending upon the amount of his available wage credits, the worker can qualify for a weekly insurance benefit amount ranging from $11 for wages of $500, to $32 for wages of $3,000 or more during the base period. This formula provides insurance benefit amounts in proportion to the wages paid the individual worker during his base period.

Benefit Year

The unemployed claimant who meets the wage qualification establishes a "benefit year" which is the one-year period beginning with the effective date of the initial claim. For example, a valid initial claim filed effective September 15 of a particular year would establish a benefit year beginning that date and ending on September 14 of the following year. During his individual benefit year a claimant may receive his full weekly benefit amount for a maximum of twenty-six weeks of total unemployment during which he meets all the eligibility conditions and is not subject to a disqualification.

Since benefits are payable on a weekly basis, the claimant must report and file a "continued claim" for each week for which he claims benefits. He is questioned about and certifies to his continued unemployment and eligibility for unemployment insurance. To be eligible for benefits for a week, the claimant must have been unemployed, able to work, available to accept suitable work without undue restrictions and seeking work; must not have refused any offer of or any referral to suitable work, and must have made a personal effort to find a job by

doing those things an unemployed individual who desires employment would normally do. The law specifies that a woman cannot quality for benefits during the three months preceding the expected date of birth of her child and during the three months immediately following the actual birth of a child which survives.

Questionable conditions, whether they involve possible disqualifications or ineligibility, must be resolved by a Claims Deputy from sworn testimony adduced at recorded hearings. Workers and employers having an interest in a hearing are given notice of the hearing and are urged to attend in order that they may present the sworn testimony required by the Claims Deputy to make a correct determination. Each interested party has the right to appeal, within time limits prescribed by law, from any determination which he feels is not in accordance with the law. Copies of Claims Deputies' determinations and decisions made by higher authority as a result of an appeal are always mailed to the interested parties.

Interstate Claims

Workers who leave the state in which they previously worked may file claims for unemployment benefits in any other state, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, or in Canada.

When a claim is filed in this state, North Carolina acts as the Agent State for the state where the worker previously was employed and earned benefit rights. The state against which the claim is filed is called the Liable State.

For instance, North Carolina will take a claim and send it to the Liable State. The Liable State will issue all determinations on the claim. The Liable State will determine the amount of benefits the claimant will receive. It will notify the claimant of the amount and duration of benefits or any disqualifications on the claim.

Before any Liable State will pay benefits to claimants, North Carolina, as the Agent State, must furnish certain information to the Liable State. North Carolina must certify to the Liable State that the claimant is registered for work with the Employment Service in North Carolina and the claimant is required to be able and available for work in order to be eligible for benefits.

As in other cases, the worker filing an interstate claim has a right of appeal if he is dissatisfied with any determination in regard to his claim for benefits.

Commission Steps Up Program Offering Help to Older Worker

North Carolina, like the rest of the country, is faced today with a growing employment problem—the problem of the so-called older worker.

The Employment Security Commission has taken definite steps in meeting the problem of job placement for those persons over 45 years of age.

Sometime ago, the Commission began a pilot placement program for older workers in a number of the local offices. Special efforts were made to find jobs for older workers and the results that were obtained were very encouraging.

This special program for the older worker included such individualized special services as testing and counseling of the job applicant and special appeals to the employer groups. The pilot placement program showed that concerted efforts could bring significant results in the older worker field.

More Concerted Effort

Now, the Employment Security Commission is planning an even more concerted effort in the months ahead. The Commission now is conducting a special training program for its local office employees. This program is training the local office employees in job-placement techniques to be used in finding jobs for older workers. And members of the ever-growing older worker labor force are being encouraged to visit their local Commission office to discuss their job problems with persons that are trained to help them.

The Commission is hopeful that through its efforts, more and more businessmen in this State will become aware of the value of the older-worker group as a valuable labor source.

The program in this State is just a part of a vast effort being made in older worker placement across the country. The U. S. Department of Labor has issued a pamphlet which says: "Hard-headed, realistic scientific studies made in the past five years, and borne out by the experience of some highly successful businesses, show that . . . older workers perform far better than most employers realize, and are 'way ahead on loyalty, judgment, experience, reliability, and other desirable characteristics. Many employers don't realize what they are missing when they set an arbitrary age limit, such as 45, for hiring."

Questions Answered

The pamphlet says further that recent on-the-job studies show that many workers over 55 have output rates higher than the average for younger workers. And then, the pamphlet answers these questions:

"Are they hale and hearty? Yes!

"Great advances in medical science in the past twenty years have reduced the argument that workers past 45, 50, or 55 are poor health risks. Out of a group of unemployed older workers the U. S. Department of Labor found 4 out of 5 were hale and hearty—fully capable of meeting regular production standards.

"Are they flexible—willing to change? Yes!

"Older workers are not quick to change jobs. But when they do, with good reason, they usually move into an entirely new industry. A recent study showed that more than half of them had willingly changed industries; and more than two-thirds had changed the nature of their jobs.

"Do they cost more, pension-wise? Not in the long run; and even in the short run, benefits to the employer usually outweigh the slightly increased cost.

"Basically the cost of a pension plan is the amount finally paid out to employees during their lifetime after retirement. These costs are often lower for the newly hired older worker. As insurance companies point out, there are many ways through which

any added pension costs of hiring older workers may be offset or avoided.

"Recent reports show that employers who have opened their doors to older workers have had some pleasant surprises, for the newcomers have brought into the business these qualities: Stability that comes with maturity; less time wasting; more reliability; less absenteeism; a sense of responsibility and loyalty; steady work habits; a serious attitude toward the job; less tendency to be distracted by outside interests or influences."

This is the message the Employment Security Commission is seeking to drive home to North Carolina employers in its stepped-up program of finding jobs for the "older worker," one of the State's most valuable labor sources.

Commission's Testing Program Big Help to State Employers

(Editor's Note: Alden P. Honeycutt, Chief of Staff Services for the Employment Security Commission, briefly reviewed the Commission's testing program in local offices recently in a broadcast on the Commission's radio program over Radio Station WPTF in Raleigh. Here is what Mr. Honeycutt had to say.)

By ALDEN P. HONEYCUTT
Chief of Staff Services, ESC

The Employment Security Commission is well equipped to assist employers in improving their selection of workers through the use of tests. Employers are coming to realize more and more that people are different. Not all of us have the same skills or aptitudes. We do not all have the same ability to learn or comprehend. People experienced in the same occupation may vary widely in the degree of skill achieved or even their acquired knowledge about the job. Some do not have adequate vision for certain jobs. Some are color blind.

Many of these characteristics cannot be determined through the interviewing process alone. Obviously some means is needed of distinguishing between job applicants in order to select the best applicant for each job available. To meet this need the Employment Security Commission uses a wide variety of tests. For some jobs experienced workers are given performance tests in which they demonstrate such skills as stenography and typing.

For inexperienced workers aptitude tests are used for hundreds of jobs to determine whether the applicant has the natural abilities to learn quickly to perform the job well.

Color perception tests are available to all ESC offices for the selection of workers for the many jobs in which color discrimination is important. Recently vision-testing instruments have been installed in several offices in this State. These instruments give a precise measurement of visional capacities. Vision standards, based on professional research, have been established for most jobs.

Benefits to Employer

These tests enable the personnel in our local offices to render an invaluable service to employers in screening out those applicants who for any of these several reasons are least likely to become profitable employees. The elimination of those not naturally equipped for a given job results in many benefits to the employer: usually it reduces the necessary training time; it increases production; it cuts turnover and waste. We believe that our vision testing program will not only increase efficiency, but will reduce absenteeism due to headaches and accidents.

Now, while these tests are very beneficial, they are not perfect. They are, however, being used extensively and widely with ever-increasing satisfaction. All employers are invited to investigate the availability of tests for the jobs in their firms.

Local offices of the Employment Security Commission are carrying out a visual testing program for job applicants, and North Carolina was the first state in the country to try such a program.

The experimental testing program is being conducted in 12 of the local offices—Charlotte, Hickory, Gastonia, Concord, Morganton, Asheville, Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Statesville, Burlington, Asheboro and Sanford.

Special Job-Placement Projects Help High School Students

Local Employment Security Commission offices around the State went all out this summer to handle the rush of job applications from high school students.

During the summer vacation period for the students, special youth employment services were set up in a large number of local offices.

A "Teenage Employment Service" was established in the High Point office to take care of what the local office described as a "steady stream of job-hunting youngsters."

The Wilson ESC office cooperated with the Jaycees in a special Youth Placement Program. Job orders were solicited by the Jaycees, routed to the ESC office where a staff member was assigned to handle the program.

In Charlotte, the ESC worked with the United Church Women and Chamber of Commerce in lining up summer jobs or permanent employment for the high school students.

These are examples of the type of program carried out in all ESC offices across the State to take care of this heavy influx of youthful job-seekers.

Then, too, the ESC participated in "Career Days" held in various high schools. This enabled the students to become familiar with ESC services while they were learning of job opportunities in their communities.

Tests and Counseling

The youngsters were given job-placement tests and counseling which helped determine their job interests and abilities. Purpose of this was to avoid trial-and-error on the job, and misfits in occupations.

Employment Security Law's 'Non-Charging Provisions' Cited

There are provisions of the Employment Security Law through which employers may be relieved of certain charges to his experience rating account.

One section of the law provides that an employer's experience rating account shall not be charged with benefits paid to a former employee who:

(A) Voluntarily quits without good cause attributable to the employer.

(B) Is discharged for misconduct in connection with his work.

In both cases, the employer is required to promptly furnish the Commission with a notice of separation.

This section of the law is generally referred to as the "noncharging provisions," and all employers covered by the Employment Security Law have been furnished informational material pertaining to it.

Should Notify Commission

In the event an employee separates under either of the two conditions set forth above, the employer should immediately complete a Form NCUI 502, Separation Notice, (or Notice of Layoff with Possible Disqualification Or Ineligibility Condition) and forward it to the Commission's central office in Raleigh within five days of the date the separation becomes known to the employer.

A Form NCUI 502 received in the central office is examined for completeness and to determine if the requirements of the Law and Regulation have been met.

If the requirements have *not* been met, a *written* determination is made disallowing the employer's request for the application for the non-charging provisions and is mailed to the employer. If the employer feels that the determination is not in accordance with law, an appeal may be entered within five days of the date the determination is mailed.

If the requirements have been fulfilled, an unwritten, *tentative* determination is made allowing the non-charging request.

A determination allowing a non-charging request is "tentative" in that a claim filed by the worker for unemployment insurance following the separation without intervening employment would be considered at a hearing by a Claims Deputy who would issue a written determination passing on the cause of separation from employment.

If this determination holds that the separation was not voluntary without good cause attributable to the employer or was not a discharge for misconduct connected with the work, the Claims Deputy's determination would reverse the previous tentative determination allowing the request for non-charging of benefits.

In like manner, a decision of an Appeals Deputy or the Commission would have a similar effect.

Protect Experience Rating

Employers who comply with these provisions of the law protect their "experience rating" under the law. Here's how this experience rating works:

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act levies a tax of 3 percent on taxable wages for operation of the Employment Security Program. Employers in this State pay .3 percent to federal government for administrative purposes. The remaining 2.7 percent is offset by payments to the Employment Security Commission and by what is known as experience rating credits.

These experience rating credits save employers money, since the employer's contribution rate may vary from the 2.7 percent maximum to a minimum of .1 percent, depending upon his record of employment.

This permits an employer to save up to 86.7 percent of the tax, which would be due the federal government if North Carolina did not have an Employment Security Law. In other words, the experience rating feature relates the employer's tax to his employment experience under the program. The employer who furnishes reasonably steady employment for his workers usually finds that his tax rate is less than the maximum rate.

Such an employer is a good insurance risk and accordingly enjoys a lower premium rate while still getting the full 2.7 percent offset on his federal tax.

Experience rating provides the employer with a real incentive (the saving of money) to stabilize employment for the betterment of the general economy and his workers. Also, experience rating stimulates employer interest in the program to the extent that he will lend cooperation and support to administration of the program. The Commission maintains an experience rating account for each covered employer.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RETURNS $1,331,621 TO N. C. ACCOUNT

The federal government has returned $1,331,621 to North Carolina this year as this State's prorata share of unemployment taxes collected in excess of administrative expenses, Henry E. Kendall, chairman of the Employment Security Commission, announced. The money will go into North Carolina's unemployment insurance fund.

Chairman Kendall noted that the federal payment, along with interest earned by the North Carolina fund, helps in holding down taxes paid by North Carolina employers under the Employment Security law.

The federal government collects a tax from employers in the states at the rate of .3 percent of taxable wages. This money is appropriated by the Congress for state and federal Employment Security administrative purposes.

Chairman Kendall explained that the money the federal government returned represents unemployment tax funds that were not appropriated or used for administrative expenses or needed for loans to the states with depleted reserve funds.

Under a law enacted in 1954, these unexpended funds (in excess of a $200 million loan fund) are used for payment of unemployment insurance benefits at the state level or for specific appropriation by certain state legislatures for Employment Security requirements.

North Carolina's payment of $1,331,621 represents 1.87 percent of the total $71,195,220 distributed by the federal government.

ESC Cooperates in Job-Placement Program For Ex-Prisoners

(Editor's Note: Robert Kellogg, research and methods specialist with the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Employment Security Commission, is serving this year as chairman of the State Jaycees' Prisoner Rehabilitation Committee. In the following article, he discusses this prisoner rehabilitation program, citing the cooperation the Jaycees receive from the Prison Department and the Employment Security Commission in finding jobs for released prisoners.)

By ROBERT KELLOGG, *State Chairman*
Prisoner Rehabilitation Committee
N. C. Junor Chamber of Commerce

One of the easiest subjects to write about is crime, because crime is sin, and we all know what that is. Now if we're agreed so far, perhaps we might assume this crime business has become a problem. They tell me about eleven thousand of our fellow citizens currently reside in state prisons. "Living on the State," so to speak, because you and I pay the taxes.

But, you know, the unfortunate thing is that for most of these prisoners it isn't their first trip. The rate of recidivism is over sixty-five percent. This recidivism rate is the "incidence of repetition"; or, more simply, "how many fellows come back to jail after getting out the first time."

There are a lot of other penological terms. I'll mention a few of them so you won't think I'm not up of the latest thing. First, there's incarceration, and recalcitrancy, and then there rehabilitation—and that's what we're supposed to think about—"making good fellows out of the bad."

The question is: why do these people break the law? A lot of theories have been advanced since time began; ranging from the concept of prisoners being biological "throwbacks" or "just possessed of the devil." One fellow, Cesarè Lombroso by name, and a phrenologist by trade, figured it all out by the bumps on the head. One or two bumps and all is well, but the poor guy with three bumps—watch out—he's just naturally antisocial.

So we have criminals; now, what's to be done with them? Here again, opinions differ. Some feel a "just reward" is banishment and severe punishment; others advocate leniency bordering on the ridiculous, excusing all criminal behavior because of heredity or environment factors. No doubt some of it's in the "genes", or the result of being kicked out of bed by one's brother at the age of three. Maybe so, but the bank robber—he still robbed the bank—and a lot of people probably won't be overly concerned with his pedigree. Both of these extremes in theory seem to do little more than perpetrate the continuation of crime. But in any case, it appears as if jails are here to stay.

And so another phase of the problem begins when the convicted criminal enters prison. There may be a few who prefer the society of prison or like working on the roads better than a paying job. Undoubtedly there are those who like the food. I've eaten a few meals—as a visitor, of course—and the food is comparatively good. But, generally speaking, most would prefer the comforts of home. Well, people just naturally don't like going to jail; too confining.

Rehabilitation Program

Back in the old days the chief avocation while in jail was breaking rocks. Fortunately, things are different now. The Prison Department operates a progressive industrial training program, enabling some inmates to acquire valuable skills. This is *rehabilitation*. The theory being—most of the prisoners will eventually be discharged, and—it's better they become self-supporting, law abiding citizens rather than remaining delinquents.



Conferring on placement program for released prisoners are, left to right, J. W. Beach of the ESC; Robert Kellogg, chairman of the Jaycee rehabilitation program; and Dr. Millard P. Burt of the Prison Department.

Many of the civic organizations want to help the man in prison. So we mail cigarettes at Christmas and go out and pay a friendly visit once a month. Now this is commendable, but it shouldn't end there. This whole subject of rehabilitation is just beginning when the prisoner is released, generally with funds sufficient to exist for only a few days. This is the time the newly discharged prisoner really needs a job—because a job represents income. Employment is of vital importance, and here's where the Jaycee program begins.

Since the inception of its prisoner rehabilitation program in 1953, the North Carolina Junior Chamber of Commerce has sincerely believed when a prisoner is discharged he should be given every opportunity to become a good citizen in his community. The Jaycees know in assisting these persons in obtaining suitable employment, they encourage the development of desirable qualities in persons, many of whom would otherwise continue to be detriments to the community. This does not mean the Junior Chamber exempts a discharged prisoner from exercising normal responsibility, or excuses subsequent criminal behavior; but, it does mean the Jaycees will welcome the prisoner to the community and indicate a genuine interest in his social and economic welfare.

There are ninety-eight Jaycee clubs participating in the program—not 100 percent, but the vast majority. In five years these clubs have given job placement aid to approximately 1,600 former prisoners. All types of individuals have sought this assistance: young and old; some illiterate, and others with high school, or even college training. But in all cases, they needed jobs—needed them badly—and we like

to think we helped.

Sometimes we are unable to place prisoners in jobs. And, sure we've placed a few who haven't turned out well—went back to the bottle or became plain lazy. But think of the majority making a successful adjustment. They represent some tangible results from considerable effort. The Jaycees don't do it all alone. We are ably assisted by numerous employers and two state government agencies: the Prison Department and Employment Security Commission.

Placement Process

Actually the placement process functions like this. A felon (we only work with prisoners serving sentences of over one year) requests Jaycee assistance. He must *voluntarily* request this aid by completing one of our questionnaires which asks such things as: where he wishes to live, interests, and work experience. The prison superintendent forwards this request, along with his recommendations, to the department's headquarters in Raleigh, where a folder or dossier on the prisoner is compiled and sent out to the Jaycees. We have the facts: personal history, criminal record, prison adjustment reports, and an analysis of the prisoner's employment potential. This is called screening, and it's all very important.

The Prison Department has given us full cooperation and support. They have enlightened leadership under the director, Colonel William F. Bailey, and Millard Burt—Dr. Burt—who's assistant director for rehabilitation. Other valuable contributions are made by Mr. John Shearin and Mrs. Della Mitchell of the classification section.

Getting back to the placement of the prisoner. After receiving the records, the local Jaycee rehabilitation committee starts locating a job. Often this is a difficult task, so the process begins in some cases even before the prisoner reaches home. In every instance when an employer is contacted, the facts are laid on the line—we don't want anyone to be deceived.

ESC Takes Part

Another agency, the Employment Security Commission, cooperates in the program. This agency, with fifty-five employment security offices throughout the State, is in position to offer testing, counseling, and job placement services. Many times the Jaycees have called on these offices for assistance, and it has been rendered. Mr. J. W. Beach, Director of the Employment Service Division, has been instrumental in expanding services to include this aspect of job placement. It has involved much effort because the time required to place a prisoner is considerably greater than for the average worker. Through the work of this agency, it has been possible to place increased nuumbers of prisoners.

Well, that's about the story, except for a few details. We know of hundreds of cases in which former prisoners have become loyal and valuable workers. We've seen the program operate, and we think it's been successful. There are a lot of people around with prison records, and all some need is an opportunity. But if we want to help more of them to become self-reliant, we need to break down some of the prejudice against hiring former prisoners and become a little more sympathetic towards putting them on the pay roll. Our's is a big state with a lot which needs to be done, and I'm inclined to think we all want to do our part.

Physically Handicapped Can Pull Their Share of the Load

(Editor's Note: The following article on Placement of the Physically Handicapped was written by J. W. Beach, director of the Employment Service Division of the Employment Security Commission. It appeared in the July 1957 issue of *Employment Security Exchange* which was devoted to National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.)

Simply stated, placing a handicapped worker on a job requires matching his physical abilities against the physical demands of the job. But what about all those other qualities that go to make up the successfully employed worker—such things as intelligence, the urge to get ahead, the necessary aptitudes for the work, loyalty, dependability, and all the other tangible and intangible things that go to make a team of the man and his job? These qualities are vitally important but they're no more important for the handicapped worker than they are for the worker who has no physical disabilities. The Employment Service makes an attempt to evaluate them in placing all workers.

So let's get back to the business of just how we go about measuring the physical capacities of a worker against the job's physical requirements. First of all there's the interview. Interviewing looks simple—two people sitting across the table from each other; one trying to get all the pertinent facts from the other. You can train a person in the basic principles of interviewing in a relatively short time but it takes years of experience to become a competent interviewer, and competent interviewing is the basis of all successful placement.

During the interview, the worker's physical capacities must be determined. Sometimes it is necessary to have a doctor's report but often the best way to determine a worker's physical capacities is to ask him what he can do in such simple terms as pushing, pulling, standing, stooping, working on high places or in dusty places, or in places where there are certain temperature changes. The Employment Service uses a check list for this called the Physical Capacities Form. A form using the same terms is used to check the physical demands of the job the worker is being considered for. Employment Service interviewers who are especially trained in the placement of the handicapped will be happy to assist employers in the preparation of physical demands analyses.

Placing the handicapped worker is exactly like placing any other worker and that requires skill in anybody's language. But if he is carefully placed, the physically handicapped worker has no employment handicap and is as fully capable of pulling his share of the load as any other. Furthermore, perhaps because his experiences have matured him, he has been found to be unusually dependable and less prone to absent himself from the job for superficial reasons.

124 Radio, Television Stations Covered by State ESC Law

By HUGH M. RAPER, *Director*
Bureau of Research and Statistics

In terms of the North Carolinians employed by the radio and television stations operating from North Carolina locations, it is surprising to learn that in the average month only about 2,000 individual North Carolinians are working in the 124 radio and television stations whose operations are covered by the employment security program. Likely the 124 insured firms reporting to the Employment Security Commission in 1956 constitute a rather complete coverage since, with one exception, five employees seem to be a minimum staffing for the smallest local broadcasting company.

In the field of radio and television, it may not be too appropriate to think solely in terms of a single state since these media today reach beyond usual geographical borders. In the nation in 1956 some 85,000 workers were employed directly by the radio and television broadcasting firms.

While the 124 insured firms had less than 2,200 individual workers during the quarterly period in North Carolina and their employment represents only a small portion of the national insured employment of about 85,000 in the industry, it does not measure the contribution of the industry to the North Carolina economy or the industry's service to the State's citizenry.

Of the 100 counties in the State, 61 counties have at least one radio station; and, at least ten counties have a television station. The following text table shows the distribution and concentration of broadcasting firms in North Carolina counties:

Number of Counties	County Name(s)	No. of Broadcasting Stations in County	Broadcasting Employment in May 1957
1	Mecklenburg	7	302
3	Guilford-Durham-Wake	5	279
2	Buncombe-New Hanover	4	95
10	Various	3	403
18	Various	2	840
27	Various	1	275
61 Counties		All workers during quarter	2,194

This distribution of the industry in more than three-fifths of the State's counties means that the annual payroll, $7,557,000 in 1956 is, in terms of geography, widely distributed. The average annual earnings of the insured worker in the industry in 1956 was $4,085, a relatively high earning when compared with the $3,083.00 average earning of the average insured worker in North Carolina.

Number of Employees	Number of Firms
Over 100	1
75-99	0
50-74	6
25-49	8
15-24	20
10-14	45
5- 9	43
Less than 5	1
Total	124

Special Articles Prepared On Large Number of Stations

There are, in this State, a large number of excellent radio and television stations. An article prepared by Hugh M. Raper, director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Employment Security Commission, states that some 124 stations are covered by the employment security program.

When the editor decided to devote this issue of "The E. S. C. Quarterly" to the radio and television stations in North Carolina, he quickly realized that personal calls could not be made on all stations. However, a large number of stations were visited, station officials interviewed, and material secured for articles.

A form letter was prepared and mailed to all radio and television stations requesting information on their operations. This was to cover stations not personally visited. Many responded; many failed to respond. In many cases, the stations desired to have members of their staff prepare articles, and in all such cases this arrangement was satisfactorily carried out.

When the decision was made to devote this issue of the Quarterly to the radio and television stations, it was made with the full realization that the industry does not have the personnel in numbers that certain other industries possess. But numbers do not necessarily reflect value, and certainly this is the case with radio and television stations.

North Carolina's radio and television stations have played vital roles in getting across this State's story in its drive for new industry, as ESC Chairman Henry E. Kendall notes elsewhere in this magazine. (See Chairman's Comments, page 54). Also the stations have traditionally been extremely cooperative with the Employment Security Commission in offering free time to the Commission so that it may get its program to the people of this State. Thus, realizing the high value of the radio and television stations to the economy of North Carolina, the editor felt it only fitting to devote an issue of the magazine to this industry—in keeping with the policy to write on the State's leading industrial and commercial enterprises.

On the following pages are articles on individual stations, articles designed to give the reader a better understanding of the operations of this State's vast network of radio and television stations.

WFMY-TV: Television Pioneering In the Piedmont Section

By CATHERINE S. STEPHENS

There is an old story, and a new one, about WFMY-TV, Channel 2, in Greensboro, North Carolina.

WFMY-TV grew out of efforts by the Greensboro News Company to supplement existing forms of communication in the Piedmont area.

Shortly after World War II, investigation of supplementary communications systems by the Greensboro News Company resulted in the company's application for an FM radio channel from the Federal Communications Commission. On November 21, 1946 the FCC granted the company permission to operate a commercial FM radio station in Greensboro.

The original WFMY plant for FM radio cost $175,000. The tower and building were erected in the heart of downtown Greensboro at 212 North Davie Street in the shadow of the Greensboro News Company plant. The two-story station measured 68 by 38 feet; the entire building contained approximately 4,500 square feet of floor space.

To manage the FM station—and later, television—the Greensboro News Company selected a man from its own ranks—Gaines Kelley, who for 16 years had served as classified advertising manager for the Greensboro Daily News and The Greensboro Record.

The FM operation had been on the air less than three months when the Greensboro News Company took another daring step in the communications field. P. T. Hines, then general manager of the company, announced that the company intended to enter the television broadcasting business.

At that time there were only 27 TV stations on the air in the United States, and according to one station official, ". . . nearly all of them still losing money at a staggering rate." According to FCC figures, television broadcast revenues for 1947 had a $16 million deficit; in 1948, a $14.9 million deficit; and in 1949, a $24.3 million deficit.

The First Step

On June 2, 1948 the Greensboro News Company received a construction permit from the FCC to build a television station with WFMY-TV as its call letters and operating on Channel 2. It was but the first step in a pioneer venture.

Practically everything about the project was uncertain, untried, and appallingly costly. At that time there was no television station in the state. There were few, if any, receivers. There was a serious shortage of experienced TV personnel in the nation. There was no pattern to follow.

The Greensboro News Company didn't build on for TV; it just squeezed the TV operation into the building constructed for its FM station. The only major change in the entire building consisted of knocking down an inner wall and installing a glass partition between the single TV studio and what became the TV master control room.

The rapid, almost unbelievable expansion of WFMY-TV made it necessary to conclude FM operations. WFMY operated for five years. In 1953 it ceased radio broadcasting and attention concentrated on television.



WFMY-TV officers look over the station-built video switcher for Studio 2, a device by which nine different video sources can be superimposed, dissolved or faded together. Standing, left to right, are Gaines Kelley, general manager; and Doyle Thompson, chief engineer. Seated are sales manager Joseph E. Lake and program director Gomer R. Lesch.

Not counting investment in land, building and tower, the total original investment in equipment for WFMY-TV amounted to approximately $130,000.

In the early WFMY-TV operation there were only about 1,000 tubes and approximately a dozen pieces of basic telecasting equipment. The major purchase was a television camera. With it, WFMY-TV became the first television station in the Carolinas to transmit live television programs. For approximately one year, the only live TV programs in the Carolinas were available solely through WFMY-TV on Channel 2.

Costly Pioneering

The cost of this television pioneering? The TV camera alone cost $20,330 (including the sync adapter which cost $630). Inside the camera the major tube cost $1,250; it was guaranteed for only 250 hours. The original camera tube used by WFMY-TV is now in the Greensboro Historical Museum.

The two major problems faced by WFMY-TV and the other pioneering stations across the nation were: getting on the air with good programs, and getting the public to buy TV sets.

In mid-1949 less than three homes out of every 100 in the nation had a TV set. On September 1, 1949 only an estimated 1,200 homes out of a total of 226,500 homes in the Greensboro market area had a TV set—or about one TV set for every 190 homes.

Because programming was the key to open up the resources of the new medium, WFMY-TV negotiated with the four television networks for programs months before any telecasting equipment was actually installed. By July 1949 WFMY-TV had signed contracts with all four networks—ABC, CBS, NBC and DuMont. Since 1949 WFMY-TV has been a primary affiliate of the CBS-TV network.

For a year all network programs were on film because there was no direct cable or microwave

hookup until September 1950. Cable TV was inaugurated in the Piedmont September 30, 1950 with a live telecast of the UNC-Notre Dame football game, also carried by WBTV in Charlotte, the only other TV station in the state. The following month WFMY-TV brought live telecasts of the 1950 World Series—and set sales soared!

Historic Moment

August 18, 1949 at 6:10 p.m. is a historic moment for the State of North Carolina and for WFMY-TV because it marked the first instance of live television broadcasting in the Carolinas. It was a five-minute newscast by announcer Don Hardison, a Guilford County native.

With that first live telecast of August 18, 1949, WFMY-TV became the 76th commercial television station in the nation to go on the air—a rank accorded by the FCC from their files. However, considering its place from the standpoint of the day telecasting began on a regular basis—September 22, 1949, then WFMY-TV ranks as the 82nd station in the United States. But whichever way you figure it, WFMY-TV claims, with justification, a place among the pioneer television stations in the nation.

For 2½ years all WFMY-TV's local, live studio shows went into Piedmont homes through the use of but one television camera. But even with minimum equipment during its early days, WFMY-TV racked up an impressive array of "firsts" in TV for the area.

On August 30, 1949 in the first FM-TV simulcast in the Carolinas,, Ted Austin, then program director, delivered a newscast heard on WFMY and seen and heard on WFMY-TV.

During the Democratic primary in North Carolina in the spring of 1950, Senator Frank P. Graham made the first live political telecast in the history of the state, through the facilities of WFMY-TV. This was also the first scheduled television appearance of any political aspirant in the Carolinas.

When in early 1950 the University of North Carolina conducted its first class in television, students used the WFMY-TV facilities as a TV workshop. The station's personnel instructed class members about problems in TV engineering, programming and production.

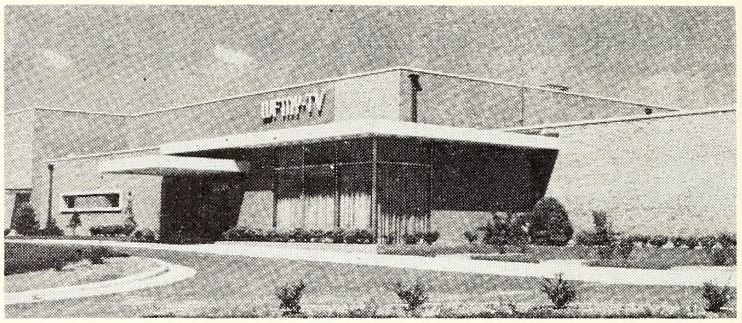
Highway safety films made by the State of North Carolina especially for TV use were broadcast first by WFMY-TV.

United States Army recruiters in Greensboro helped WFMY-TV claim another first in the Carolinas—televising the actual ceremony of four recruits from the area as they took the oath of enlistment in the United States Army.

If the public service organizations which used WFMY-TV facilities the first three months of 1957 had paid the usual station rates for announcements and programs, the organizations would have paid the station $91,488. But, of course, the organizations did not pay—WFMY-TV donated that $91,488 worth of time and programs to worthy public service causes.

High Set of Standards

In its infancy the television industry took steps to develop its resources with the guidance of a high set of standards promulgated by the TV industry itself. Today, WFMY-TV and more than 300 other



Front view of the million-dollar WFMY-TV building in Greensboro. Completed in 1954, telecasting from the new plant began Jan. 2, 1955. Practically all on one floor, the building is 174 by 174 feet, with approximately 39,000 square feet of floor space.

stations voluntarily subscribe to the Television Code of the National Association of Broadcasters. The original TV Code was approved in October 1951 in Chicago by 64 telecasters at a meeting of what was then the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters. Among these pioneer telecasters was Gaines Kelley, general manager of WFMY-TV.

WFMY-TV inaugurated regular television service on September 22, 1949. The first evening of programs lasted three hours and five minutes. There was one network program, on film—Arthur Godfrey and His Friends. With the exception of filmed highlights of college football games, all the other programs were locally produced in WFMY-TV's own studios.

Then there were only approximately 2,000 TV sets in the entire area reached by WFMY-TV's original 1,670 watts of effective radiate power (ERP) for video. In September 1951 when WFMY-TV was allowed by the FCC to increase its power to 16,720 watts ERP, there were more than 70,000 sets in the area. Today, with 100,000 watts ERP, the sets in the WFMY-TV coverage area total approximately 500,000.

The American public has invested more than $17 billion in television; and today, more than 4 out of every 5 homes in the United States have TV sets.

For one year, although there were no programs on Saturdays, WFMY-TV telecast about 16 hours of programs a week. Currently, WFMY-TV telecasts approximately 118 hours a week.

The number of advertisers on WFMY-TV during its first month of operation totaled around 30. During August 1957, in addition to network-sponsored programs, approximately 200 companies—large and small—found that television advertising through WFMY-TV could be tailored to meet their particular needs and fit their individual advertising budget.

In February 1953 the station's management felt justified in requesting the FCC to grant maximum power to WFMY-TV. The FCC freeze of preceding months prevented new stations from going on the air, and already-established stations from increasing their power. Another factor which delayed switching to maximum power—the Greensboro TV outlet just grew too fast. It outgrew its first home.

65-Member Staff

In 1949 the staff for the combined FM and TV operation totaled 21; today, WFMY-TV employs approximately 65 people.

Until 1953 all live studio shows originated from an area measuring 26 by 16 feet by 12 feet high.

What had been spacious for FM became a doll house where TV was concerned. Elimination of FM operations in 1953 made more space available for TV, but still there was not enough room.

Decision to expand the TV operation was made in October 1952, but the North Davie Street property did not allow for maximum expansion of a television operation which had surpassed every estimate made for it.

To compress 26 eventful months from October 1952 to January 1955—WFMY-TV bought land out from the heart of Greensboro but still within the city limits, built a new tower, bought and installed new equipment, and constructed a new building—at a total cost of more than $1,000,000.

The location of the new WFMY-TV plant is Phillips Avenue at White Street in Greensboro. The tower and new station are clearly visible to motorists on U. S. Highway 29 North of Greensboro.

The tower and antenna went up first. Though fragile-looking from a distance, the weight of the tower and antenna is estimated at 244,548 pounds. Eight-foot thick slabs of concrete, each one 9½ feet square, are imbedded in the earth at points around the tower, with thick steel cables from the concrete slabs attached at varying points to the tower.

On March 2 0, 1954, C. O. Jeffress, general manager of the Greensboro News Company, presented the building plans to the company's board of directors for approval. Plans had been in the architect's hands for over a year. The architects, Lowenstein-Atkinson of Greensboro, had never before designed a television station. It was therefore necessary for WFMY-TV engineers, particularly chief engineer William E. Neill, to work closely with the architects in solving structural problems peculiar to the television industry.

Excavations for the new building began in late March, 1954. The new structure had one purpose: to provide the most up-to-date facilities in television broadcasting in the Southeast.

Into New Plant

When WFMY-TV moved into the new plant January 2, 1955, it also switched to maximum power for Channel 2—100,000 watts for video and 50,000 watts for audio. One hundred thousand watts is the maximum power allowed by the FCC for any low channel TV station. The increased power meant a larger coverage area, and a greater market; it was like stretching a rubber band farther out from the central point, the WFMY-TV tower. With maximum power the WFMY-TV coverage area reaches 38 North Carolina counties and 16 Virginia counties. Within the 90-mile radius of the WFMY-TV tower are over half a million separate families making up a population of more than 2,000,000 people.

How big is the new WFMY-TV building? Its outer dimensions measure 174 by 174 feet. There are more than 60 offices and work areas. There are approximately 39,000 square feet of floor space—practically all on ground level. Some 14,000 square feet of space is usable for storage. The dimensions of Studio 1 alone are such that nearly the entire building on North Davie Street would fit inside!

The building is functional, not fussy, but it is pleasing to the eye. The walls are sturdy—a foot thick with painted cinderblock inside and two layers of bricks on the outside.



Each year since 1955 when WFMY-TV moved into its new plant, the entire station has been used as a blood donor center for one day during the annual Red Cross campaign. Shown here is a behind-the-scenes look as blood-donor activities are telecast over WFMY-TV.

To give some idea of the magnitude of the transfer of WFMY-TV from its old quarters to the new building, fully a year and a half before the actual move, the WFMY-TV chief engineer wrote: "It amounts to getting a complete television operation working at the new location before starting telecasts from that point, and before attempting to transfer operations from the old location."

For a brief period, then, Greensboro had two complete telecasting facilities. That was the only way to avoid interrupting television service. That was the only way the station could "move overnight"—which it did.

As soon as the husk of the new building went up, WFMY-TV engineers started in. In many cases, the station's engineers themselves built complicated electronic equipment—some of it unique in the television broadcasting industry.

Among the station-built devices is a video patch panel with 240 circuits and 120 monitor positions.

Another is the complete video switcher for Studio 2. The device has nine different inputs or video sources which can be superimposed, dissolved or faded together; any one of the inputs can be instantaneously punched up to be monitored, or for instantaneous switch to "on-the-air" position.

A WFMY-TV engineer at the master control board must be able to see at a glance the video signals from two studios, network, off-the-air pictures, transmitter input, master control outputs, all six projection sources, and other on-the-air circuits. He "polishes" all pictures and sounds originating from WFMY-TV; he also switches audio and video from any of the sources. There are 521 switches or controls in master control—not counting meters, oscilloscopes and pilot lamps. To simplify operations in master control, WFMY-TV engineers designed and built a device which allows the master control operator to monitor or check all the above sources by rotating a single control to one pre-set position.

WFMY-TV is as prepared to handle technical difficulties as most any station can be. For example, the station has four transmitters—two in use at all

times, and two kept in readiness as a spare. Ordinarily, to change from one transmitter to the other involves more than half a dozen operations; if done by hand, several minutes are required. To avoid interrupting program service in case of transmitter trouble, WFMY-TV engineers developed and built a mechanical system of changing from one transmitter to the other. The complete change requires approximately one second.

Gift to UNC

Most of the equipment from the old operation was no longer required, even for stand-by purposes. WFMY-TV gave much of it to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for use in educational television through WUNC-TV. Among the pieces was a DuMont single iconoscope film pick-up system which, when new, cost $11,900. Other equipment donated to the University includes tubes, projectors, a station-built multiplexer, and part of a video mixing console.

When WFMY-TV moved into its new million-dollar quarters in January 1955, it had four television cameras for use in two spacious studios for live, local programs. The station is also equipped to transmit color programs from the CBS-TV net work, and color films and slides from its own facilities.

In less than a decade, television has created a place for itself in the fabric of the nation's life; it has become a cohesive force that knits the nation together to an unparalleled degree. WFMY-TV has played a pioneering role in television's development; television through WFMY-TV will continue to go places, do things, join people in their activities wherever they are.

WPTF, One of Oldest, Went on the Air September 22, 1924

Radio Station WPTF is one of the oldest radio stations in the United States. Its first broadcast was put on the air with little fanfare on September 22, 1924. Since that day it has grown from a small 50-watt station to a powerful station with a 50,000-watt transmitter.

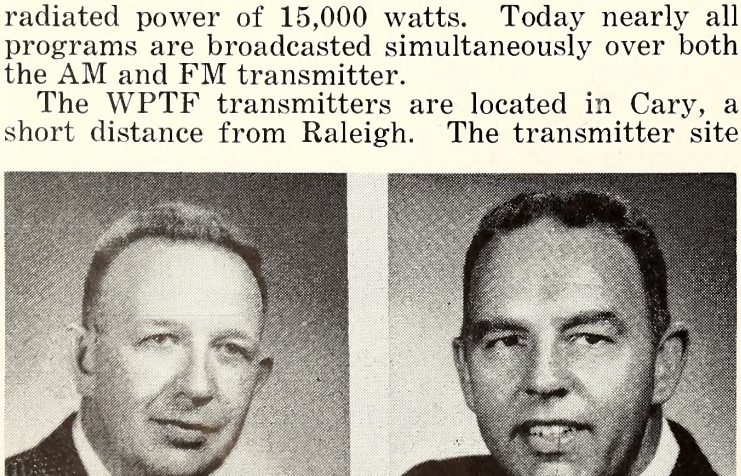
Originally the station was owned by Will A. Wynne. But in 1927 it was purchased by the Durham Life Insurance Company and since 1933 it has been operated under the direction of the WPTF Radio Company, a subsidiary of Durham Life.

Station WPTF became affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company in 1929, just three years after the network was organized. It is one of the oldest affiliates of this network.

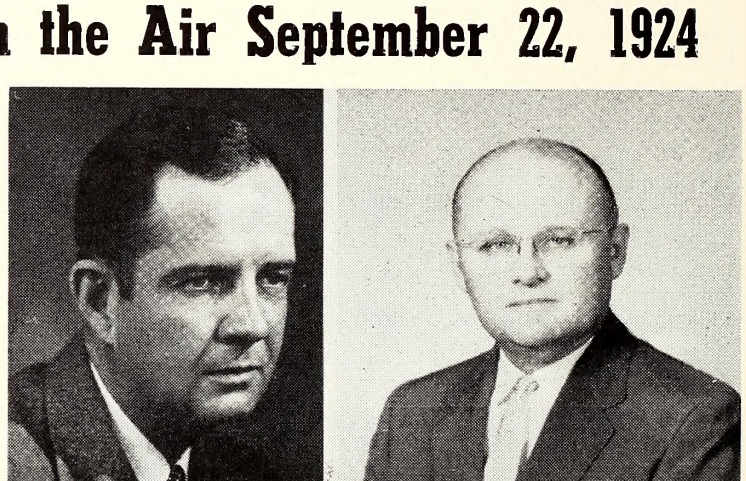
The station serves all of Eastern North Carolina, a good portion of South Carolina and southern Virginia. Occasionally the station receives mail from listeners as far away as the Panama Canal Zone, Maine, Texas, Connecticut, Indiana, and New Jersey.

In 1949, WPTF advanced another step upward when it added an FM transmitter with an effective radiated power of 15,000 watts. Today nearly all programs are broadcasted simultaneously over both the AM and FM transmitter.

The WPTF transmitters are located in Cary, a short distance from Raleigh. The transmitter site on U. S. Highway 1 can be recognized for miles around by its three towers, the tallest being 525 feet high.



WPTF staff announcers Bill Jackson, left, and Jim Reid.



Richard H. Mason, left, is president and general manager of WPTF Radio Company. Graham B. Poyner, right, is vice president and program manager of WPTF.

The WPTF studios are located in the Insurance Building in Raleigh. Visitors are always welcome to visit the four studios on the mezzanine floor and the offices on the seventh floor.

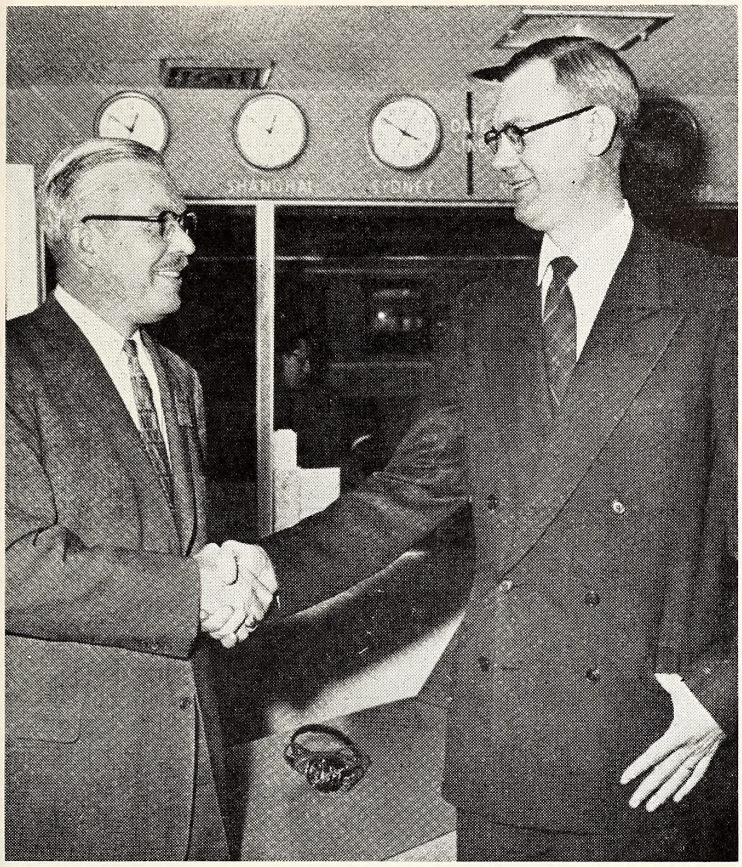
44 Persons On Staff

Of the 44 persons now on the WPTF staff, 31 have been with the company over ten years, nine persons over 20 years and seven persons over 25 years.

The WPTF record library has more than 6,000 selections available for playing on the air. As many as 63 different programs are heard daily on WPTF, the station being on the air from 5 a.m. until 12:10 a.m. every week day and from 7 a.m. until 12:10 a.m. every Sunday. More than 20 newscasts are heard on week days.

WPTF also carries a full slate of public service features, including programs of the Employment Security Commission, State Board of Health, and Department of Conservation and Development.

Richard H. Mason, a life long resident of Raleigh, is president and general manager of the WPTF



Phil Ellis, WPTF news director, is shown here (right) with news commentator Morgan Beatty.

Radio Company. He attended public schools in Raleigh, Virginia Episcopal School at Lynchburg, Virginia, and North Carolina State College at Raleigh.

In 1929, Mr. Mason became associated with WPTF Radio Company and for the first two years was employed as an announcer. During the next three years (1931-34) he served as program manager. In 1934, he was made general manager of WPTF and has continued to serve in that capacity.

Mr. Mason was elected to the Board of WPTF in 1944; vice-president of the company in 1951; and president in December 1953. He has been associated with the same radio station throughout his entire radio career.

Mr. Mason helped organize the North Carolina Association of Broadcasters in 1940, was its first president and served three terms in that office. He served two terms as member for the Second District of Stations Planning Advisory Committee of NBC. He served a four year term (1949-1953) as a member of the North Carolina Communication Study Commission. In September 1953, he was elected as vice chairman of the NBC Radio Affiliates Committee and currently serves in that capacity. Mr. Mason long has been active in the religious and civic life of Raleigh.

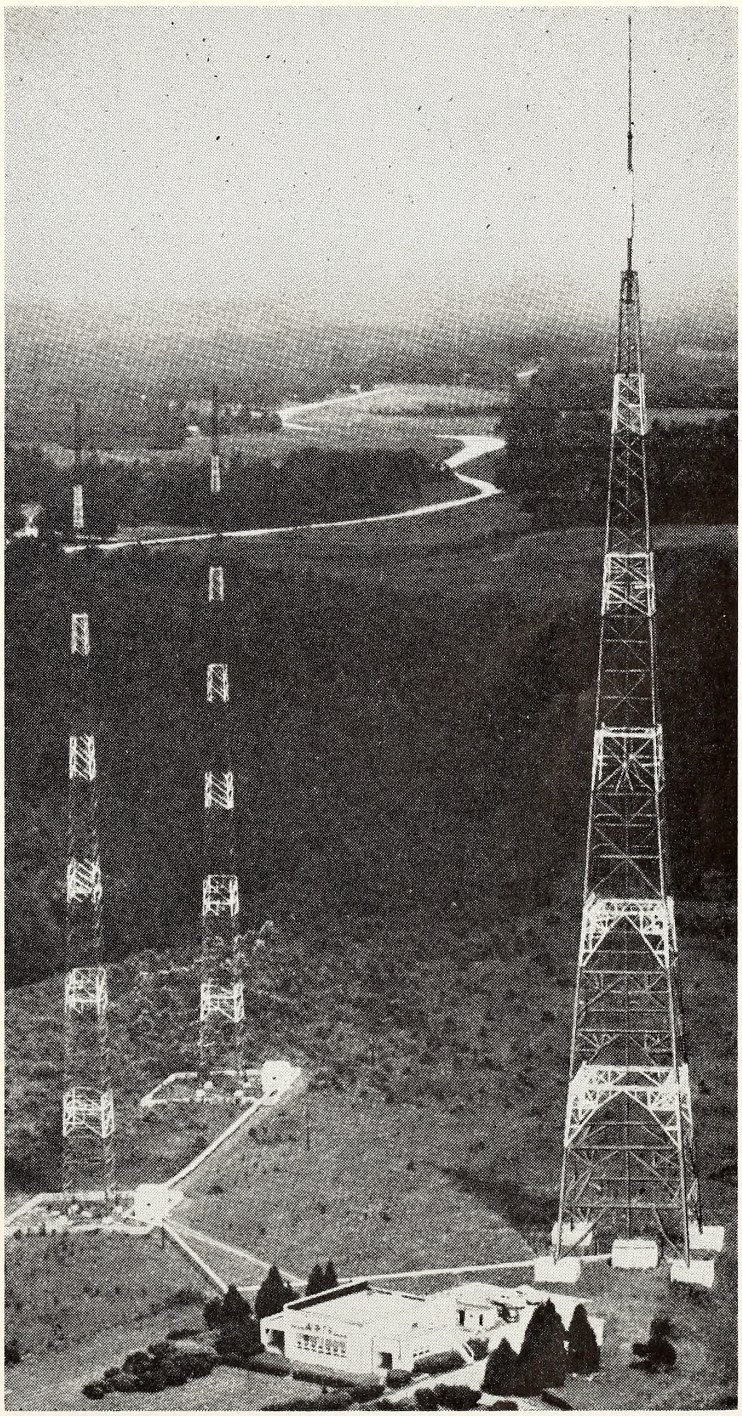
Graham Burgess Poyner is vice president and program manager of WPTF Radio Company. A native of Moyock, he attended schools there and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1929. He received an MA Degree from Columbia University of New York in 1933.

Mr. Poyner was employed in 1929 as English instructor and director of athletics at Blackburn High School in Catawba County, N. C. In 1930 he was made Principal of the Junior High School at Roanoke Rapids, N. C. where he also served as assistant football and basketball coach.

He entered the radio field in 1934 as an announcer and continuity writer for Radio Station WPTF and has been with the station since that time except for three years of military service with the U. S. Navy. In 1934 he was promoted to Production Manager of WPTF and was made Program Manager in 1938. In 1946, he was promoted to assistant manager and program manager and elected to the Board of Directors. In December, 1953 he was elected Vice President of WPTF. He has continued to serve in these capacities until the present time. Mr. Poyner also is active in church and civic affairs.

One of WPTF's most versatile men is Phil Ellis, who became news director on January 1, 1956 after serving on the announcing staff since 1940.

Mr. Ellis came to WPTF the day after he gradu-



The WPTF transmitter and towers, located at Cary, a short distance from Raleigh.



Back in the "good old days." A broadcast from the WPTF studios in October, 1929.

ated from the University of North Carolina with an AB Degree in Journalism. He is a native of Mitchell County in Western North Carolina where he was born December 18, 1917. During his 17 years with WPTF he has chased hurricanes, tornadoes, fire trucks. He has broadcasted from trains, planes, patrol cars, fire trucks, covered wagons, and boats at sea.

Mr. Ellis has traveled as far as Germany on station news gathering assignments and also has found time to handle major sports broadcasts over WPTF.

William Eugene Jackson, Jr. is conductor of the popular B. J. Show. Bill Jackson was born in Richmond, Virginia on May 22, 1917. He lived in Richmond until his high school days when his family moved to Greensboro, N. C. where he graduated from Greensboro High School. He served in the United States Navy during World War II, and came to WPTF as a staff announcer in 1952. In addition to his regular staff announcing duties, he assists in announcing sports events.

James W. Reid is the WPTF sports and weather director. Last year he won the Lee Kirby Award as North Carolina's number one sportscaster.

Mr. Reid is a native of Asheville, North Carolina. He graduated from Asheville High School, Mars Hill Junior College, and received his A. B. Degree from Wake Forest College where he did sports work on the college newspaper. He began sports announcing at WGTM Wilson, N. C. in 1938, and in 1941 he became sports director at WPTF in Raleigh. Except for four years in the United States Navy, Jim Reid has been with WPTF since 1941 as staff announcer, and sports and weather director.

Besides being WPTF's sports director, Mr. Reid also handles many other programs including most of the weather broadcasts.

Henry Hulick, Jr. is WPTF's chief engineer. Mr. Hulick moved to Raleigh, N. C. on June 10, 1928 and took a job as assistant to the Chief Engineer of Radio Station WPTF. In 1935 he was appointed Chief Engineer of WPTF Radio Company, and has held that position to this date. In December, 1953 Mr. Hulick was elected to the Board of Directors of WPTF. As Chief Engineer, he supervised the installation of the WPTF 5 kw transmitter and new antenna at Cary and moved the 1 kw auxiliary transmitter from the roof of the Sir Walter Hotel in Raleigh to Cary location. When WPTF was permitted to increase its power in 1941, he was in charge of the installation and testing of the 50 kw transmitter, and in 1942, was in charge of the studio installation in the Insurance Building. In 1949 he directed the installation of the FM transmitter and facilities.

The present engineering staff at WPTF consists of seventeen men: Chief engineer, assistant chief engineer, two supervisors (transmitter and control room), and thirteen technicians.

WDNC, Durham's First Station, Was Moved From Wilmington

Radio Station WDNC in Durham, oldest station in that city, was established in Durham in 1934. The station was set up by the Durham Chamber of Commerce and a group of local merchants who brought the station to Durham from Wilmington where it originally was established in 1928.

The equipment used to establish operations in Durham was brought to Durham from Wilmington in the back of a pickup truck, station officials recall.

In Durham, the station started as a 100 watt station operating on 1500 kilocycles with studios and transmitter located on the 14th floor of the Washington Duke Hotel. The station went on the air April 13, 1934 with E. G. Carr as first manager.

The station was operated by the Chamber of Commerce and a group of Durham merchants for a short while and then private interests took over the station's operation for about two years before it was purchased in 1938 by the Herald-Sun Papers Company. In 1939 the station's power was increased to 250 watts and its frequency was changed to 1490. A new transmitter and tower was constructed in Forest Hills and studios were moved to their present location in the Herald-Sun Papers Building at the corner of Chapel Hill and Market Streets.

Power Increased

On February 2, 1948 WDNC's power was increased to 5,000 watts and frequency was changed to 620 kilocycles. About that time WDNC-FM went on the air with 36,000 watts ERP on 105.1 megacycles. A new transmitter and tower were erected on Highway 70 west, six miles from Durham.

The station, affiliated with CBS, serves some 50 counties in Eastern North Carolina and Southern Virginia. While the station relies on the network for its general-type programing, local events, news, and sports are featured. The station cooperates with Duke University, the University of North Carolina, North Carolina State College, local schools, civic and social agencies in presenting programs of a public service nature.

Stress is put on sports, with the station originating a 25-station network for coverage of Duke University football games. The station also carries broadcasts of high school football, professional football and college games in the area. About 80 basketball games are broadcasted during the season.

Recently the station had one of its staff members in Atlantic City, N. J. covering activities of Miss Elaine Herndon of Durham, Miss North Carolina, in the Atlantic City beauty pageant.

The station has a well-filled record library.

On two occasions since World War II, WDNC has presented the University of North Carolina with thousands of duplicate copies of classical recordings.

WDNC has about 28 staff members. C. C. Council is president of the company; Frank Jarman is vice president and general manager; Woody Woodhouse is sales manager and sports director; Ed Higgins is program and news director; and C. R. King is chief engineer. Mr. Jarman and Mr. Woodhouse have been with the station some 23 years; Mr. Higgins has been with the station 17 years; and Mr. King 10 years.

WSJS, Winston-Salem, Made First Telecast September, 1953

(Prepared by Station)

WSJS Radio went on the air April 7, 1930, as North Carolina's fifth station . . . back when the listening public was rapidly replacing crystal sets and earphones with the new type tube radios having speaker horns. The new station started with only 100 watts power. Its facilities and staff of six occupied small quarters in the Journal-Sentinel Newspaper building.

In 1941 the present studio and office building was constructed at 419-421 North Spruce Street in downtown Winston-Salem. By 1943 the station was operating with 5,000 watts, adding FM in 1947.

September 1953 brought the first WSJS telecast. Today WSJS Radio and Television have a combined staff of 100 people, 12,350 square feet of modern studios and offices, and serve over three and a half million consumers in 75 counties of four states.

WSJS is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Piedmont Publishing Company, which publishes the morning *Winston-Salem Journal* and the evening *Twin City Sentinel.*

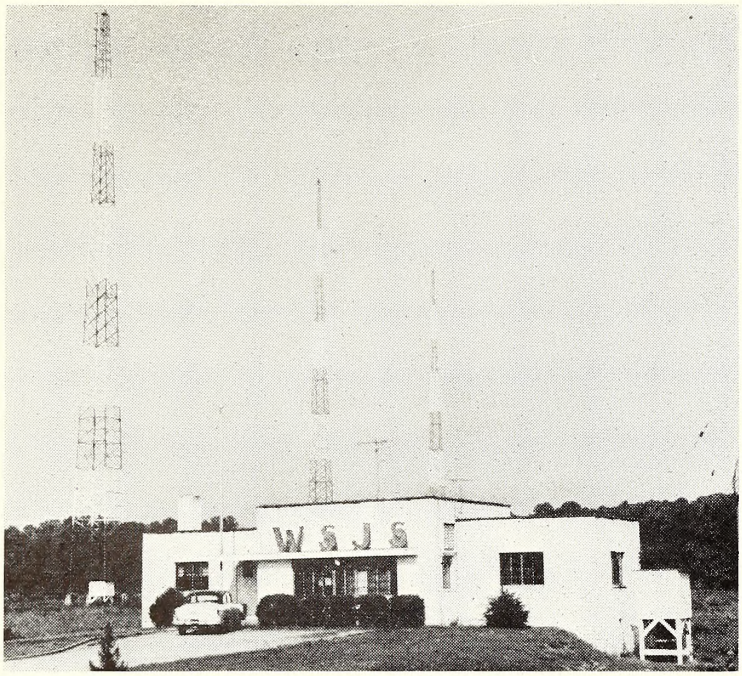
WSJS Television is owned by the Triangle Broadcasting Corporation, comprised of the Piedmont Publishing Company and the Mary Pickford Enterprises.

Sauratown Mountain Site

Transmitting from atop Sauratown Mountain some 20 miles north of Winston-Salem in Stokes County, the WSJS television tower stands 2,000 feet above average terrain, the maximum height permitted by the Federal Communication Commission. The

The WSJS Radio-Television Building, 419-421 N. Spruce Street in Winston-Salem. This building houses the office and studio operation for television, AM and FM. WSJS Television operates on Channel 12, WSJS AM Radio at 600 Kc., and WSJS FM at 104.1 Megacycles.





WSJS Radio, Winston-Salem's first radio station, broadcasts by both AM and FM from this transmitter plant at Old Town, six miles west of Winston-Salem.

giant 692 foot tower and antenna, constructed of rugged steel and anchored to the mountain by mammoth cables, represents an outstanding engineering feat. The powerful transmitter delivers 316,000 watts on Channel 12.

Both the radio and television outlets are the NBC affiliates for Metropolitan Winston-Salem, Greensboro and High Point . . . The North Carolina "Golden Triangle."

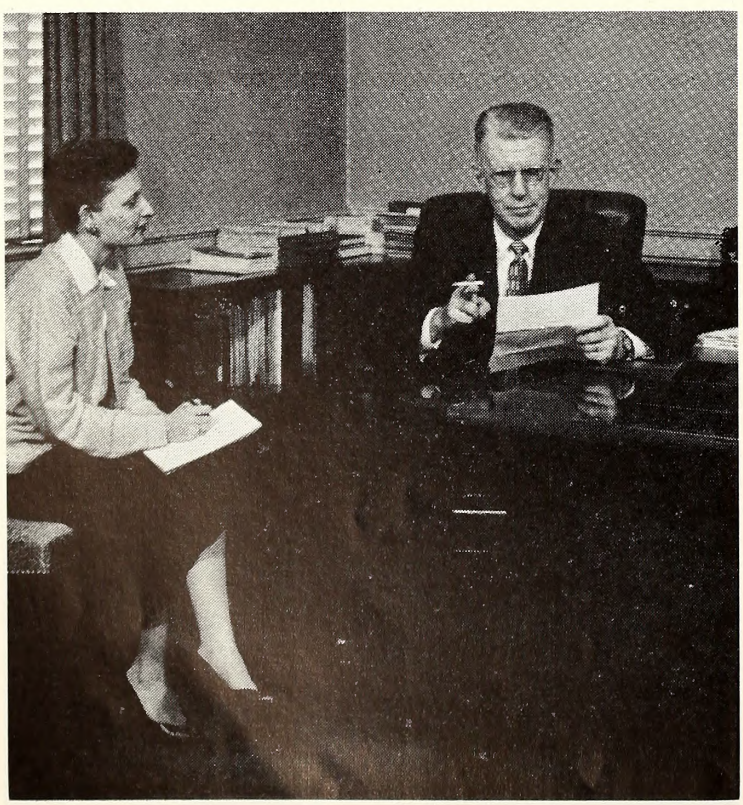
As the NBC affiliate for this rich area, WSJS serves the heart of the Piedmont.

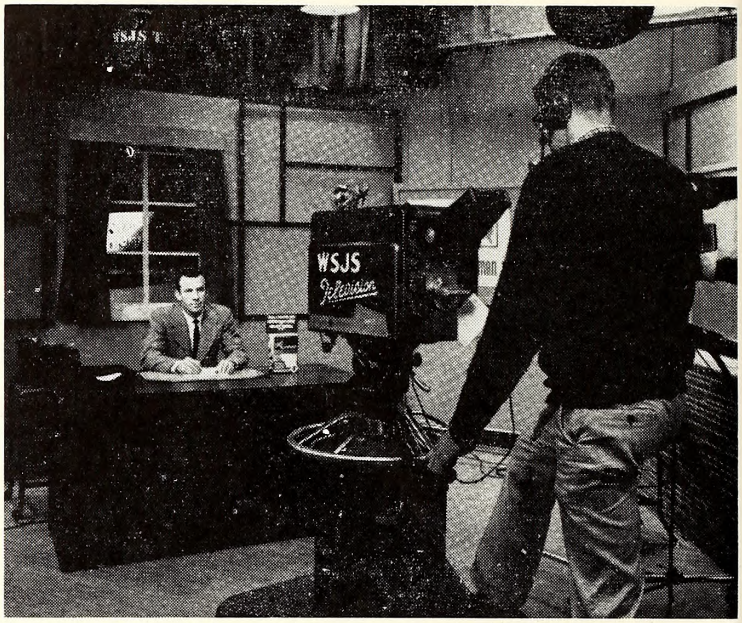
This prosperous Piedmont area is the Southeast's most progressive market, with its diversified industrial activity and concentrated population. It is a balanced market with forward strides in agriculture, education, and cultural promotion equal to its industrial and population advances. The potential buying power of the Piedmont runs in excess of four billion dollars and is continually increasing.

WSJS Radio was the first radio station established in Winston-Salem and has long been known as "First on your Dial" at 600 Kc. A consistent winner of awards for its excellence in community service and news reporting, WSJS serves a rich surrounding 18-county market in North Carolina and Virginia. The call letters "WSJS" stand for "Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel," the name of the newspapers published by the parent Piedmont Publishing Company.

The guiding force behind this dual radio and tele-

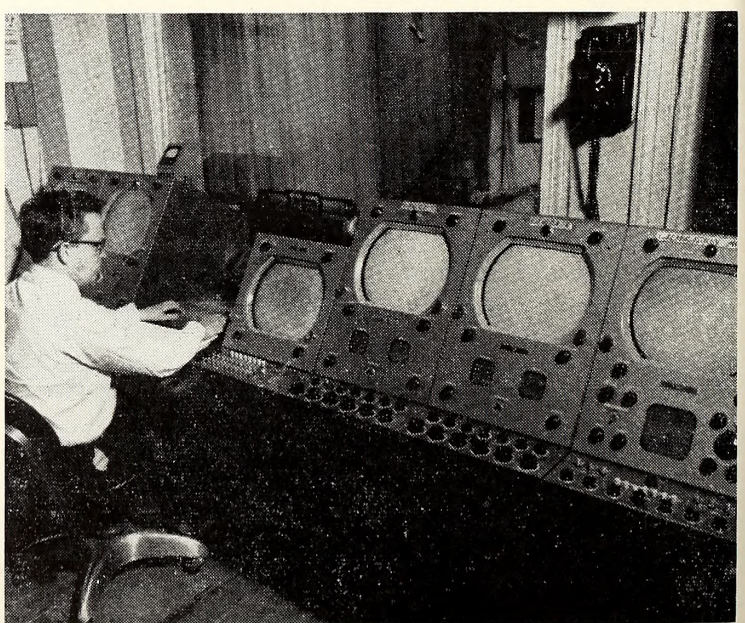
Harold Essex, vice-president and general manager of WSJS, dictates to secretary.

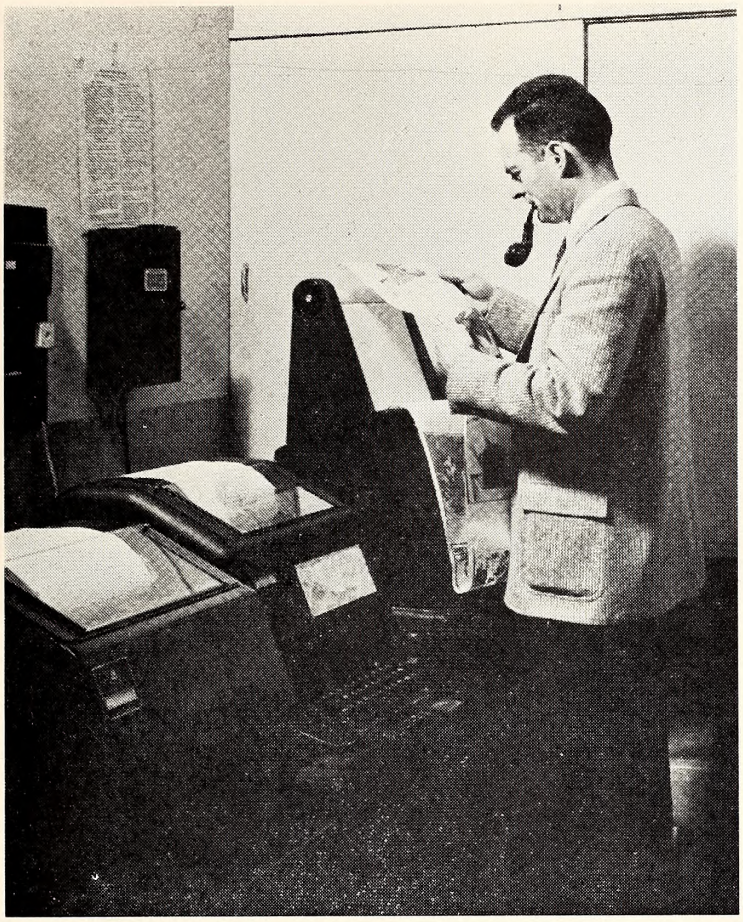




In this television studio, WSJS originates "live" local programming. Various sets for live presentations can be arranged simultaneously in this spacious studio to facilitate camera action and program scheduling.

In the television control room overlooking the main studio, the television picture is constantly monitored and adjusted for best transmission. Video control operators provide the smooth transition between cameras and "live," film and network shows.





The WSJS news department is served by national and state news wires, plus Unifax, for receiving the latest news and news pictures.

vision operation is Harold Essex, WSJS Vice-President and General Manager.

A native of Lenoir, N. C., he spent 10 years in Chicago where he was promotion manager of the Chicago Daily Times for six years. The other four years he was engaged in advertising work, specializing in radio.

Prior to his move to Chicago he was managing editor of the Greensboro Record.

In early September of this year he was named vice chairman of the NBC Television Affiliates Executive Committee during their three-day meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. He is also a member of the Program Planning Advisory Committee of the NBC Radio affiliates group.

The Affiliates Executive Committee is made up of 10 members, all of whom are elected by the entire affiliates group. The committee works closely with network officials in planning overall network programming and commercial policies.

In pre-television days he was also a member of the NBC stations Stations Planning and Advisory Committee, which was the earlier counterpart of the present Affiliates Executive Committee.

Over 10,000 records—from hillbilly to classical music—are kept in the WSJS record library. The station is constantly revising and adding to its collection.



WMIT, Charlotte, Is a Leader In FM and Background Music

Radio Station WMIT, Charlotte, with remote studios and business offices in Charlotte, and main transmitter and studio atop Clingman's Peak, is one of the oldest FM stations in the United States. It is the oldest FM station in the South, company officials say, and they note that the station transmits from the highest point in eastern America.

WMIT was constructed by Gordon Gray in 1941 and was operated throughout the war years as first an experimental station and later as a non-commercial operation, but this failed and the station went off the air for approximately one year.

In 1951 W. O. Nisbet, Jr. and a group of associates purchased the station from Mr. Gray and put it back on the air.

Company officials say that at that time WMIT boasted not only the world's greatest FM coverage, but the greatest power of any FM station in the world.

Although severe icing problems in the wintertime destroyed the station's antennas and forced a reduction in power to its present 36,000 watts, the station still serves a six-State area, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee.

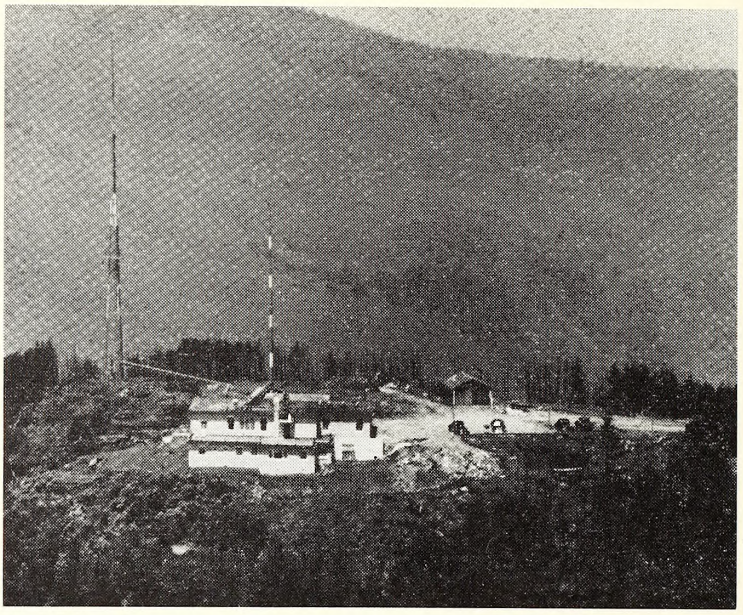
Background Music

During the past 3½ years, WMIT has gotten into the background music field through franchise for a large area from the Muzak Corporation in New York. Using studio facilities, the station now is distributing functional music by Muzak to many industries, offices, stores, restaurants, and institutions of all kinds in many areas of the Carolinas and Tennessee.

WMIT, with a staff of six persons, is on the air from 7 a.m. until midnight. The station is owned and operated by Mount Mitchell Broadcasters, Inc. J. R. H. Wilson is president and general manager; W. H. B. Simpson of Greenville, S. C., is vice-president and treasurer; and W. R. Hackney, Jr. is secretary.

Despite economic problems which have confronted all FM stations in recent years, the company's president, Mr. Wilson, says: "It is our belief that FM is far from dead. The increasing interest in music on the part of the public, I feel, insures our future and I feel we have helped keep the medium alive by remaining on the air with music in spite of many difficulties. I think we have a good future both from the standpoint of advertising and listener interest. I feel, too, that background music has a wonderful future, that there is a clearly defined place in modern industry for this functional music."

WMIT now is literally a music and weather station, offering music throughout the day and weathercasts five times daily for its six-State coverage area.

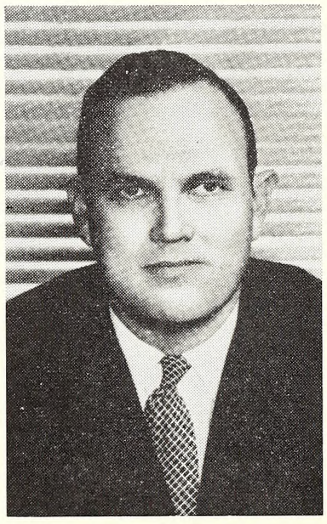


WMIT studio and transmitter, located at Clingman's Peak.

WNCT, Greenville, Well Known to Eastern Carolina Viewers

The application for station WNCT, Greenville, was first filed with the FCC in April 1952, the construction permit was granted in March 1953 and the station went on the air December 22, 1953.

The application was filed by the Carolina Broadcasting System, Inc., then operators and owners of AM radio station WGTC in Greenville. (Shortly after the television station was in operation, the radio property was sold).



A. Hartwell Campbell, general manager of WNCT.

WNCT went on the air with 100 kilowatt video and 50 kilowatt audio power, a primary affiliate of CBS and carrying programs from ABC.

The station, operating on Channel 9, was on the air from 6:30 a.m. until midnight.

In September 1955 WNCT increased to full power of 360,000 watts video and 156,000 watts audio and at the same time put in equipment to telecast network color programs. The station has been licensed by the FCC for about one year.

WNCT's coverage area extends from Wake County to the coast and from Roanoke Rapids to Cumberland County. Station officials estimate on the basis of surveys that there are 202,150 TV homes within the basic service area (50-mile radius).

WNCT, with a 54-member staff, has its studios and transmitter on South Evans Street Extension, two miles from the Greenville city limits. The station is housed in a large, attractive two-story brick building. A feature of the building is a studio that measures 30 feet by 45 feet.

WNCT officials say, "The station's firm policy has always been to serve the viewer with the best possible in network programs and local shows and films". Average time devoted to these three breaks down into about 50 percent network, 25 percent local and 25 per cent films. Five weathercasts are presented each day with the station operating a complete weather station under the direction of a licensed meteorologist. A full time news department with two camera crews to cover local and regional happenings supplements UP news and UP Unifax and CBS news film.

Public Service Programs

Much time is given to public service programs and announcements as is proven by the fact that the station has received over 25 awards and citations, including the National Safety Council Public Interest Awards for exceptional service to safety and

WLOS EMPLOYS STAFF OF 55-60; REACHES INTO FIVE-STATE AREA

Television Station WLOS in Asheville, owned and operated by Skyway Broadcasting Company, began operations September 18, 1954. Studios and offices are located at 288 Macon Avenue with the transmitter located atop Mt. Pisgah in Pisgah National Park. Company officials say the transmitter is "over a mile in the sky" at an elevation of 6,089 feet.

The station has a primary affiliation with the ABC Network, but also carries some CBS programs. WLOS radio, operated from the same studio site, also is affiliated with ABC and carries some Mutual programs.

The company, with between 55 and 60 employees serves an area that reaches into five states. It operates at 170,000 watts power.

Charles B. Britt is executive vice-president and general manager. He was founder of WLOS radio. Sterling W. Wright is program manager and production manager; George Sprague is chief engineer; Henry Joe Britt is regional sales manager; and Loyd Leonard is local sales manager.

exceptional service to farm safety.

WNCT was one of the pioneer commercial stations in presenting educational programs with full college credit which is produced in cooperation with East Carolina College of Greenville.

General manager of WNCT is A. Hartwell Campbell. Mr. Campbell is a native of Buies Creek and is a graduate of Wake Forest College and Yale Divinity School. He is a former manager of radio station WGTC in Greenville and currently is president of Sentinel Life Insurance Company of Greenville.

Operations manager is Hank Tribley who started with the television station as chief engineer and was promoted to his present position. John G. Clark, Jr. is commercial manager. He is a native of Greenville and graduate of the University of North Carolina. Chief engineer is Heber Adams, a Greenville native and former school teacher. Margaret J. Laughinghouse, also a former school teacher, is business manager and traffic manager. At one time, she served as manager of radio station WGTC.

WNCT's program director is Eck Wall, a native of High Point and a former staff announcer for radio station WCPS in Tarboro. Production director is John Warner, a Washington native and former independent movie producer who now operates a movie theater and drive-in.

The station's promotion director is Dave Mosier. He is the former editor and publisher of the Greenville News Leader. A veteran of two hitches in the Navy, he is a former commercial manager for radio station WGTC. He was appointed promotional director at WNCT in February 1955 upon his release from Naval service. W. E. Debnam, a former Raleigh news commentator and a former candidate for Congress, is news director.

Mr. Campbell, the station's general manager, has this to say about the future of his station's coverage area and television's place in that future: "Big business is continuing to move into Eastern North Carolina, farmers are actively engaged in diversifying their crops, the military installations at Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune, Marine Corps, and the Air Force at Seymour Johnson Field in Goldsboro are constantly expanding, and the already established plants and factories are continuing their successful operations . . . all of which clearly indicates the area is progressive which in turn means larger payrolls and increased spending. Television is fitting very nicely into this pattern with wide and enthusiastic reception on the part of the viewers. The set count now exceeds 200,000 in this station's prime coverage area and is increasing constantly. I believe that television will be very successful both from the operator's side and the viewers' side."

WGBG IN GREENSBORO DESCRIBED AS SPORTS AND MUSIC STATION

Radio Station WGBG in Greensboro began operations in February 1942 at its present location on Ashe Street Extension.

The station went on the air with 1,000 watts power, with daytime hours only. In 1949 the station's operations were changed from a regional to a strictly local basis when the station began operating with 250 watts power at 1400 kilocycles.

Station WGBG, an affiliate of Mutual Network, is now serving most of Guilford County. The station, with a staff of about 14 persons, is on the air about 19 hours a day. Operating by remote control, the station beams to its transmitter that is located off Retreat Street, about three miles from the studio.

The station, described by a WGBG official as a sports and music station, is a member of the Tobacco Sports Network and also carries Mutual's popular "Game of the Day".

Ralph Lambeth is the station manager; Jack Rimmer is sales manager and also conducts a wildlife show; Curt Welborne is sports director; Slim Martin, "a real hillbilly from near Murphy," is country music disc jockey; and the station has a full time Negro disc jockey, Cirt "Jamaditty" Gill who has been with the station since 1950.

WSOC Completes Its 24th Year of Service In Charlotte Area

(Prepared by Station)

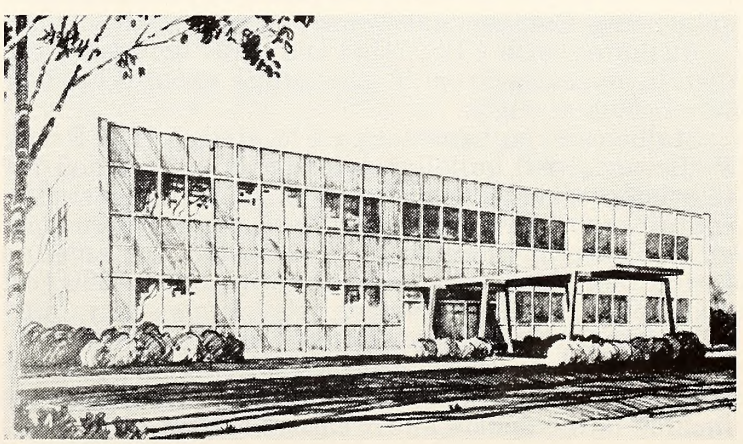
WSOC Broadcasting Company rounded out its 24th year of Charlotte broadcasting on October 14th. The organization, which actually had its beginning in nearby Gastonia in 1928, has grown from a radio station during the crystal set era to one of the Carolinas' largest radio and television operations.

Robert Morris, now treasurer of WSOC, bought half interest in the original Gastonia property and accepted management of the station. He suggested that the station be moved to Charlotte but because of high costs, the co-owners decided against the move.

In April 1933, Hunter Marshall, E. E. Jones and Earle Gluck joined Morris in WSOC operations and all station facilities, tower and transmitter equipment were moved to Charlotte, to a location in the Mecklenburg Hotel. At this time WSOC became a basic affiliate of the NBC Network and began broadcasting on 250 watts power fulltime.

During eight years at the Mecklenburg, the WSOC organization had grown until, by 1941, the station's downtown facilities were moved to a split-level steel and concrete structure at 1925 North Tryon Street,

Architect's drawing of proposed new building for WSOC and WSOC-TV, Charlotte.



the present home of WSOC Radio.

On June 7, 1948, WSOC FM was inaugurated with 38,000 watts power on FM Channel 278, on a frequency of 103.5 megacycles.

A new era in broadcasting achievement was reached on April 28 of this year, Channel 9 WSOC-TV became Charlotte's second station. In record time the transmitter building, tower and antenna stretching 1,073 feet into the sky were completed in nearby Newell, North Carolina, five miles northeast of Charlotte. Television service from NBC and ABC is carried by WSOC-TV under the leadership of Larry Walker, its president and general manager. Many experienced broadcasters joined the radio owners to operate the 316,000 watt station. George Henderson, formerly with Crosley Broadcasting, is executive vice-president and sales manager; Bob Provence, previously with a Dayton, Ohio TV station is the program director. Jim Evans, who handles promotion, merchandising and advertising, comes from Connecticut.

Today, it is estimated that Channel 9 has a service area which includes a population coverage of almost 2½ million people.

Recently, special receiving equipment was erected at the 500 foot level of the tower to pick up and rebroadcast educational programs from the University of North Carolina. One hour each day is given by Channel 9 to educational TV in high schools in the coverage area.

Here are some facts relative to the transmitter tower:

The transmitter building is alongside the steel tower. The tower base includes 245 yards of concrete sunk 10 feet into the ground. It is 24 feet square and designed to support 3,000 pounds per square foot. In addition to the concrete base, the tower is held in place by 15 anchor cables on three sides of the tower. One set of anchors is 400 feet from the base and the other set is 700 feet out. The cost of this one installation was just under $200,000.

Today, WSOC-TV services an area in which there are approximately 443,800 television sets and a buying market of just under 3 billion dollars.

WRRF BEAMS INTO 38 COUNTIES IN THIS STATE, 6 IN VIRGINIA

Radio Station WRRF in Washington, owned and operated by Tar Heel Broadcasting System, Inc. went on the air in March, 1942 as a 1,000-watt daytime station with transmitter located one mile south of Washington on US 17, and studios on the third floor of the Bank of Washington Building.

In 1946, power of the station, affiliated with the American Broadcasting Co., was increased to 5,000 watts daytime operation only. Station officials say that with 5,000 watts, and covering 38 counties in North Carolina and 6 in Virginia, WRRF now serves an area with over one million people.

The year 1951 saw the beginning of nighttime network service for the people in the WRRF area with the station operating with 1,000 watts directional after sundown.

A year ago, in order to give its listeners more programs of local interest, the station purchased a complete mobile studio—KD2344.

The president of WRRF is a young business man, 38-year old W. R. Roberson, Jr. He is also president of the Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. in Washington, operating several plants in Eastern North Carolina, and is president and general manager of WITN-TV, Channel 7, Washington.

Radio Station WRRF has a staff of eight persons. The station's program director, Merrill Daniels, has been with the company for over 12 years and is a native of Washington. The chief engineer, L. E. Hiland, is from Indiana and has been with the company over five years.

William R. Abeyounis is manager of station WRRF. A native Washingtonian, he has been with the company for eight years, serving as manager for the past two years.

WFLB-TV, Fayetteville, Puts Emphasis On Local Programs

Television station WFLB-TV in Fayetteville began operations August 29, 1955. The station, owned and operated by Fayetteville Broadcasters, Inc., operates on Channel 18 with 13,200 watts video and 7,410 audio.

The station serves an area within about a 40-mile radius of Fayetteville, with emphasis placed largely on serving Cumberland County.

Affiliated with CBS, NBC and ABC networks, the station operates from 7 a.m. until about 11:30 or 12 o'oclock at night.

Studios and transmitters are located at 1332 Bragg Boulevard. All buildings are specially designed for television and radio broadcasts. The main studio, containing some 1,385 square feet, can accommodate an audience of more than 50 persons. The antenna is 405 feet above ground at the tower site; 350 feet above sea level. (Terrain elevations vary only slightly throughout the station's coverage area.)

With a 22-member staff, the station goes in rather heavily for local programs. These local programs include news, sports and weather shows, a daily devotional program and a half hour show in the afternoons for teenagers. Fall and winter programing include tentative plans for an amateur hour and a game show called "Ringo".

Also included on WFLB-TV's schedule are two gospel-type programs, a children's show, a quiz show involving civic clubs, a weekly 15-minute Army show with personnel from Fort Bragg participating, a Chamber of Commerce program promoting Fayetteville and an outdoorsman show centering around hunting and fishing.

Another program of local interest is the nightly variety show, "Club 18".

In line with its emphasis on public service programs and programs of local interest, the station is planning a "Sounding Board" show. On this program, persons with questions or complaint about city government or other matters will be given the opportunity to question city officials or other persons involved. In its sports coverage WFLB-TV carries the professional football games on Sundays, baseball games and boxing matches. The station scheduled

the ACC basketball games this winter.

In its news coverage WFLB-TV tries to carry as much local and State news as possible. The station has Associated Press wire service and while emphasizing local and State news carries a number of the national network news telecasts.

WFLB-TV has sound on film and silent motion picture cameras for outdoor and indoor services.

The company operates radio station WFLB from the same location—1332 Bragg Boulevard. The radio station with 250 watts effective radiated power, operates from 5:30 a.m. until midnight. The radio station is an ABC affiliate. A number of the company's staff announcers alternate between the radio and television stations.

William D. Bailey is general manager of the company. He has been with the station since it went on the air about ten years ago. He started as engineer, served later as announcer and salesman, and moved up to become general manager. W. B. Belche is commercial manager and Marvin Rosenberg is program director.

WBIG, Greensboro, Third Oldest Station In North Carolina

Radio Station WBIG in Greensboro is the oldest of the four radio stations in Greensboro, and is the third oldest station in North Carolina, having been established in 1926. WBIG is a 5000-watt day and night-time station, operating on a frequency of 1470 kc.

The station serves a five-county area, Guilford, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, and Rockingham.

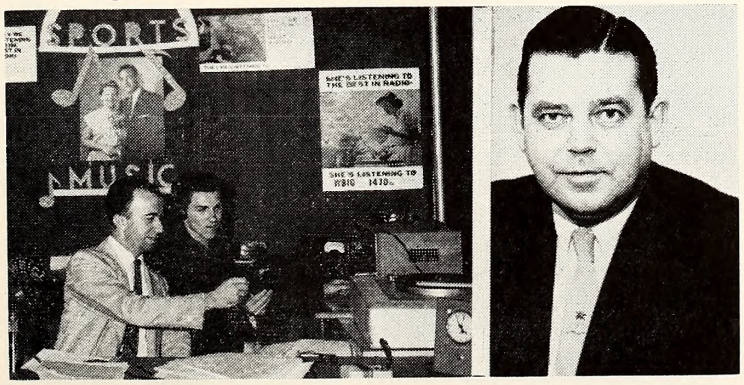
Vice president and general manager of WBIG is Allen Wannamaker, who has held this position for the past six years. He has been in radio for 25 years and has served the North Carolina Broadcasters Association in various capacities, serving as president last year and as vice president the year before. Mr. Wannamaker is immediate past president of the Greensboro Advertising Club, a member of the Piedmont Sales Executives Club and the Rotary Club of Greensboro. Dan T. Griffin, assistant manager of WBIG, was for several years program manager. W. H. Henry, widely known as "Red", is director of sales for WBIG, and before coming to Greensboro was with radio in Winston-Salem. He is secretary of the Central North Carolina Sales Representatives' Association.

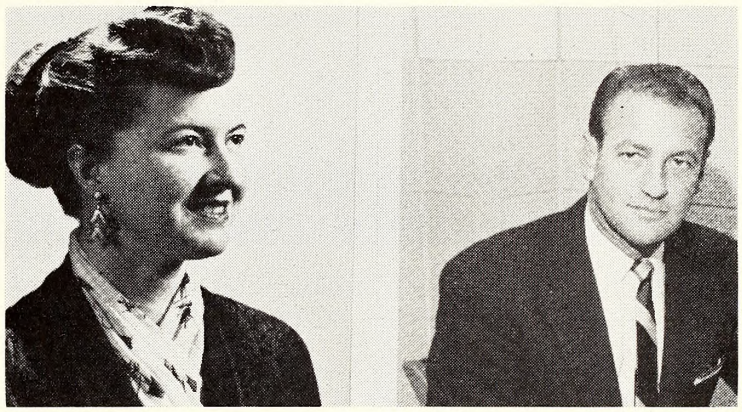
WBIG offers its listeners complete sports coverage, play-by-play, around the calendar. Sports director Add Penfield is widely known for his reporting of all sports, but particularly for the fact that he has been for six years announcer for the Duke football games. He was winner of the first Lee Kirby award for excellence in sportscasting. Mr. Penfield also is news editor and has received awards in this field as well as in sports during his seven years' association with WBIG.

WBIG's program director is John Ademy, known as WBIG's "Mr. Music". In addition to being program director for WBIG, he conducts the "John Ademy Show" daily.

Bob Poole, WBIG's morning personality, is heard each week-day morning with his "Poole's Paradise" program, and in the evening, "The Bob Poole Show". He received many awards while with Mutual Network before joining WBIG several years ago.

WBIG staff members John Ademy and Dean Wells, at left, and sports director and news editor Add Penfield.





Clara Martin, WBIG woman's director, and staff announcer Bob Poole.

Clara Martin, WBIG's woman's editor, is heard daily week-days from 11:30 until noon. She is president of the North Carolina Chapter of American Women in Radio and Television. Quite a bit of the public service programming is carried through this show with interviews and remote broadcasts. Station officials say that WBIG believes in its purpose as a public servant and devotes a large percentage of its scheduling to public service, both in programs and announcements.

Other staff announcers for WBIG are Lloyd Gordon and Dean Wells.

NINE N. C. LABOR MARKET AREAS ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL BENEFITS

The Federal Bureau of Employment Security, in its latest release, has classified nine North Carolina labor market areas as sections of "substantial labor surplus."

When areas are classified by the Federal Government as having a substantial labor surplus, plants may receive priority in the awarding of governmental contracts. Further, speeded-up tax write-offs are allowed in construction of new plants or expansion of existing facilities.

The following North Carolina labor market areas have been classified by the Bureau of Employment Security as eligible for these benefits in plant construction and production contracts:

Durham, Asheville, Kinston, Rocky Mount, Fayetteville, Mt. Airy, Shelby-Kings Mountain, Waynesville, and Rutherfordton-Forest City.

WWNC, Asheville, a Familiar Voice In Western Part of N. C.

Radio Station WWNC at Asheville began operations on February 21, 1927. Originally, the station was installed and operated by the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Asheville. After about a year and a half's operation the Asheville Citizen purchased it from the Chamber of Commerce and took over the operation. With the merger of the Asheville Citizen and the Asheville Times into the Asheville Citizen-Times Company, the station's operation has continued under this ownership.

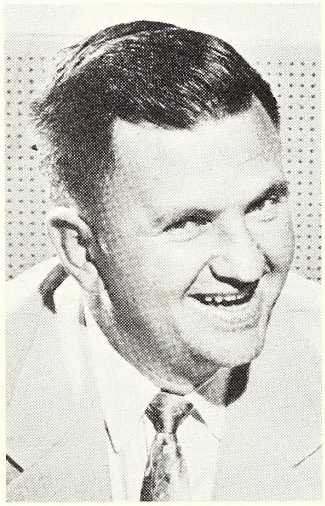
WWNC operates on an unlimited basis, with 5 kilowatts power, on the frequency of 570 kilocycles. The station serves the entire area of Western North Carolina of 18 counties with a population of approximately one-half million people.

Studios are located on the third floor of the Asheville Citizen-Times Building, 14 O. Henry Avenue, Asheville, and the station's transmitter is located approximately four miles west of Asheville, near the town of Emma. WWNC is affiliated with the CBS Radio Network, and has a staff of 21 persons.

The station takes justifiable pride in the fact that the combined services of seven of its employees total 153 years, serving Western North Carolina at WWNC. James Lorick, control room supervisor, has been with the station 29 years, and Cecil B. Hoskins, general manager, is in his 29th year. Stella Britt, office manager, has been with the station 23 years; James Hagan, sales manager, 19 years; William Hamrick, chief engineer, 18 years; William Melia, program manager, 17 years; and Read Wilson, "WWNC's poor man's Arthur Godfrey," 18 years.

WTIK, DURHAM, WAS ORGANIZED WITH MERGER OF TWO STATIONS

Radio Station WTIK in Durham, as it exists today, is the result of the merger of two stations in 1950. In that year station WDUK, owned by Harmon L. Duncan and station WTIK, owned by Floyd Fletcher were merged. In 1954, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Fletcher sold the station, using WTIK call letters, and established WTVD - TV in Durham.



Wally Ausley, program and sports director at WTIK, Durham.

Ownership of radio station WTIK changed hands two or three times up to September of 1956 when W&W Broadcasters in Salisbury purchased the station.

WTIK is the second station in what company officials hope will be a 7-station chain. WTIK's sister station is WSAT in Salisbury. Stockholders also own Thomas and Howard Wholesalers. President of W&W Broadcasters is Charles H. Wentz, who also is president of Thomas and Howard. Vice president is Harry Welch, who is general manager of WSAT in Salisbury.

General manager of WTIK is H. Tom Morris. Wally Ausley is program and sports director. Mr. Ausley, long familiar to radio listeners in this area for his sports coverage, is a veteran radio man with service on stations in both Durham and Raleigh. He is a veteran of the Air Force, having served two years, and has been with radio station WTIK for about one year.

M. G. Bobbitt is sales manager. Charlie Hicks, the station's country music disc jockey, has something of a side line, singing and leading his own band. Max Lee is the station's night man.

Mr. Ausley says WTIK's aim is to offer variety in programming providing music, complete sports coverage, and complete news coverage. The station is affiliated with ABC, the Tobacco Network and the Brooklyn Dodgers network. WTIK also carries the Durham Bulls baseball games, Durham high school football games, University of North Carolina football games and professional football games. The station uses a telephone beeper system for news coverage getting calls from the scene of news events.

WTIK has a 12-member staff and is on the air from 5:00 a.m. until midnight. It covers a seven-county area ranging from Greensboro to Rocky Mount and from Danville, Va. to Fayetteville. Its record library, accumulating since 1946 when WDUK went on the air, has approximately 25,000 records.

WMBL ROUNDS OUT TEN YEARS' SERVICE TO COASTAL SECTION

Radio Station WMBL, operated by Carteret Broadcasting Company, Inc., at Morehead City celebrated its 10th year of continuous service to Coastal North Carolina on July 29th of this year. The station operates daylight hours with 1,000 watts of clear channel power at 740 kilocycles on the radio dial.

Ronald F. Harpe, promotional director, explains his station's operation like this:

"Our programming has remained pretty much the same through our 10 years of operation, with a few additions here and there as public demand warranted.

"We have a complete variety of programming including music, news, sports and religious programs. Our musical programs include pop, country and western, and some rock'n roll for the teen-age set.

"Each morning Monday through Friday we air the program "Main Street Radio". On this program we have on-the-air checks (by beeper telephone) with various public agencies such as the Employment Security Commission in Morehead City, the fire and police departments of both Morehead City and Beaufort, the weather report, hospital checks with both Morehead City and Sea Level, the Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point, Carteret County social news, etc. When various news items warrant it, we place these calls to the various sections of the nation. A good selection of popular music is played between these on-the-air checks.

"On our checks with Mrs. Julia Tenny at the E. S. C., we air all of the jobs available and other important E.S.C. news."

WTVD, Durham, Established By Two Veteran Radio Officials

Television station WTVD in Durham was established in 1954 by Harmon L. Duncan and Floyd Fletcher, who had been operating radio stations in Durham for a number of years. WTVD went on the air September 2, 1954 on Channel 11 with studios located at 1730 Newton Road. A 700-foot antenna was erected off Guess Road with the tower's height above average terrain being approximately 1,000 feet. Mr. Fletcher says the tower was erected at the highest point company officials were able to find in Durham County.

WTVD has a primary affiliation with ABC television network and a secondary affiliation with CBS network. The station carries a large number of CBS daytime shows. ABC shows are carried at night and Mr. Fletcher says the station is offering the best available features and movies, WTVD carrying both an early show and late show.

WTVD operates at maximum power allowed by the FCC—316,000 watts radiated power, company officials report. The station serves an area of approximately one and a half million people in north central North Carolina and south central Virginia.

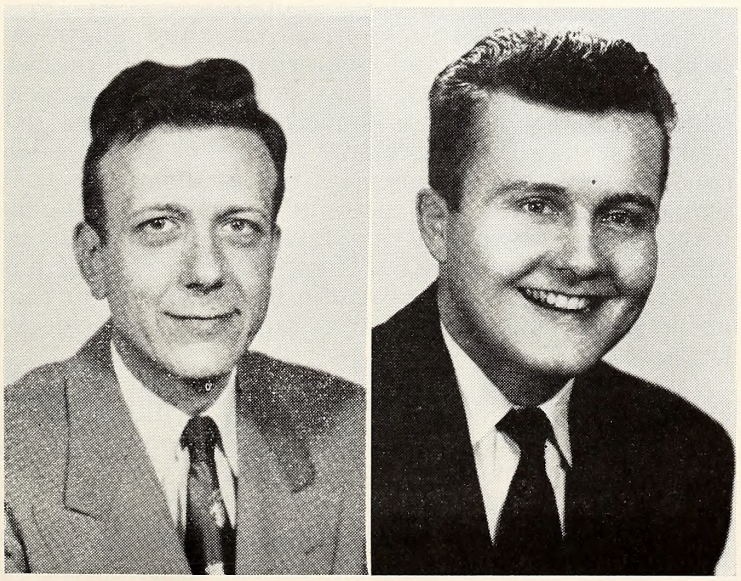
The station recently has been operating from 1 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, but Mr. Fletcher says the station hopes to extend that to a full day's operation within the next three to five months.

WTVD is carrying the first regional Atlantic Coast Conference football telecasts and is serving as originating station for three games in this State. The station also expects to carry the first regular season ACC basketball telecasts beginning early in December. These games will be carried on Saturday afternoons.

New Transmitter Site

Mr. Fletcher says WTVD is proposing to move its transmitter location to a point northeast of Raleigh. It is planning to increase the tower height to 1200 feet. "We expect to reach more than two million people with our transmitter at this new location," Mr. Fletcher says.

Ernie Greup (left) program manager at WTVD, and Harry Middleton, production coordinator.





Harmon L. Duncan, left, and J. Floyd Fletcher are co-general managers of WTVD. They were partners in the operation of Radio Station WTIK several years ago.

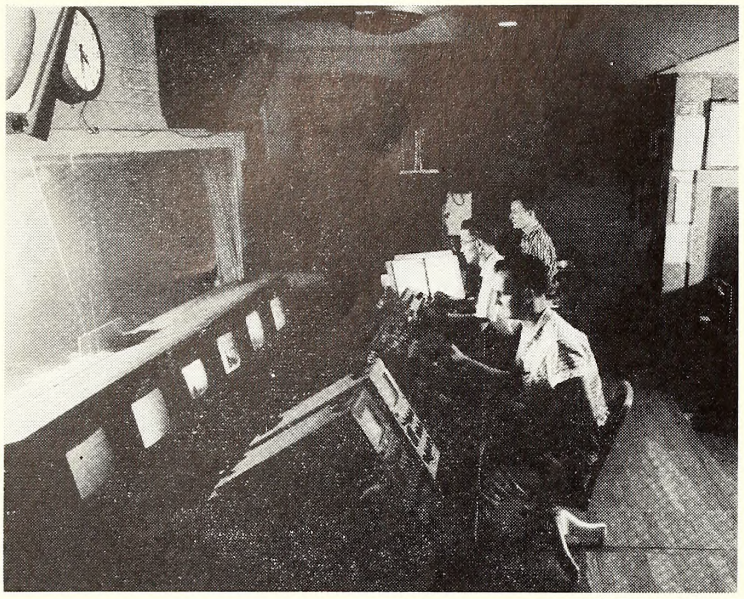
WTVD's studio building, a large two story structure on Newton Road, was originally built as a cell unit for the county prison farm. Later it was used by the WPA, and then modified for use as a tuberculosis sanatorium. About the time the construction permit was granted for WTVD, the county decided to abandon the building and use facilities at Chapel Hill for its TB patients. WTVD officials then leased the property and subsequently bought the building and 22 acres of land.

Recently all stock in the company was purchased by news commentator Lowell Thomas and Frank Smith, both of New York State. Mr. Duncan and Mr. Fletcher are remaining with the company in management positions. The Thomas-Smith group also has stations in Albany, N. Y. and Sacramento, Calif.

WTVD has a staff of 48 persons. Ernie Greup is program director; Harry Middleton, production

It's Saturday Night Country Style in the WTVD studios. Jim Thornton and all of his Broadslabbers whoop it up. This view from the studio audience shows the cameras, lights, microphones, and a few of the behind-the-scenes people which you never see on your home TV set, except maybe by mistake.





WTVD control room showing the video engineer, director and audio engineer.

manager; Henry Cronin, chief engineer; Mike Thompson, commercial manager; and Jack Preddy, business manager. The staff boasts a total of 83 years television experience.

Harmon L. Duncan, co-general manager along with Floyd Fletcher, came to Durham in 1946 as manager of radio station WDUK. Mr. Fletcher came to Durham the same year as manager of radio station WTIK. In 1950 these two stations, WDUK and WTIK, were mergered using WTIK call letters. Then in 1954, Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Duncan sold WTIK and established the television station, WTVD.

WWIT, CANTON, IS SERVING 11 COUNTIES IN WESTERN SECTION

Radio Station WWIT in Canton began operations on July 12, 1954 with 1,000 watts serving eleven western North Carolina counties. The station receives mail from communities in a radius of about 100 miles.

Station WWIT is owned by Western North Carolina Broadcasters, Incorporated. The station is affiliated with WHKP in Hendersonville. Studios, transmitter and offices of WWIT are located on the new Canton-Waynesville superhighway about a mile west of the Canton city limits.

Beverly Middleton is the president. Mr. Middleton, or "Beve" as he is called by his friends and employees, at one time served as sales manager of CBS in New York. The vice-president of Western North Carolina Broadcasters is Kermit Edney. Mr. Edney is general manager of both WHKP and WWIT. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and has been in radio for about ten years. The secretary-treasurer of Western North Carolina Broadcasters is Den A. Gilmore. Mr. Gilmore was a banker before joining the organization.

Wayne Harris has served as WWIT's program director for the past two and a half years. He is a veteran of eight years in radio having been affiliated with stations in Durham, Roanoke Rapids, and Anderson, South Carolina before joining WWIT.

Office manager is Mrs. Freda Burress. She has been associated with WWIT since the station began operations.

V. E. Pressley is sales manager. He also has been with the station since its birth.

WWIT's chief engineer is Barry Medlin who came to the station from Jacksonville, N. C. Mr. Medlin has been in radio about seven years, having previously been associated with stations in Raleigh and Fayetteville.

WWIT's on-the-air staff includes such personalities as Charlie Hicks, Nat Lowery, Jim Northington, Charlie Renfrow, Kermit Edney, Bill Medlin, "Barnyard" Barry and Wayne Harris. The youngest man in terms of service has been with the station almost a year. Three of the above mentioned have been associated with Western North Carolina Broadcasters for at least five years.

WREV, REIDSVILLE, ESTABLISHED BY THE OLIVER NEWSPAPER FAMILY

WREV-FM in Reidsville was established in 1948 with an AM added about two years later.

It was established by William M. and Charles R. Oliver, part owners and publishers of the Reidsville Review, the local newspaper which has been in the Oliver family for nearly seventy years.

William M. Oliver and William M. Oliver, Jr. bought the stock belonging to C. R. Oliver in 1951 and became sole owners of the station.

In 1952 the studio was moved to the transmitter site on the Danville Highway.

WREV-AM-FM was connected with the Progressive and the Liberty Broadcasting system at the time they were in business. Finding independence more feasible for economical operation and producing listeners, WREV-AM-FM has been operating independently since that time, blocking programming to the type of listener that is most available at the time.

AM 250 watts, clear channel gives a strong signal "way out," while FM is 1600 radiating power. WREV-AM is daytime . . . WREV-FM is on the air from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m.

William M. Oliver, Sr. is manager and salesman, calling on his vast store of advertising experience to make the operation a success. Mr. Oliver, listed in "Who's Who in the Southeast," is owner of the Reidsville Printing Company, another business of some 35 years' service. He is the chief stockholder of the Reidsville Fair Association, Inc. and has been president of the State Fair Association for several years. The Reidsville Fair has been in operation since 1930.

William M. (Bill) Oliver, Jr. is chief engineer, part time announcer and vice-president. Bill pushed through to get his first class license in a hurry in order to make up for a shortage at that time. He took to it like the proverbial "duck to water", discovering mis-calculations in the transmitter that was causing heavy expense and trouble. His ingenuity has built transmitting facilities for the Leaksville-Spray-Draper area. Thus, WREV-AM-FM has a remote studio, offering radio broadcasting in that area, along with local news and public service in that area.

Other members of the staff include: Mrs. W. M. Oliver, program director; Tex McGee, hillbilly disc jockey who records for Mercury; Jimmy Chaney, teen-age music each afternoon; Louise Napper, Negro girl disc jockey; Pat Fox, Leaksville-Draper-Spray disc jockey and news gatherer; Buck Hurd, full-time salesman.

WMFR, High Point, Operates Two Mobile Units In News Work

Radio Station WMFR in High Point began operations in 1935. The station, an affiliate of the ABC Network, operates on 250 watts power at 1230 kilocycles. The station serves an area within a radius of approximately 35 miles of High Point.

The station is owned by Radio Station WMFR, Inc., and Frank S. Lambeth is president. Studios are located on the top floor of the Security Bank Building in High Point.

Mr. Lambeth has been president and general manager since July 1940. He is active in civic affairs, on the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association, and is executive officer of the High Point Squadron of Civil Air Patrol. An Army veteran of World War II, he is a pilot owning a private airplane.

Diamond Carter is program director and news director. He has made many friends throughout the area with his morning program, "The Alarm Clock Club" from 5:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. He is always "on the spot" at newsworthy happenings. Mr. Carter, too, has been active in the civic affairs of High Point.

WMFR, with 14 employees, has a sister station, WMFR-FM, which began operations in 1948 at 38,000 watts power. Station officials say that WMFR-FM was the 13th FM radio station in the United States.

WMFR operates two mobile radio stations in order to completely cover news as it happens. The station's latest mobile station (called Newsbee No. 2) is a complete radio station in itself. This mobile station has its own power unit (1200 watts), broadcast transmitter and receivers in order to monitor regular AM broadcasts, FM broadcasts, local police department radio, sheriff's radio, highway patrol radio, fire department radio, and Civil Air Patrol radio. The mobile unit can also transmit to the Civil Air Patrol, and has loud speakers and three 500-watt searchlights for emergency use. The mobile unit cruises the area every day searching for news and the driver-announcer can be on the air in less than one minute for special news.



Here is one of the "mobile radio stations" operated by WMFR, High Point, in its news coverage work.

This mobile unit can also play any speed recording and is always available for any emergency. WMFR covered hurricanes when they occurred on the Coast and with its special equipment (Civil Air Patrol transmitter and receiver) was at one time during a hurricane at Morehead City the only communication outlet available. The WMFR mobile unit was specially assigned to relay messages from Governor Luther Hodges, who was inspecting damage, and to stay with the Governor until he departed.

The mobile unit was at the scene of three hurricanes before, during, and after the storm. Mr. Lambeth, WMFR's president and general manager, was with the mobile unit at the hurricanes and reported directly to High Point from the scene.

During the past year, Mr. Lambeth flew with the United States Air Force, observing all phases of mass parachute drops at Pope Field, and made direct live broadcasts from the area. He also has made a live broadcast from aboard the aircraft carrier, U.S.S. Saratoga, observing the activities aboard this ship and landings and take-offs of jet bombers and propeller driven aircraft. Mr. Lambeth made his report to WMFR in High Point, using ship-to-shore radio.

Mr. Lambeth has this to say about the station's mobile unit: "With our newest Mobile Radio Station (Newsbee #2) we are able to report the news as it happens, and due to monitoring the police we have been able to be on the scene of one murder and one shooting in the past few weeks, minutes after both happened. We have been able to report major fires practically as soon as the fire trucks arrived. WMFR has always seen a need for getting the news to the people, and that is the reason we always use before each newscast that 'When You Hear It, It's News . . . When You Read It, It's History'."

EIGHT-COUNTY AREA IS SERVED BY STATION WLON, LINCOLNTON

Radio Station WLON, Lincoln County Broadcasting Company, Inc., has studios and transmitter located on Star Town Road in Lincolnton.

The station began operations on August 31, 1953 with 500 watts power on the 1270 spot on the dial. In August 1954 the station moved from 1270 on the dial to 1050 spot, still with 500 watts power.

In September of 1956, Radio Station WLON went to full 1,000 watts power on the 1050 spot, and that is the station's present operating power.

WLON features music, news and sports, with a big emphasis placed on public service.

The station has six full-time employees and one part-time employee. It serves the following counties: Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Cleveland, Burke, Rutherford, Gaston, and Alexander.

J. A. Polhill is president of the company. Mr. Polhill is owner of the Polhill Chevrolet Company of Lincolnton. W. Jack Brown is vice president and general manager; and J. A. Burris, president of Burris Manufacturing Company of Lincolnton, is secretary of WLON; David Clark, a member of the State House of Representatives, is vice president; Z. R. Burris, manager Goodin-Burris Furniture Company of Lincolnton, is treasurer; and Dennis Long is vice president and chief engineer.

WITN, Washington, Completes Its Second Year of Operations

Station WITN, Washington, N. C., began operations September 28, 1955. The station, an affiliate of NBC and ABC, is housed in a new, modernistic one-story building of brick and concrete construction located on Highway 17 south.

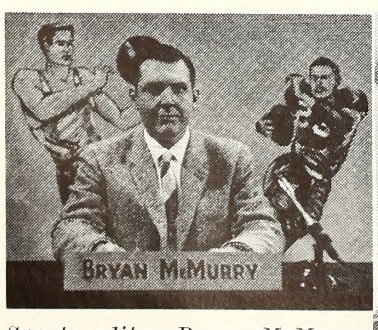
With a staff of some 42 persons, WITN, Channel 7, covers a radius of about 100 miles, with about 60 miles of this coverage area deemed Grade A. The station is owned and operated by North Carolina Television, Inc. Operating on 316 kilowatt power, the station is on the air from 7:00 a.m. until midnight. While offering a complete programming of network shows, the station has a full schedule of local shows, including a one-hour woman's show daily, a 15-minute daily farm program and news, weather and sports shows.

In its farm program, the station works closely with the State Agriculture Department, home demonstration agents, and other state agencies and state personnel. George Mizelle is WITN's farm editor. The station's news editor is Al D'Amico.

W. R. Roberson, Jr. is president and general manager. Mr. Roberson also is president of radio station WRRF in Washington. Pat Patterson is vice president in charge of sales; Hal Wilson is director of operations; Harry Mason is studio chief engineer and Ed Pilagard is transmitter chief engineer; Bob McCoy is production manager; and Earl Broome is sales manager.

WITN's sports editor is Bryan McMurry and the woman's director is Virginia Taylor, who conducts a one-hour program for women each afternoon.

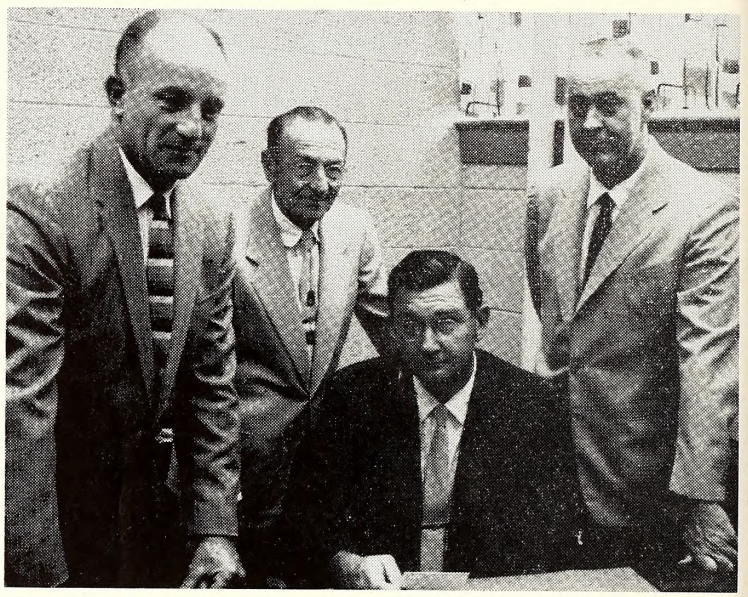
WITN's transmitter is located in Grifton, about 25 miles away from the studio site. Grifton was chosen as the site for the transmitter because it is centrally located in WITN'S coverage area. The station transmits by micro-wave from the studio to the transmitter site.



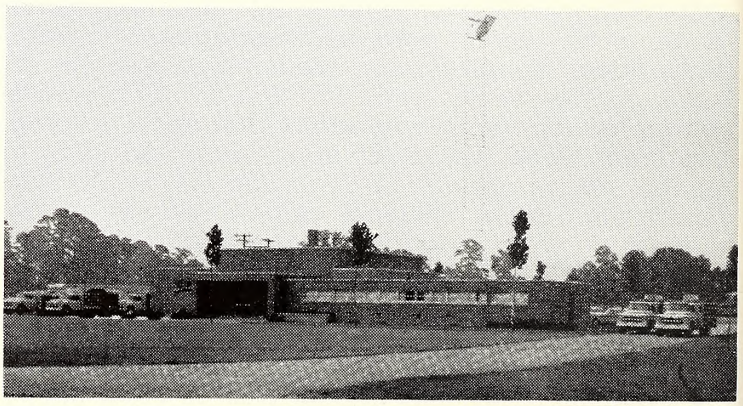
Sports editor Bryan McMurry, WITN.



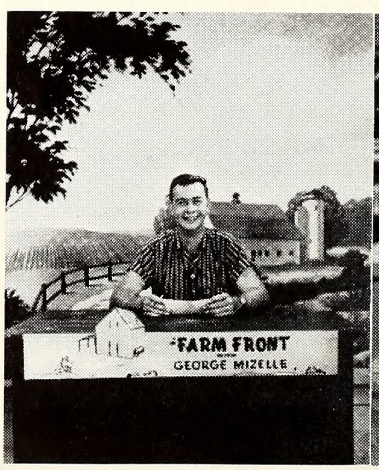
Virginia Taylor, WITN woman's director.



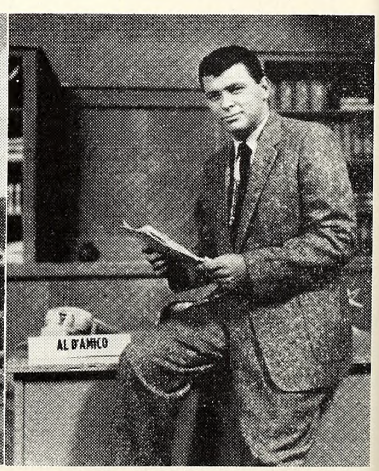
Officers of WITN, Washington. Left to right: Earl Broome, sales manager; Hal Wilson, director of operations; W. R. Roberson, Jr., president and general manager; and Pat Patterson, vice-president in charge of sales.



This is the attractive building housing studios and offices of WITN, Washington. The building is located on Highway 17 south, a short distance from Washington.



George Mizelle, farm editor for WITN.



Al D'Amico, WITN's news editor.

Farm Programs, Local and State News Featured By WFNC

Radio Station WFNC at Fayetteville is owned and operated by the Cape Fear Broadcasting Company, Inc. The station, with studios and transmitter located at 1009 William Clark Road, operates with 5,000 watts power at 1390 kilocycles.

WFNC-FM is operated with 14,000 watts power at 98.1 megacycles. Station officials say that programs are simulcast over both AM and FM stations 90 percent of the time. On special events the broadcast is split. The station contemplates splitting permanently from 7:30 p.m. until midnight, offering "good music" on FM during this period.

WFNC, which bills itself as "First in Fayetteville", began operations in 1940. FM operations were started in 1948.

The company has operated from its present location for about three years. When first established in 1940, the studios and transmitter were located at a site by the Cape Fear River, the station having a power of 250 watts. Later, studios and offices of the station were moved to a location in downtown Fayetteville with the transmitter erected at its present site on William Clark Road. About three years ago, operations were moved to new quarters at the present site.

Dawson Founded Station

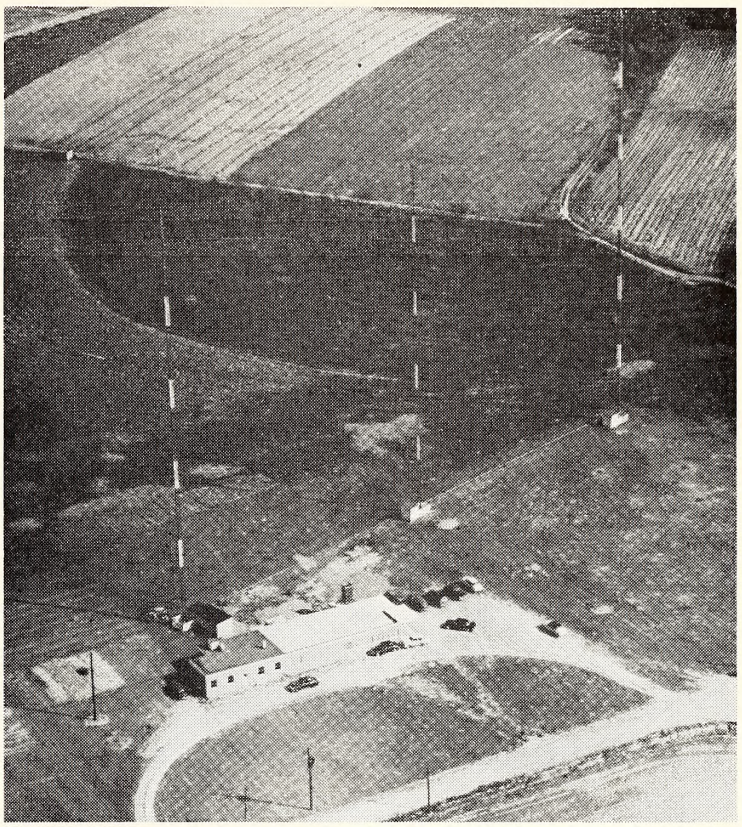
Founder of the station is John G. Dawson, a well known figure in this State's business and political circles. His son, Victor W. Dawson, is president of the company. Norman Suttles, formerly executive vice president of the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce, is general manager. The station's commercial manager is Robert Nietman, a native of New York, and a graduate of Duke University, who has been with the station approximately three years. Max Stamps is program director and heads the announcing staff. He is an experienced radio man, having served with a number of other stations.

Johnny Joyce, a native of Mount Airy, is news and sports director. A former newspaper man, he has also worked for other radio stations. Mr. Joyce covers local news and sports for the station, broadcasting baseball games, high school football games, and working closely with the public information office at Fort Bragg. A feature of the Fort Bragg coverage is a daily program, "Military Flashes". On this program varied types of military news of interest to the GI are presented.

WFNC, with its own copy staff, has had a number of unusually talented persons to work in this department, station officials report. One of the station's copywriters, Laura Date Riley, is a former staff writer for United Press and the Ladies Home Journal magazine. She recently had an article published in the Ladies Home Journal.

WFNC, on the air from 5:45 a.m. until midnight, is affiliated with the Mutual Network and the Tobacco Network. The station stresses local and State news and puts heavy emphasis on its farm programs. Station officials say that much attention is put on farm programming because with 5,000 watts, "we go far out, we can reach the farmers."

An interesting phase of the station's operation is a music service called multiplexing. In this operation, the station beams music to more than 50 private accounts, such as super markets, doctors' offices, dentists' offices, and plants. Music is sent into clients' offices throughout an area stretching from Southern Pines to Clinton and from Lumberton to Smithfield.



Aerial view of studios and transmitter of WFNC, Fayetteville, located at 1009 William Clark Road.

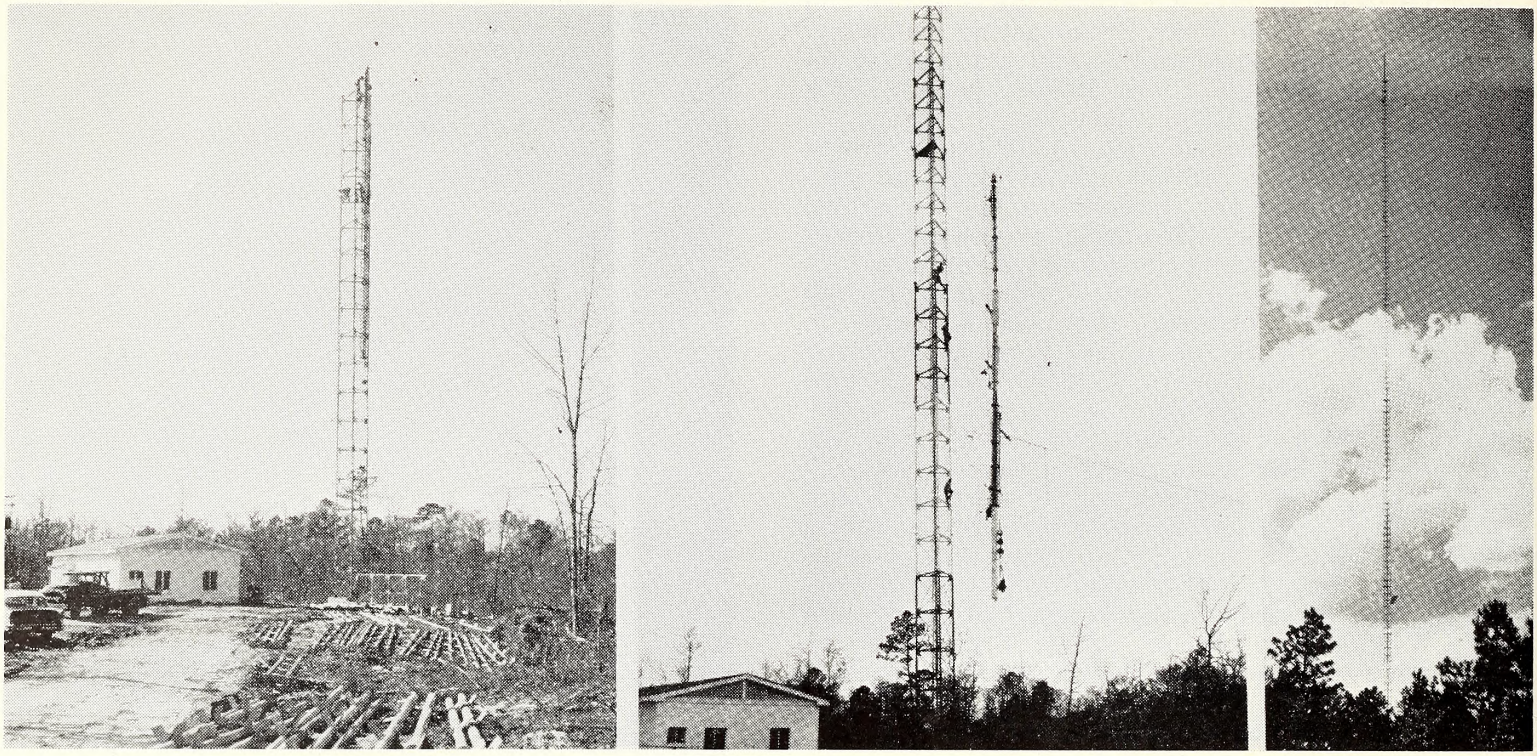
WFNC serves a six-county area—Cumberland, Sampson, Harnett, Hoke, Scotland, and Robeson.

STATION WKMT, KINGS MOUNTAIN SIGNED ON AIR IN MARCH, 1953

Radio Station WKMT in Kings Mountain began operation in March of 1953 with 1000 watts power on 1220 kc. The studios, offices and transmitter are housed in the same building on Cleveland Avenue ext. in Kings Mountain, North Carolina. WKMT transmits from a 202-foot tower located directly behind the building. R. H. Whitesides, resident of Rock Hill, South Carolina, is the owner of WKMT. The station employs 12 people.

As far as leading staffers go, there's an interesting story behind the general manager, Jonas Bridgers. He has packed as much or more experience including education, army duty and radio than any other member of the radio industry. After completing two years with the Army, Mr. Bridges came directly to WKMT without any lapse of time to help sign the station on the air in 1953 (March). He came as a staff announcer and by September 1953, Mr. Bridges had worked himself from staff announcer to General Manager at the age of only 23 and to our knowledge, was the youngest general manager of any commercial broadcasting station anywhere. He has done and is still doing an exceptionally fine job. (Article submitted by Doris Summerlin, Program Director).

Station WMFD-TV, Wilmington, Serves the Coastal Carolinas



The birth of a tower. These photos show various stages in the erection of a new 1,000-foot tower by WMFD-TV, Wilmington. With this tower and transmitter, located at Delco about 22 miles west of Wilmington, WMFD-TV has increased its power to 100,000 watts and is equipped to transmit live network color programs. At left, the base of the tower goes up. Expert steel workers from Gastonia were employed to assemble the steel tower which resembles a giant erector set. At center, men dwarfed by the size of the tower, watch as the antenna is hoisted to the top. And at right, the tower is completed. Operations began June 1, 1957.

WMFD-TV began operation April 9, 1954 as the property of WMFD-TV Incorporated, with studios and offices located at 225 Princess Street in downtown Wilmington. The station's tower and transmitter are located at Delco, 22 miles west of Wilmington.

WMFD-TV's operation is a sizeable one, involving a total of 45 employees and representing an approximate total investment of $600,000. The management has just recently spent $300,000 to improve facilities, erect a 1,000-foot tower and increase WMFD-TV's power to the maximum of 100,000 watts. These recent improvements give the station a coverage of the coastal Carolinas from mid-Eastern North Carolina, well into South Carolina, and inland to Aberdeen, Southern Pines and Laurinburg.

Heading WMFD-TV is Richard A. Dunlea, Jr., as general manager, with Claud O'Shields serving in the capacity of station manager. Key staff members include: Bob West, in charge of production; Wayne Jackson, program director; Jerry Barkas, business manager and personnel director; Clinton Long, national sales manager; and Vestal C. Taylor as director of news and promotions.

LOCAL NEWS, FORT BRAGG EVENTS ARE FEATURED BY STATION WFAI

Radio Station WFAI, Fayetteville, is located in the Rogers Building in the Eutaw Shopping Center at Fayetteville. The station's owner and manager is Ralph E. Hess, who purchased the station in January of 1954 from Rollins Broadcasting Company, Inc.

The station, a CBS affiliate, is on the air from 6:00 a.m. until midnight and is manned by a 15-member staff.

In its coverage, the station serves Fayetteville and Cumberland County, and parts of Sampson, Harnett, Hoke and Robeson counties.

WFAI goes in heavily for local news and concentrates on Fort Bragg events, station officials report. The station carries the local football games, and the Fort Bragg football games on Sundays. There also is the Fort Bragg hour on Saturday afternoons.

Recently the station's news director visited Panama to cover the joint Army-Navy-Air Force and Marine maneuvers.

Commercial manager of the station is Bob Smith, who has been with WFAI three years. Dick Perry, program director, has been with the station about 4½ years and prior to that was in radio in Galax, Va. Chief engineer is Walter Moring.

WMMH SERVES WESTERN COUNTIES, PARTS OF EASTERN TENNESSEE

Radio Station WMMH, of Marshall, went on the air September 20, 1956. The station, owned by the Marshall Broadcasting Company, has a power output of 500 watts and operates on 1460 kilocycles.

The studios and transmitter are located on Skyline Drive in Marshall. Station WMMH serves Madison, Buncombe, Yancey, and Haywood counties and parts of Eastern Tennessee. The company employs two announcers and a secretary.

PORTABLE POWER UNIT WAS USED BY WEGO IN FIRST BROADCASTS

Radio Station WEGO, Concord, N. C. began operations in 1943, at the height of World War Two. Due to war conditions, there was no electric power available at the studio and transmitter location on Highway 29, west of the city, A portable or mobile power unit was rigged in the basement and a gasoline powered generator supplied power until the local utility company could provide electrical power.

WEGO operates on 1000 watts power, using a 185 foot tower, guyed, on 1410 kilocycles and operates a Raytheon transmitter and Collins studio equipment. The station utilizes two tape recorders, one portable, three turntables for music and transcribed spot announcements, two Halicrafters receivers for Conelrad alerts and weather broadcasts, two permanent remote broadcast loops, nine remote amplifiers and 18 microphones.

WEGO's home is a white, two-story building built of concrete and steel, with a full basement and built-up roof. The station has two studios, two music library rooms, a workshop, three offices, news department room, two rest rooms with hot and cold water, with heat and air-conditioning located in the basement. Studios and tower are located on 6½ acres of land facing Highway 29 bypass west of the city.

WEGO is a member of the North Carolina Association of Broadcasters, NARTB, Associated Press, local Chamber of Commerce and is a sister station to WCGC, Belmont, N. C., both stations being owned by the same company, but operating under separate corporations. The present owners, Concord-Kannapolis Broadcasting Company, purchased WEGO from Cabarrus Broadcasting Company, effective July 1, 1957.

Officers include Robert R. Hilker, president of WCGC and WEGO; J. Norman Young, vice president and general manager; W. A. Mason, Belmont attorney, vice president; and Lucielle G. Hand, Belmont Merchants Association, vice president and secretary and treasurer.

WEGO employs nine people full and part time and operates from 6 a.m. til local sunset seven days a week.

Mr. Hilker is a veteran radio man, having had extensive experience in the engineering and management field. He has had service with WBT, Charlotte; WTOP, Washington, D. C.; WLTC, Gastonia, N. C.; WMAP, Monroe, N. C., among others. He established WCGC in 1954, purchased WPFD, Darlington, S. C. in 1956; sold WPFD in May, 1957 and purchased WEGO, Concord. He is married to the former Betty Sue Stowe of Cramerton, N. C. They have two children, Carolyn and Janet. They are members of the First Methodist Church, Gastonia, N. C. Mr. Hilker is a member of the board of directors of the Belmont Kiwanis Club, a member of the board of directors, Belmont Merchants Association, past president of the Belmont Fellowship Club, an officer in the Civil Air Patrol and is active in many religious and civic activities in Gastonia and Belmont.

J. Norman Young, a veteran of 17 years in radio, has been associated with WAYS, Charlotte, N. C.; WKIX, Columbia, S. C.; WWNC, Asheville, N. C.; WLEX, Lexington, Ky.; WGNC, Gastonia; WCGC, Belmont; WPFD, Darlington, S. C. and WEGO, Concord. A native of Gastonia, Young also served with the Gastonia *Daily Gazette* as police news reporter. A graduate of Gastonia High School, Young entered the newspaper field with the Gastonia *Gazette*, later going into radio. He has had experience in announcing, sports, copy writing, program directing, sales and management. Young is married to the former Jean Phillips Young, of Gastonia, and they have one child, Janice, age 7. The Youngs are members of the First Baptist Church, Concord. Young is a member of the Lions Club, past director of the Merchants Association, Belmont, an officer in Civil Air Patrol and has golf as a hobby.

Kenneth R. Kennedy is chief engineer, WEGO, Concord and has been with the station for the past six years. He also does staff announcing.

Claude C. Gibson is sales manager. He is married and has two children. The Gibsons are members of the First Baptist Church, Concord. Mr. Gibson devotes his full time to sales. He is a Mason.

Robert Miller, staff announcer and top DEEJAY, is married and has been with the station for 5 years.

Mrs. Nedith Lowry is secretary at WEGO. She has been with the station one year. Mrs. Lowry has two young sons and she types daily program logs and writes continuity. Mr. Lowry is manager of a local insurance agency office.

W. A. Mason, Belmont attorney, is company attorney and stockholder.

Mrs. Lucielle G. Hand, executive secretary of the Belmont Merchants Association, is secretary-treasurer of both WCGC and WEGO and is a major stockholder.

WEGO stresses good music throughout the day plus complete news coverage and play-by-play sports. The station broadcasts the Southern 500 mile stock car race annually from Darlington, S. C.; local teener, American Legion, and High School baseball, plus college football each fall.

The music library consists of well over 1000 record albums, better than 25,000 single records of 78 and 45 RPM, complete sound effects, moods, bridges, and instrumental selections for local vocalizing.

WEGO cooperates with local religious and civic groups in promoting better public relations, culture, education and local news. (Prepared by station.)

STATION WBBO AT FOREST CITY CELEBRATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

By LEE KANIPE
Program Director, Radio Station WBBO

On September 14 Radio Station WBBO at Forest City celebrated its tenth anniversary of local broadcasting service to Rutherford and adjoining counties in the Carolinas.

WBBO is owned and operated by the Rutherford County Radio Company and operates on 780 kilocycles with a power of 1000 watts.

The station is located in a modern building on U. S. Highway 74 between Forest City and Rutherfordton. In December, 1948, in order to provide nighttime broadcasting service, WBBO-FM was established.

Ed M. Anderson, who founded the company, is president and general manager of WBBO. He is also

president of WPNF, Brevard; vice president of WBRM, Marion and WIFM, Elkin.

The staff consists of 10 persons, four of whom have been with the station since it went on the air. Lee Kanipe is program director; Fred Blanton commercial manager and Merton Iwerks is chief engineer.

WBBO renders a maximum amount of public service to Rutherford County and one of its slogans is, "The Voice of Rutherford County".

A full schedule of sports, including baseball, football and basketball, is carried on WBBO-FM at nights.

"Featuring music, news, public service and local live talent, we have a large listening audience during daytime hours," Mr. Anderson said. "And with local and national sports at night, we find that we can compete successfully for audience with TV."

In all matters of public service and local news, WBBO works closely with the three newspapers published in Rutherford County. Mr. Anderson is publisher of two of them and is also publisher of three other papers in Western North Carolina.

WFRC WENT ON THE AIR IN 1947 AS REIDSVILLE'S FIRST STATION

(Prepared by Station)

The Piedmont Carolina Broadcasting Company, Inc. was organized by ten citizens of Reidsville in 1946, but due to scarcity of materials for building a radio station, immediately after the war, WFRC was not able to get on the air until October 15, 1947. It was Reidsville's first station, and was licensed to operate full time, with 1000 watts power on 1600 kilocycles.

The studios at first were located in the center of Reidsville's business district, while the transmitter location was on the old Wentworth Road or Harrison Street Extension. In May of 1955 the studios were also moved to the transmitter building where the whole operation is now located.

WFRC was built by ten of the leading business men in Reidsville, who felt the city of Reidsville needed a voice for its people to express their common problems and as a medium of carrying news of interest to our entire area.

The president of the Piedmont Carolina Broadcasting Company is Mr. H. T. "Duke" Williams, the vice president is Mr. G. F. McBrayer, and the secretary-treasurer is Mr. J. F. Womack, president of the First National Bank. Since January 1948 the station has been managed by Mr. S. F. Woodson, a native of Shelby, N. C. The program director is Alfred Nelson, the chief engineer is William Scarborough.

The initial investment in WFRC came to $92,500.00. At present WFRC employs five full-time people and four part-time helpers.

The local Reidsville office of the Employment Security Commission has frequently used our services to explain its operation and also to secure help when it was urgently needed for job openings. It has always been a pleasure to have any agency of the State or Federal Government use these facilities.

UNC Carrying Education to the People Through Television

By Ann A. Smith and Charles Dunn

The Greater University of North Carolina is carrying education to the people. Every day thousands of people in all sections of the State of North Carolina are turning on their television sets and are "getting an education" thanks to the programming and telecasting of WUNC-TV, an educational television station owned by the citizens of that State and run by their University.

The Greater University or Consolidated University of North Carolina is composed of the Woman's College in Greensboro, North Carolina State College in Raleigh, and the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

On each of these campuses there is a complete television studio with the finest equipment available and staffed by professionally competent experts. Programs originate in these studios or from the station's "telecruiser," a mobile unit, which enables WUNC-TV to televise live programs from remote locations.

Commercial Stations Cooperate

All of the University programs are transmitted on Channel 4 and can be picked up on any set within the radius of the telecast signal. Even though this 100 mile radius doesn't completely cover the State, some WUNC-TV programs are available to all the people of North Carolina through the cooperation of the commercial television stations in the State.

The antenna tower, which is eight miles southwest of Chapel Hill on Terrell's Mountain, soars 1,549 feet above sea level. The tower itself is 798.5 feet tall. From it are transmitted all of the television programs from WUNC-TV's three studios and mobile unit network. The transmitter's power is 100,000 watts.

Additional towers, 100 to 200 feet high, stand at the three studios for transmission to the antenna tower of programs produced at each campus. A micro-wave relay station connects the Woman's College studio with the transmitter. The Raleigh and Chapel Hill studios have direct access to the transmitter tower.

No Overnight Project

The establishment of WUNC-TV was no overnight project. It was the result of more than two years of study and planning. The idea began developing in April, 1952, when the Federal Communications Commission allocated eight non-commercial TV channels to North Carolina.

Gordan Gray, who was then President of the Consolidated University and is now Director of Defense Mobilization, sent out invitations to a conference in Chapel Hill to consider what educational TV might mean to North Carolinians. To this conference, held on June 3 and 4, 1952, came 150 deans, directors, and administration staff members from the University in Chapel Hill, Woman's College and State College, along with others. The conference examined potential educational uses of television and decided that the University should go into the field of educational

television.

On the basis of much consideration also by faculties, Trustees, and an advisory committee of citizens appointed by the late Governor W. B. Umstead, the decision to launch the educational television station for North Carolina was reached.

By the fall of 1952 the decision to go ahead—provided private funds could be found to finance construction and assure operation for a fair trial run—was reached. Generous benefactors, among them a number of alumni, contributed $1,200,000 to put WUNC-TV on the air and to provide for its first year of operation.

The University Board of Trustees approved the idea in May, 1953, and formal application for Channel 4 was filed with the Federal Communications Commission on June 1, 1953. On Sept. 30, 1953, the construction permit was granted to the University.

Goes Into Operation

By January, 1955, WUNC-TV was ready to begin its program of service to the people of North Carolina. The official dedicatory program was presented on January 9, but WUNC-TV went into operation the day before.

Actually the station began serving the state two days before its official opening by making available to thousands of televiewers Governor Luther Hodges' "State of the State" address to the General Assembly in Raleigh. The "live" telecast was aired, direct from the capitol, and offered to commercial stations all over the state. Three commercial stations picked up and telecast the speech.

The principal speaker of the dedicatory program was President Gray. On the program with him were the three chancellors: Robert B. House of the University at Chapel Hill, Edward K. Graham of Woman's College, and Carey H. Bostian of State College; Dr. Harris Purks, then University Provost; and Robert F. Schenkkan, then University Director of Television.

The first major crisis faced WUNC-TV even before it had completed one year of telecasting. The 1955 session of the N. C. General Assembly provided one about half of the funds required to maintain the television operations during the next biennium at their existing level.

Rumors of the selling of the station to private concerns were heard and of various commercial stations working out some time-sharing arrangements under which WUNC-TV would be part-time commercial and part-time educational. But luckily these were only rumors.

Early in June, 1955, WUNC-TV went on a five-day week, and late in August the station went off the air until the opening of the fall term at the University. The reason for the shutdown was that the station was going more and more into the educational field and this free time could be used for planning these programs and for vacations for the production staff.

In September Duff Browne, Ralph Burgin, and David M. Davis, who had held the positions of program directors of WUNC-TV's studios at Chapel Hill, Raleigh, and Greensboro, respectively, were appointed directors of television at their individual institutions, each directing the work on his campus.

The appointments were made after the resignation of Robert Schenkkan, who was Director of television for the Consolidated Office from its embryo stage. The loose organization is now characterized by three directors at each individual institution and a faculty program advisory committee at each school. The committees are appointed by the chancellors of the three branches of the Consolidated University: William B. Aycock at UNC, Gordon Blackwell at Woman's College, and Carey Bostian at State College.

Television Directors

At present the directors of television for WUNC-TV are Earl Wynn, director, and John Young, assistant director, of the Chapel Hill studio; Roy Johnston at the State College studio in Raleigh; and Emil W. Young at the Woman's College in Greensboro.

These television directors along with two members from each of the faculty advisory committees make up the Consolidated Faculty Television Program Council. This group meets regularly with Dr. W. M. Whyburn to determine over-all policy relating to programs to be televised. Their decisions are subject to the approval of Consolidated University President William C. Friday. William D. Carmichael, vice-president and finance officer of the Consolidated University, has the last word in matters of finance and over-all operation of WUNC-TV.

After being off the air since August, 1955, WUNC-TV resumed its seven-day a week schedule in September; this plan has been followed in 1956 and 1957. The station now operates 50 hours a week.

With its modern facilities WUNC-TV offers the people of North Carolina in all walks of life special programs for special needs as well as many general programs. WUNC-TV blends educational and entertaining programs in correct proportions.

The station carries programs on agriculture, better health, art, books, engineering, gardening, music, drama and dance. It offers sports, news, church services, public service and cultural programs.

College Credit Courses

One of the outstanding benefits of WUNC-TV is that it carries college courses, giving college credit, right into the living rooms of the people of North Carolina.

Professors of the Greater University give lectures over television to students who sit at home. Textbooks are assigned and viewers wanting to receive credit can order them from the University Extension Divisions. Educational television courses carrying college credit are presented periodically over Station WUNC-TV from each of the campus studios.

(The UNC News Bureau can only supply information concerning courses offered by the Chapel Hill studio of WUNC-TV. It must be remembered that both State College and the Woman's College also offer college credit courses over WUNC-TV. Four college credit courses have been completed to date by the Chapel Hill studio of WUNC-TV: "The Origin and Significance of the Bible," "State Government in the United States," "German for Everybody," and "Maladjustment Among Children." A total of 218 persons were enrolled in these four courses. At present the Chapel Hill studio of WUNC-TV is launching two new fall college credit courses: "The History and Interpretation of Painting" and "Contemporary Issues and Trends in American Education."

The courses may be finished during the time the lectures are given. There is a fee for those taking the courses for college credit or teachers' certifica-

tion. Slightly different arrangements are followed at State College and Woman's College."

"In-School Television"

Another of the educational benefits of WUNC-TV is "In-School Television" where educational programs are carried to students in North Carolina grade schools, junior and senior high schools.

Programs which deal with guidance, physical education, music, art, geography and science are presented for optional viewing in schools by WUNC-TV in cooperation with the Schools of Education at the University in Chapel Hill and the Woman's College in Greensboro. Other programs dealing with engineering and agriculture are presented by the School of Engineering and the Extension Division of State College in Raleigh.

Around 13,000 North Carolina students will be affected by the educational television program launched Sept. 9 as an experiment in classroom instruction. Charles W. Phillips, public relations director at Woman's College, is directing the TV program.

The 36-week experiment is cosponsored by a number of city and county school systems in the state, the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education and the University of North Carolina. According to the latest information available the city and county school systems taking part in the TV project include: Albemarle, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Roxboro, Greensboro, High Point, Fayetteville, Asheville, Hickory, Siler City, Sanford, Lincolnton, Cary, Garner, Fuquay Springs, Shelby, Salisbury, Iredell County, Cherryville, Rocky Mount, Mooresville and Mecklenburg County.

The four studio teachers are Miss Myrtle Brock, Trenton, world history; Mrs. S. E. Denton, Columbia, S. C., general science; Miss Lois Edinger, Whiteville, American history; and Mrs. W. A. Gordon, Greensboro, eighth grade mathematics.

Students in classrooms in participating schools will be supervised by their classroom teachers, following which questions and answers, additional information, assignments and extra work will be directed. Both the broadcasting teachers and the classroom teachers work from identical lesson plans and books.

Governor Luther Hodges; Dr. Charles F. Carroll, state superintendent of public instruction; Charles W. Phillips, director of the TV project; and Dr. Dean B. Pruette, TV council chairman, participated in the opening session of the television instruction program.

Sports Events Televised

WUNC-TV has always worked on the theory that "all work and no play makes Johnny Tar Heel a dull boy." Even before the station was officially dedicated, a basketball game between the University of North Carolina and Wake Forest was televised.

The televising of such sports events produced mixed emotions. People who watched the games liked them and wanted them to continue. Other colleges and even high schools complained that this televising was hurting their gates. So live telecasting of sports events stopped, but pictures of the events were shown later. UNC home football games will be televised this fall to be shown on WUNC-TV several days later.

A man had an idea that was to solve the problem of televised basketball games. "Why not let the TV stations throw a picture with crowd sounds only on the screen—and let the fans listen to the play-by-play commentary of the game over their favorite radio stations?"

Thus "Broadvision" came to be popular in North Carolina as WUNC-TV sent out the sight without a commentary, while a play-by-play was furnished by commercial radio stations. The word "Broadvising" is simply a merger of two words: broadcast and televise.

Training Center

WUNC-TV's service to the people of North Carolina does not end with providing education and entertainment. It offers something more in that it serves as a training center for some of the future television personnel of commercial stations both in North Carolina and in other states.

The station is used to help train students, especially those enrolled in the Department of Radio, Television and Motion Pictures at UNC. The Department is a new one. It has offered the Bachelor of Arts degree since 1947 and is now offering the Master of Arts in Communication.

Under the direction of Earl Wynn, who is chairman of the Department and director of the Communications center, which also includes WUNC-FM, a radio station, and the Chapel Hill studio of WUNC-TV, high standards have been set in preparing students for an exacting profession in which they may better serve themselves and their state.

WUNC-TV, in keeping with the spirit of the University of North Carolina which was the first state university in the nation to open its doors, is a pioneer in new educational enterprises. It was not the first educational television station to go on the air, but, with three studios on three campuses in three towns, it was the first educational network.

The station is in keeping with the idea that the whole state is the campus of the University. All the people can't go to the University, so the University must go to the people through extension services like WUNC-TV.

In the two years and six months which WUNC-TV has operated the station has continued to serve the educational needs of North Carolinians. Mr Wynn emphasizes the increased cooperation with commercial stations which makes it possible for even more viewers to take advantage of the programs televised by WUNC-TV.

State College, Woman's College and the University at Chapel Hill have through the years been built into communities of knowledge, knowledge that can be useful to the people of North Carolina. It is now possible for the facilities of the Greater University to reach into the homes of the citizens through the educational television of WUNC-TV.

Closed Circuit Television Used By School of Dentistry

By Robert H. Bartholomew

The fact that the University of North Carolina is the nation's oldest state university does not mean that the most modern teaching methods are overlooked.

A visitor to the UNC campus will see the first building erected for higher education by a state in America. This is the Old East Building located in the center of the campus. Located a few hundred yards from Old East is the UNC School of Dentistry.

Here at the Dental School one will see the most modern equipment yet devised for educational purposes. This is closed circuit television.

The closed circuit television network at the UNC School of Dentistry is the only one of its kind in North Carolina and one of the few such units in the nation.

The entire TV system is a gift to the School of Dentistry from Dental Foundation of North Carolina. The Dental Foundation, organized in 1950, is composed of the majority of dentists of North Carolina, dental supply houses, dental laboratories and friends of dentistry whose purpose is to aid education and research at the UNC School of Dentistry beyond the normal financial support granted by the State of North Carolina. The Foundation provides funds for loans to worthy dental students, research, development of teaching aids and special education projects.

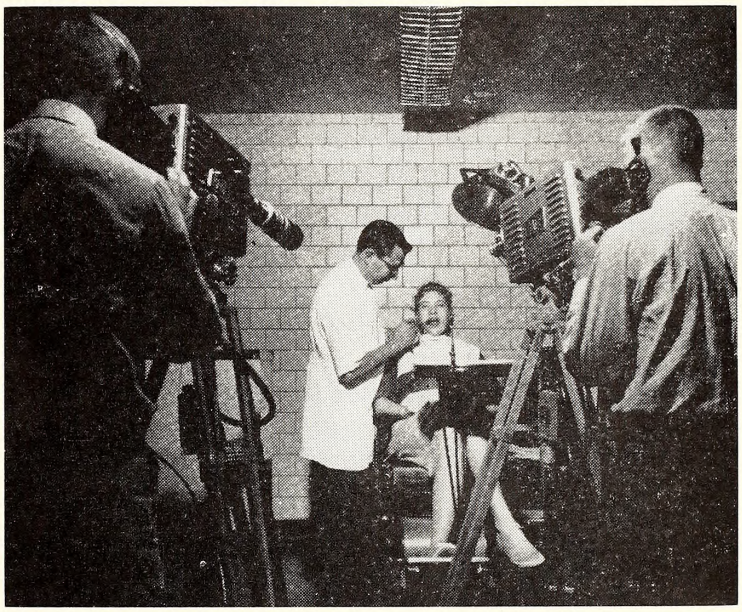
Outstanding Results

The television system was installed this summer and was used in teaching a number of postgraduate dental courses during the summer months. The results achieved with the new teaching aid were outstanding.

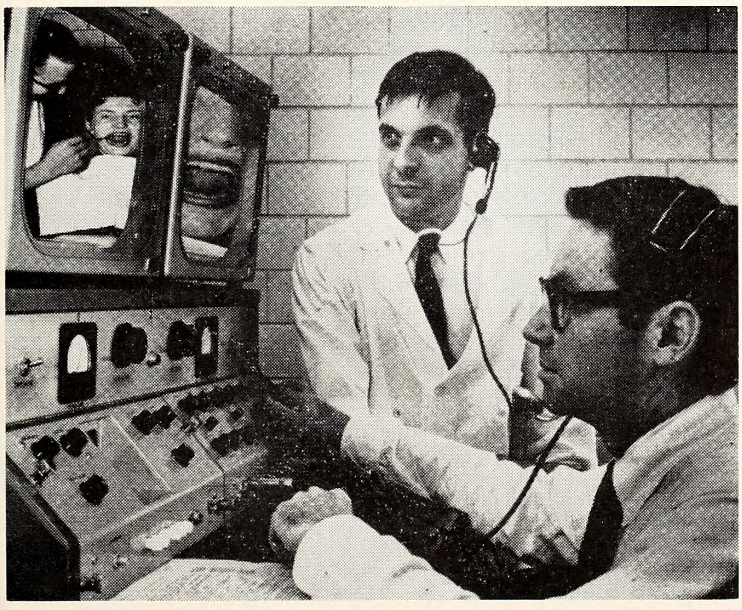
Instructions by closed circuit television overcomes one of the greatest obstacles in the teaching of dentistry. This obstacle is that dental surgery, taught in the conventional manner, may be viewed by only three or four students.

With the aid of a television unit such as the one at the UNC School of Dentistry, up to 200 students may view operations and get a more detailed picture of what is being done than if they were standing next to the professor who is performing the operation.

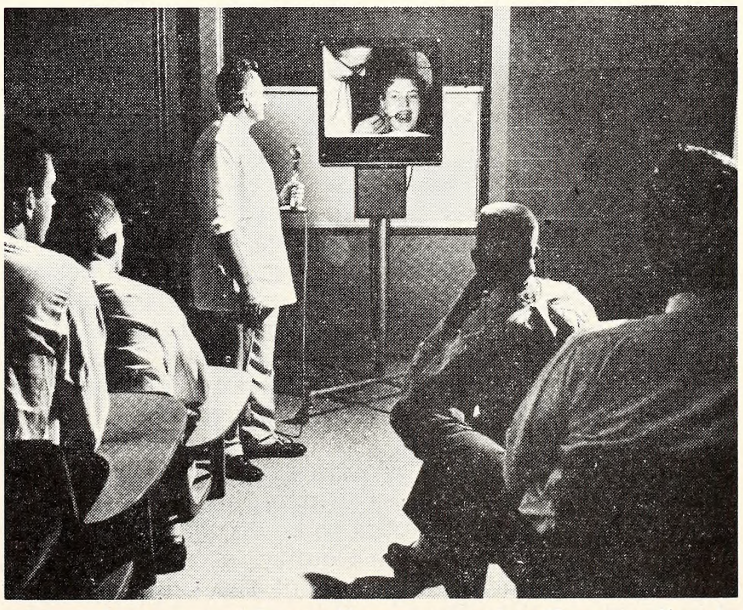
Closed circuit TV operates, with one exception, very similarly to regular television. This exception is that the picture and sound are not broadcasted.



Two cameras are used in the closed circuit television system at the UNC School of Dentistry. The one at the left has a high magnification lens for closeup pictures inside the patient's mouth. The camera at the right has a regular lens for a general view of the professor and patient. The cameras are operated by students of the School of Dentistry.



The center of the system is the master console shown here. Note the two monitors atop the console that show the pictures that both cameras are picking up. The console operator, right, can project either picture on the viewing sets in the lecture halls. The advisor shown here with the operator is a professor of dentistry who instructs the operator which of the pictures to project to the students.



The students may ask questions concerning the operation in progress at anytime. This scene from a lecture hall shows one of the viewing sets and the microphones for questions. When questions are asked from any of the lecture halls, students in all of the halls hear the questions and answers. This gives the effect of all 200 students being in one large lecture hall. (UNC Photos by Bill Mauldin.)

Instead it is all carried by cable from the TV camera and microphone to the receiving set.

Closed circuit TV has advantages not enjoyed by regular television. One of these is that the quality of the picture is not affected by weather conditions or the presence of machinery that usually distorts TV pictures.

Another advantage is that it is possible to get a much more detailed picture with closed circuit television than it is with broadcasted television.

The TV system at the UNC School of Dentistry consists of two cameras, sound system, master control console and four viewing sets located in four different lecture halls.

The entire system is movable and the cameras and console unit may be operated from several locations within the School of Dentistry.

The 24-inch viewing sets also are movable from one lecture hall to another or to any of the several laboratories in the building.

Each of the four viewing sets have individual volume controls and are mounted on movable stands four and a half feet high.

Another great advantage of the UNC closed circuit system is that any of the 200 students that may be watching the program may ask questions of the professor giving the lecture or demonstration at anytime.

Unique Sound System

This is arranged by a unique sound system. A microphone is placed in each of the four lecture halls where the viewing sets are located. When the student wants to ask a question, he speaks into the microphone and the question is heard by the professor and the students located in the other three rooms. This feature achieves the effect of all receiving rooms being combined as one big room.

When the master console, which is the control center of the system, was designed, provisions were made for the future addition of a film and slide projector. This will enable motion pictures and slides to be used for teaching purposes.

One of the two cameras is equipped with regular lens for general views. The second camera has a close up, high magnification lens for detailed pictures inside the patient's mouth.

Two monitors are mounted on the master console, each showing what the two cameras are picking up. The console operator may switch from one camera to the other to give the viewing audience a complete picture of what is taking place. When surgery is being performed a professor of dentistry advises the console operator, telling him which of the two pictures to show to the students.

Aside from the console operator, two other persons are needed to operate the system, one for each camera. Dental students take over on this job.

This project, to bring the most modern teaching aids to the first state University in the United States, has been made possible by the group of forward looking dentists and others who compose the Dental Foundation of North Carolina.

Highlights of Burlington's Industry and Employment

(Editor's Note: This is another in a series of artcles discussing employment conditions in leading North Carolina cities.)

By EARLE L. BRADLEY, *State Labor Market Analyst Bureau of Research and Statistics*

Burlington is located in the Piedmont Section of North Carolina; and, in terms of the 1950 Census, it ranks twelfth populationwise. It barely missed being listed among North Carolina's cities having a population with 25,000 or more since its 24,560 count fell short by 440 individuals. It did attain first place rank among the larger urban places by reason of its population growth rate in the decade between 1940 and 1950. The population increased 101.3 percent in this ten-year period; and, its closest competitor was Fayetteville with a 99.2 percent growth rate. This becomes particularly significant when the 101.3 percent growth rate is related to the statewide urban territory growth rate of 27.1 percent and the total growth rate for the State of 13.7 percent. It is striking, too, when this Burlington growth rate is related to a 24 percent growth rate for the whole of Alamance County in which Burlington is situated.

Since employment data is to be developed in terms of the whole of Alamance County, it is well to present some significant facts about the County's relation to the whole State. Populationwise it is the tenth ranking county in the 1950 Census with its 71,200 people. Though less than an average county in terms of land area with its 434 square miles (491 square miles is average) its population density is 164.1 persons per square mile; and, this gives it a rank of ninth among the State's counties. Excluding the metropolitan areas (six counties), only Cabarrus, Gaston and New Hanover have a higher population concentration than Alamance County.

In Alamance County the Employment Security program insures more than 25,100 workers employed in more than 675 different firms reporting from Alamance County. Wage payments to insured employed workers in 1956 amounted to more than $79.3 million; Alamance ranked eighth among the State's 100 counties in insured payrolls; and, in fact, accounted for 3.05 percent of the State payroll total.

Manufacturing employment of 18,900 accounts for more than three-fourths (75.4%) of the 25,100 insured employed group. This is particularly significant since only about 56.3 percent of the State's insured work force is employed in manufacturing jobs.

The principal products produced by the manufacturing establishments are: textile fibers, woven goods, hosiery, and communications equipment. In terms of employment the following distribution highlights the share for each group.

Industrial Group	Employment	% of Mfg. Employ.	Payroll Dollars	% of Mfg. Payrolls
Total for Manufacturing	18,905	100.0	$61,474,000	100.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	2,225	11.8	6,392,000	10.4
Woven Fabrics and Related	4,525	23.9	12,500,000	20.3
Knitting Mills	6,880	36.4	20,847,000	33.9
Lumber and Wood Products	900	4.7	3,054,500	5.0
Commun. Equip. & Other Mach.	3,375	17.8	14,357,000	23.4
All Other Manufact. Goods	1,000	5.4	4,323,400	7.0

Among the other manufacturing industries are firms producing food products, apparel, paper prod-

ucts, printing and publishing, concrete goods, machinery, and fabricated plastic products, etc. These smaller groups give some added diversity but basically the manufacturing economy is dominated by textile goods and electrical equipment.

A look back to 1948 suggests a considerable shifting in the payroll distribution since textiles, including hosiery, accounted for 82.5 percent of the manufacturing payrolls. Today the textile group contributes only 72.1 percent of the manufacturing payroll total for Alamance County. Then, of the insured payroll, manufacturing firms contributed 84.4 percent while in 1956 manufacturing's part was only 75.4 percent.

This change since 1948 indicates that the growth in the non-manufacturing segment, i.e., construction, trade, finance and service firms, has grown more rapidly than the manufacturing segment. The result may well have a better balance in the area's economy.

At the same time that the non-farm economy was changing, the agricultural economy was changing. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture a decline in number of farms of about 7 percent (from 2946 to 2749) took place between 1950 and 1954. Similarly, the number of farm operators residing on farms declined by about 200 in this inter-census period. As might be expected there was only a negligible decline in the acreage harvested since changing farm methods reduces the need for workers. The principal products in terms of acreages devoted to them are: corn, wheat, tobacco, and livestock grazing.

Recruitable Labor

Current estimated labor supply data indicates that 1,675 workers now residing in Alamance County are recruitable for industrial jobs. Of the number, 925 are either skilled or semiskilled. A total of 525 persons under forty-five years of age are deemed trainable for jobs requiring skills. An industry locating in the area would be able to recruit workers from portions of adjacent counties and the plant staffing could be done from an estimated 3,000 individuals. The recruitable workers are not necessarily all now unemployed, but they are deemed to be available were suitable industrial job opportunities available in the area.

In this highly industrialized section of North Carolina, the average salary of workers covered by the Employment Security Law compares favorably with other regions of the State. In the first quarter of 1957 the average weekly earnings of the wage and salaried worker of Alamance County was $60.95 while the State average was $60.11. Total wages paid to insured workers in Alamance County for the 1st Quarter of 1957 was $19,493,467. This was the seventh highest in the State for that partncular period.

Burlington has much to offer industry seeking to expand or to relocate. Among the more important of these advantages are: (1) Its location—near the heart of the industrial section of the State and easily accessible to the larger metropolitan areas of the Eastern United States. (2) Its labor supply—several thousand job seekers with an industrial background and many with skills already developed. (3) Its favorable industrial climate—Mature industrial area, having many plants that started small and have grown strong through the years. (4) It is a well-developed community—excellent educational facilities, nearness to a dozen four-year colleges and universities, and has good recreational facilities of its own or within reasonable proximity.

Evaluation & Training Office Helps Promote ESC Efficiency

Finding jobs for North Carolina's unemployed workers and paying unemployment insurance benefits to the unemployed demand efficient operations at all times on part of the Employment Security Commission.

To help maintain efficiency at a high level, the Commission has established a sort of "watchdog" office to keep a continuous check and help promote smooth operations in the central office and in the 66 local offices around the State.

This watchdog office is known as the Office of Evaluation and Training. Its basic purpose: To improve efficiency in operations and work performances in the local offices and in the central office.

As its name implies, this office achieves its purpose in two ways—through analysis and evaluation of operations and staff performances; and in training programs for Commission employees.

Six Specialists On Job

There are six evaluation and training specialists working in this office under the supervision of Miss Irma C. Johnson, supervisor of evaluation and training for the Commission. In that part of their job involving analysis and evaluation of operations and work performance, these E&T specialists make close studies of local office operations.

At least once every two years, a full review is made of all functions of each local office and a review is made of the Unemployment Insurance functions in each office every four months. When the E&T specialist visits a local office, he makes a thorough analysis of such functions as job performance, record keeping and other matters to determine degrees of operating and work efficiency. This is carried out at both the management and operations level. In this analysis and evaluation, the E&T specialist has sets of qualitative guides and controls that are used, with evaluations being made by comparison with established patterns and procedures.

If the review turns up deficiencies, the training specialist will recommend corrective actions, modifications and procedures to promote efficiency in the operations. At times, too, the Office of Evaluation and Training will conduct special training programs when a review uncovers major problems in local office operations.

An important function of the Evaluation and Training Office is the training of new Commission employees. Special induction training programs in Employment Security operations are conducted for new interviewers who will be working in the local offices around the State. Then there are the orienta-

tion programs that are held for new employees of the central office. The E&T Office also plans and administers training in new or revised programs and procedures adopted by the Commission.

Overall Training Discussed

Twice a year—in May and November—the supervisor of evaluation and training calls a meeting of the Staff Training Advisory Committee to discuss overall training needs of the Commission and to formulate a semi-annual training plan. The supervisor presents to the Committee a summary of needs which have been determined through reviews, special surveys, and through employee suggestions. In this way, a general training plan for Commission employees is set up.

For a number of years, the Employment Security Commission's two coordinate divisions—Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance—had separate programs for evaluation and training. But on September 1, 1949, the two divisional evaluation and training services were consolidated into a single joint service and the Office of Evaluation and Training was set up.

The present supervisor, Miss Johnson, was appointed to head the office when it first was established. The oldest Commission employee in terms of service, Miss Johnson began employment service work April 1, 1933 with the old Federal-State Employment Service. She joined the Raleigh office of the National Reemployment Service August 8, 1933, and Miss Johnson recalls that, "Conditions were pretty rough; we had a dirt floor." She was with the State Employment Service in the Raleigh office from September 1, 1935 until December 1, 1942 when she was transferred to the central office as training technician. She worked first with the Employment Service Division and later was transferred to the Unemployment Insurance Division as training supervisor. On November 1, 1949, Miss Johnson was named supervisor of evaluation and training for the Commission after consolidation of the E&T offices.

Working under Miss Johnson's supervision are six E&T specialists and an office secretary. The E&T specialists are T. D. Adams, who has been with the Commission since 1946; W. E. Cooper, who also has been with the agency since 1946; W. T. Foster, another who joined the Commission that year; Mrs. Maude R. Sprinkle, who came with the Commission in 1936; Miss Kathryn Queen, with the Commission since 1940; and Hal B. Jaynes, who joined the agency in 1946.

Miss Queen works out of Waynesville and Mr. Jaynes has his headquarters in Lenoir. The others are stationed in the central office. However, Miss Johnson points out that all stations are subject to change from time to time.

All of the present E&T specialists were promoted to their present positions after serving as interviewer in local offices.

Rounding out the staff of the Office of Evaluation and Training is Mrs. Ann Tripp, secretary. She has been with the Commission since 1950, except for a two-year leave of absence.

Farm Placement Unit Plans Special Labor Supply Projects

The Farm Placement Service of the Employment Security Commission is using the cold winter months to work toward having a bumper labor supply for certain sections of agricultural Eastern Carolina when harvest season rolls around next year.

A large part of these plans centers around an Agricultural Youth Program that is being established in Carteret County under direction of Frank L. Nance, farm interviewer. The Beaufort Mobile Farm Labor Office plans to set up a file on youths desiring farm work in the summer months and place them with growers hard-pressed for help.

Odd Jobs Club

As a sort of forerunner to this program is an Odd Jobs Club that Nance's office has put into operation. This club will serve as a "feeder" to the Agricultural Youth Program to help get that program off to a good start next year.

Nance reported recently that some 125 boys and girls of high school age already enrolled in the Odd Jobs Club. He figures that approximately 65 percent of those youths joining the Odd Jobs Club will be transferred to the Agricultural Youth Program next year. All of the youngsters are from the Beaufort area.

Members of the Odd Jobs Club have expressed an interest in the following types of work, according to Nance: retail grocery clerk, retail variety store clerks, key punch operators, general office clerk, typing, file clerks, waitresses, handymen (yard and repair work), salesman, delivery boy, agricultural workers, baby sitter, service station attendants, tractor drivers, clothes presser, cook's helper, theater attendant, fish house worker, women's clothing sales clerk, carpenter's helper, general housework, painter's helper, and stock clerk.

Nance says there's a three-fold purpose behind the Odd Jobs Club: (1) To aid teen-agers in developing a sense of personal achievement through accepting the responsibilities of paid employment; (2) To provide a constructive year-round outlet for the abundant energies of teen-age youths; and (3) To provide teen-agers the opportunity to acquire a work background that will be of value to them in seeking future employment.

Ronald Earl Mason, president of the Beaufort Chamber of Commerce, sent a letter to chamber members encouraging use of these high school age employees. He said: "Your use of this 'Odd Jobs Club' can mean needed additional money for families, as well as helping our youngsters make their own way, and giving them the satisfaction of doing something constructive."

Nance is hopeful that the Odd Jobs Club will serve as a springboard for the Agricultural Youth Program. He says this program is being set up in order to better comply with that part of the Employment Security Law that calls on the Employment Security Commission "to aid in securing vocational employment on farms for town and city boys who are interested in agricultural work and particularly town and

city high school boys who include agricultural work as an elective study; to cooperate with various social agencies, schools, etc., in group organizations of employed minors .. ."

Pilot Operation

The program will be operated on a formal scale next year in Carteret County as a pilot operation, according to Nance. He says this will enable Farm Placement personnel to make any adjustments in the procedure or organization of the program that becomes necessary. "In this manner," says Nance, "we hope to develop an efficient, well-organized program that has proved its worth before making it available to other offices."

Here's the way Nance describes the Agricultural Youth Program:

"In setting up this program, we employed the services of Mr. Hugh C. Gordon, football coach at Beaufort High School, who works as temporary farm placement interviewer in the Beaufort Mobile Farm Office during the summer months. Through the efforts of Mr. Gordon, all the information on youth programs from National Headquarters and the States of Washington, Maine, California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Virginia, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Oregon, Michigan, Missouri, Arizona, Connecticut, Kentucky, Mississippi, New York, and the Territory of Hawaii that has been acquired over a period of time by this office was read and checked for factors we could incorporate in our youth program. Of course, all the types of programs set forth in this mass of information were not feasible for North Carolina. In going through this information we did learn many things of value from other States.

"The primary aims and objectives of the North Carolina Agricultural Youth Program are: to provide jobs for unemployed youths during summer vacation sessions, create an activity to reduce juvenile delinquency, help supply labor to fill the needs of farm employers during seasonal peaks, promote a better understanding of farm operations by youths, induce communities to provide farm labor for their own seasonal needs, instill better relations between city and rural sections, provide extra earnings to assist families in low income brackets, and help train youths who are prospective farmers.

"In the Beaufort Mobile Farm Labor Office, which operates under the Morehead City Local Office, we have set up two files which, when completed, will act as a basis for all the youth placements under this program. One file is called the Youth Worker File. The other the Youth Employer File. The Youth Worker file is set up on a 3 x 5 card. Each youth registered has a file card. This card contains the youth's name, address, his class in school, age, sex, whether he possesses a driver's license, past farm work experience, date of registration, and a place for the Farm Placement Interviewer's remarks. The remarks section will give any other pertinent information on the youth. His work performance after he is placed will also be noted there.

"The Youth Employer File is also set up on 3 x 5 cards. These cards contain the names and addresses of employers who have been contacted by the Farm Placement Service and have indicated an interest in working youths and have agreed to cooperate with the Farm Placement Service in working the youths. The Employer File also contains the following information: type of crop the youth will work in, the kind of equipment they will operate or work around, and space for remarks. This remarks section will contain any other pertinent information on the employer and also the Farm Placement Interviewer's comments on the employer's relations with his youth workers. This information will be gained by interviewing some of the youth workers who have worked for this employer and by observing the youths while working on the employer's farm.

"The pre-season work connected with this program will consist of securing the cooperation of educational officials and leaders within the community. This means not only securing the cooperation of other interested organizations such as P.T.A., for parental interest, Future Farmers of America, 4-H Clubs, Vocational Agriculture Classes, various civic organizations and Chambers of Commerce, and athletic teams, but school boards and school officials as well. This program will also be publicized through various media such as newspapers, posters, pamphlets, radio, and direct distribution of literature on the program to the high schools in which the youths will be registered. In the particular case of Carteret County, we will work from three high schools in the 1958 season. These will be Beaufort, Morehead City and Newport High Schools. Some pilot placements were made this season from the student bodies of the above mentioned schools. This limited activity indicated that it would be feasible to institute a full-scale youth program in this area. We plan to register all interested boys on the various football teams this fall and to use these registrations as a nucleus around which we can develop job openings this fall and winter. These registrations will also enable us to work out a uniform method of classifying these youth worker's skills and abilities."

Another Project Planned

The Farm Placement Service is taking still another step to build a labor supply for growers in the rich agricultural area of Eastern Carolina.

J. M. Hunter, in charge of the Mobile Farm Labor Office at Mt. Olive, is the leader in a plan to set up two labor recruitment stations in Goldsboro next year. Under the plan, two restricted points of assembly would be set up for persons desiring farm work. These points would be set aside at convenient locations outside congested areas. Persons needing jobs would go to the designated recruitment centers each morning. Farmers or others needing help would also go to the restricted points to hire labor.

Hunter said plans call for an operation similar to the plan that has worked successfully in Bellglade, Fla. The Bellglade plan is essentially a restricted point of assembly for a mass labor pool, it was explained.

Hunter says that under this type of operation, there are many benefits for both workers and employers, including the time-saving element and better utilization of labor. Growers needing farm labor "don't have to ride all over town" to secure workers, he added. While the plan has been proposed for Goldsboro alone, Hunter says it will be expanded to other towns if it proves successful.

"If in the first two years we can use 500 additional workers regularly through this plan, it will be equivalent to two new industries in the area employing 250 workers each," Hunter reasons.

ESC Helps City of Raleigh In Finding Qualified Personnel

(Editor's Note: The following article was released to newspapers through the Personnel Office of the City of Raleigh, N. C. It discusses the role of the local Employment Security Commission office in helping staff positions on the City work force.)

On the payroll of the City of Raleigh are 661 budgeted positions. On top of this, a number of temporary employees are used year-round, with approximately 120 seasonal employees on the payroll now.

Keeping all of these positions filled amounts to a sizeable task. Doing yeoman work in this man-sized chore is a woman who has been with the city some five years—Mrs. Sally H. McPherson, personnel officer.

Mrs. McPherson keeps tabs on jobs in all of the city's seven major departments—general government, law, finance, public safety, public works, public welfare, and public utilities.

These jobs range from engineer to janitor, and contrary to popular belief, there are a large number of top-level jobs in city government that have to be filled.

Some of the top jobs include: Assistant chief engineer, chief building inspector, senior planner, utilities engineer, water plant superintendent, assistant water plant superintendent and chemist, sewage treatment plant superintendent, sewage treatment chemist. These positions require applicants with degrees in planning, civil engineering, chemistry, sanitary engineering, and other specialties.

In addition, there are other jobs requiring supervisory personnel at many levels, and then there are secretarial positions, deputy clerk jobs, bookkeeping posts and others.

Mrs. McPherson points out that there are only 127 budgeted positions for the job of laborer. Laborers are hired on the spot, she says, and not through the Personnel Office. They apply for work directly to operations, such as Public Utilities on Highway 70 South, Public Works on Downtown Boulevard, and Parks in Pullen Park.

The 120 seasonal employees now on the payroll are made up largely of workers in the Recreation Department, such as swim coaches, playground directors, etc. There is no other temporary work at this time.

ESC Office Helps

Of necessity, the recruitment program is heavy, with Mrs. McPherson's office recruiting for all positions. For job applicants, Mrs. McPherson turns to the local office of the Employment Security Commission; and Lee J. Craven, manager of the office, will tell you that the City of Raleigh is one of the largest employers his office serves.

In fact, the local ESC office has worked very closely with the City over the years on personnel matters. A position classification study was made for the City in 1952 by four occupational analysts from the ESC, including Charles C. Love of the central office and Mrs. Alvis R. Jordan of the local office; a secretary and the City's internal auditor.

Love and Mrs. Jordan continue to serve as "consultants" on the job classification program, and the city manager is guided by their opinions on the reallocation of position levels in the pay plan, Mrs. McPherson says.

Then, too, the Raleigh office manager—Craven—serves on the Interviewing Board that conducts oral interviews under the Civil Service Commission for Policemen and Firemen. And K. W. Clark, veterans' employment representative in the local ESC office, administers Civil Service examinations to candidates competing for appointments to the Police and Fire Departments.

Furnishes Job Applicants

But perhaps it is in furnishing job applicants that the local ESC office most greatly serves the City of Raleigh in personnel matters. Mrs. McPherson says the well-screened and qualified applicants referred by the ESC office eliminate much work for the personnel office.

The ESC office administers specific and general aptitude tests to help in job placement of the City applicants. There is the General Aptitude Test Battery, commonly referred to as the GATB, which is used to indicate broad fields of work in which individuals should be most successful. These tests are generally given to inexperienced workers or those seeking a new field of work, and often these tests will be given to high school and college graduates seeking jobs.

The ESC office tests applicants for the City in clerical aptitude, dictation, typing, and shorthand, and occasionally there are the oral trade questions as for the police and fire department candidates.

Other than the testing done by the ESC, written examinations are given in the Personnel Office to all candidates under the Civil Service Commission for General Employees who will operate motorized equipment. Subsequent driving or performance tests are given by the Safety Committee.

Standards for all of the jobs are determined by the Civil Service Commission. Job registers are established on the basis of test results, interviews, and a general investigation of candidates.

Finally, appointments are made on the basis of merit and fitness, and in accordance with the Civil Service Act and City Personnel Rules and Regulations.

Occupational Outlook Handbook Is Help In Job Placement

A new, illustrated edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook has been released jointly by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Administrator of Veterans' Affairs Harvey V. Higley.

The 1957 edition of this basic and popular guide to employment opportunity, prepared by the Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, describes more than 500 occupations and 25 major industries. It includes for the first time many expanding fields of job opportunity such as electronics, physical and biological sciences, atomic energy, radio and television broadcasting, and social sciences. All industries and

occupations covered in the 1951 edition have been completely revised.

The book was released to coincide with the opening of the Nation's schools. Long in use by school and vocational counselors, by the Veterans Administration, and by State Employment Services affiliated with the United States Employment Service, the Handbook provides a wealth of information to help a person choose a career. The nature of the work in each job, the qualifications needed, the earnings to be expected, the employment outlook, and other job factors combine to present an accurate and comprehensive view of job opportunities in the United States.

Copies of the 700 page book are available at $4.00 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Evaluates Changes

The 1957 edition also evaluates the changes that have taken place in the American economy since 1951. The impact of technological improvement on each occupation and industry is assessed. An analysis of employment trends in industries that show signs of growth indicates those occupations that are expected to show employment gains.

The up-to-the-minute information contained in the Handbook is based upon hundreds of recent field interviews with employers, workers, officials of professional societies, labor unions, and trade associations. The data thus obtained are combined with the vast amount of information accumulated by the Department of Labor over the years.

While designed primarily for the guidance of younger persons, the Handbook is a significant contribution to the efforts being made to develop an adequate skilled work force. For by providing accurate information to all job seekers, it directs the reader toward those occupations and industries most suitable to his abilities.

Brief Summaries Given

The following brief summaries of some of the outlook statements in the new Handbook illustrate the kinds of information contained in the individual reports:

1. Pharmacists.—Moderate expansion is expected due to population increases and rising standards of medical care. In the near future, new openings will arise at about the same rate as pharmacists are graduated.

2. Airplane pilots.—A considerable increase in employment is expected as the scheduled airlines expand their traffic and business flying continues its rapid growth. A slackening in the rate at which trained pilots are discharged from the Armed Services will create strong demands for those who can qualify.

3. Accountants.—A drop in the number of accounting graduates in the early 1950's and an upward trend in the demand for accountants resulted in a shortage of personnel in the mid-1950's. Opportunities for college graduates should continue good over the next decade.

4. Barbers.—Most openings for barbers will result from deaths, retirements, and transfers to other fields of work. Over the long run, population growth will probably bring about a gradual increase in employment in this field, which had undergone a slow decline over the past 20 years.

5. Carpenters.—Continued high levels of construction activity and turnover losses will create thousands of opportunities for young men to learn the carpentry trade. Deaths and retirements alone will create about 20,000 to 25,000 job openings annually during the next decade. Opportunities will be especially favorable for men who have received apprentice training.

6. Auto mechanics.—Employment outlook for auto mechanics will be good as increasing numbers of autos, trucks, and buses are operated on a vastly improved local and intercity road system. Productivity gains resulting from better maintenance methods will probably be matched by increased complexity of the vehicles, so that the ratio of mechanics to vehicles is expected to remain near current levels. In this large occupation, deaths and retirements will create about 8,000 to 10,000 openings each year.

7. Tool and die makers.—These skilled craftsmen will be required in increasing numbers as a result of expansion in metalworking activity over the next decade. Improvements in machinery and the automation of more metalworking operations, which may reduce the need for less skilled machinists and other metalworking employees, will actually increase the demand for tool and die workers, who make and repair the jigs, fixtures, dies, and gauges that will be used in the automated production plants of the future.

8. Airline stewardesses.—Employment will increase considerably as airline fleets and schedules are expanded to meet demand for air travel. However, most openings in this field will result from the extremely high turnover rate. Competition for these attractive jobs will continue to be keen.

9. Radio and television announcers.—Employment is expected to increase as new stations are put into operation and other stations extend their broadcasting schedules. Opportunities for new entrants will be best in the small stations, particularly radio stations in the smaller communities. However, the great attractiveness of this field will result in stiff competition for jobs.

10. Locomotive engineers.—Declines in railroad passenger traffic and increased productivity due to nearly complete dieselization and mechanization of yard work will probably cause a slight decline in this occupation over the next decade. However, replacement needs will create many opportunities for firemen to be promoted to this job, since locomotive engineers are one of the oldest groups of workers in the Nation's labor force.

11. Telephone operators.—High turnover rates in this large occupation will create thousands of openings for new operator trainees each year. Although little growth is anticipated in this occupation, and it will continue to be a major field of work for young women, offering jobs in practically every community in the Nation.

12. Farmers.—Despite a long-term decline in the number of farms, farming is still one of the largest fields of employment, with nearly 5 million full-time and part-time workers. In the future, the number of farm workers will probably continue its slow decline, with replacement needs accounting for most openings. Prospects for making a success of farming will depend considerably on the type of agriculture one enters.

North Carolina State Library Raleigh

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
UNITED STATES POSTAGE ACCOUNTED
FOR UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS

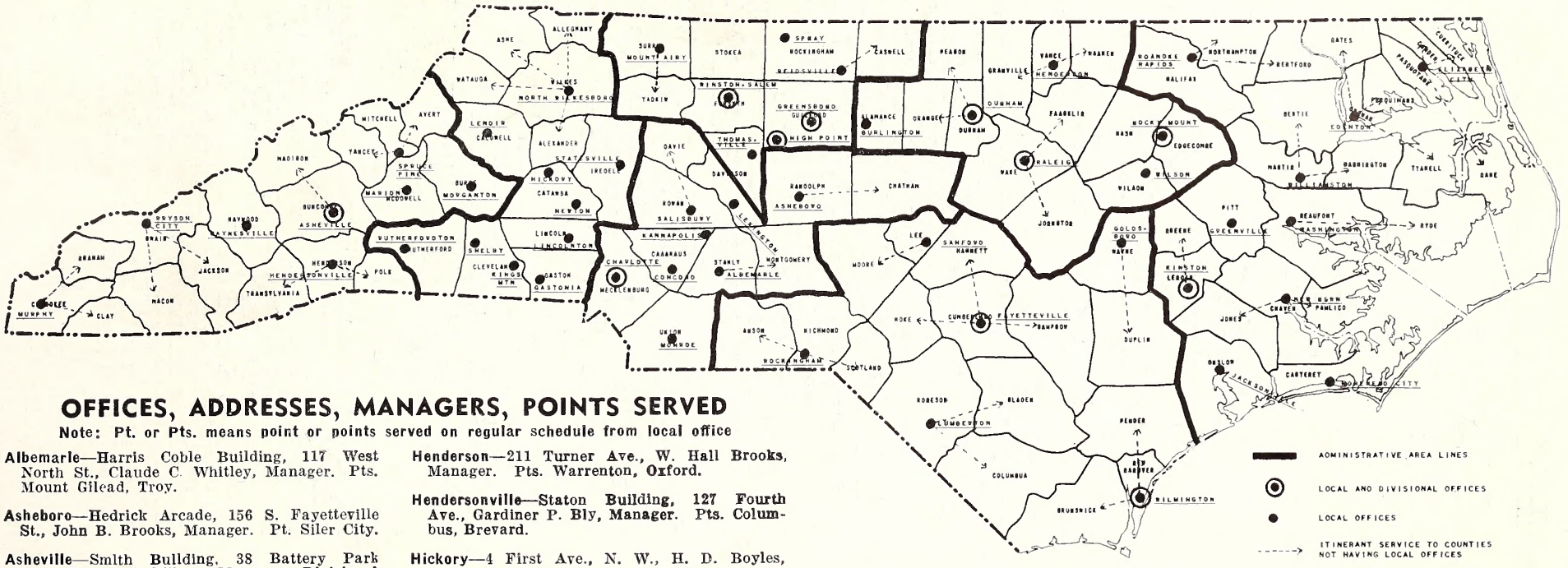
— TO —

LIBRARY-PERIODICALS
EMORY UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA GA.

E. S. COMMISSION
BOX 589, RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

66 LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICES LOCATED IN 55 NORTH CAROLINA TOWNS



OFFICES, ADDRESSES, MANAGERS, POINTS SERVED

Note: Pt. or Pts. means point or points served on regular schedule from local office

Albemarle—Harris Coble Building, 117 West North St., Claude C. Whitley, Manager. Pts. Mount Gilead, Troy.

Asheboro—Hedrick Arcade, 156 S. Fayetteville St., John B. Brooks, Manager. Pt. Siler City.

Asheville—Smith Building, 38 Battery Park Ave., Bonny C. Wilson, Manager. Divisional Office, 29 S. Market St. Pts. Black Mountain, Marshall.

Bryson City—Hyatt Building, Everett Street, Simon P. Davis, Manager. Pts. Franklin, Sylva.

Burlington—Piedmont Hotel Building, 134 West Webb Ave., Charles R. Stone, Manager.

Charlotte—112 W. First St., George H. Everett, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office, 118 W. First St. Pt. Cornelius.

Concord—45 Market St., Lewis B. Morton, Manager.

Durham—Morehead Building, 304 Morgan St., Louis Berinl, Manager, Divisional Office, 308 Morgan St. Pts. Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, Roxboro.

Edenton—204 Citizens Bank Building, Milton E. Bass, Manager. Pts. Hertford, Columbia, Gatesville.

Elizabeth City—613½ E. Main St., Norman L. Pendleton, Manager. Pts. Manteo, Buxton.

Fayetteville—Calcutt Building, 209 Franklin St., S. Thaddeus Cherry, Manager. Divisional Office, Calcutt Building, 207 Franklin St. Pts. Dunn, Clinton, Raeford.

Gastonia—272-278 E. Main Ave.. Earle W. Brockman, Manager. Pt. Belmont.

Goldsboro—115 E. Mulberry St., Clay B. Rich, Manager. Pts. Mount Olive, Warsaw, Wallace.

Greensboro—231½ North Greene St., Howard W. Winstead, Manager. Divisional Office, Barnes Bldg., 1216 E. Market St.

Greenville—513 Cotanche St., Wm. B. Dillingham, Manager. Pt. Farmville.

Henderson—211 Turner Ave., W. Hall Brooks, Manager. Pts. Warrenton, Oxford.

Hendersonville—Staton Building, 127 Fourth Ave., Gardiner P. Bly, Manager. Pts. Columbus, Brevard.

Hickory—4 First Ave., N. W., H. D. Boyles, Manager.

High Point—308 N. Wrenn St., Ralph E. Miller, Manager. Divisional Office, 306 N. Wrenn St.

Jacksonville—819 Court St., Duke Amerson, Manager.

Kannapolis—210 Oak Ave., S. W. Patterson, Manager.

Kings Mountain—Plonk Building, 222 Railroad Ave., Franklin L. Ware, Jr., Manager.

Kinston—114 N. Independent St., Herman Wellons, Manager. Divisional Office, 112 N. Independent St., Pt. Snow Hill.

Lenoir—Hedrick Building, 133 N. Church St., Augustus H. Jarratt, Jr., Manager. Pt. Granite Falls.

Lexington—30 W. Second Ave., W. Alan Knight, Manager. Pt. Denton.

Lincolnton—Reinhardt Building, 10 W. Main St., Paul H. Lawing, Manager.

Lumberton—Wishart Bldg., 307 E. Third St., Carl D. Brothers, Manager. Pts. Whiteville, Elizabethtown, Fairmont.

Marion—114½ E. Court St., David S. Gray, Jr., Manager.

Monroe—Plyler Building, 209 W. Windsor St., Floyd Harrill, Manager. Pt. Marshville.

Morehead City—103 S. 4th St., Mrs. Julia P. Tenney, Manager. Pts. Atlantic, Davis.

Morganton—Davis Bldg., 306 S. Green St., Ned W. LaFevers, Manager. Pt. Valdese.

Mount Airy—Fuller Bldg., 222 Franklin St., Carl M. Baber, Manager. Pts. Elkin, Yadkinville.

Murphy—Garrett Bldg., Willow St., Jack A. Wilson, Manager. Pts. Andrews, Hayesville, Robbinsville.

New Bern—211 Pollock St., Benjamin F. Gillikin, Manager. Pts. Bayboro, Trenton.

Newton—208 N. College Ave. Cephas A. Cloninger, Manager.

North Wilkesboro—Duke Power Building, 309 Ninth St., Troy L. Perry, Manager. Pts. Boone, Sparta, Taylorsville, Jefferson.

Raleigh—323 W. Hargett St., Lee J. Craven, Manager. Divisional Office, 325 W. Hargett St. Pts. Franklinton, Fuquay, Louisburg, Wake Forest, Wendell, Clayton, Smithfield.

Reidsville—213 Settle St., Claude R. Sealey, Manager. Pt. Yanceyville.

Roanoke Rapids—308 Roanoke Ave., John B. Fleming, Manager. Pts. Enfield, Scotland Neck, Ahoskie, Jackson, Rich Square, Murfreesboro.

Rockingham—102 S. Randolph St., Richard E. Smith, Jr., Manager. Pts. Laurinburg, Wadesboro.

Rocky Mount—143 N. E. Main St., Wm. J. Ecklar, Manager. Divisional Office, 136 N. Washington St. Pt. Tarboro.

Rutherfordton—115 W. Court St., Donald A. Brande, Manager. Pt. Forest City.

Salisbury—121-123 N. Church St., J. S. J. Horton, Manager. Pts. Mocksville, Coleemee.

Sanford—234 Carthage St., L. Garland Scott, Manager. Pts. Carthage, Robbins, Southern Pines, Pinehurst.

Shelby—Royster Building, 210 S. Washington St.

Spray—County Adm. Building, Boone Road. Wade W. Lemons, Manager. Pt. Mayodan.

Spruce Pine—Ellis Bldg., 46½ Oak St., Davis M. Nichols, Manager—Pts. Bakersville, Burnsville, Newland.

Statesville—Employment Security Bldg., 240 W. Broad St., Wade H. Wilson, Manager. Pt. Mooresville.

Thomasville—Hill Building, 7 East Main St., Marion H. Randolph, Manager.

Washington—136 W. Second St., Grover C. Teeter, Jr., Manager. Pts. Belhaven, Swan Quarter.

Waynesville—Stretcher Building, 120 Church Street, Miss DeBrayda Fisher, Manager. Pt. Canton.

Williamston—101 N. Haughton St., J. Kelly Gay, Manager. Pts. Windsor, Plymouth.

Wilmington—Employment Security Bldg., 304-306 Chestnut St., William H. Powell, Manager. Divisional Office, Employment Security Bldg., 308 Chestnut St. Pts. Burgaw, Southport, Supply.

Wilson—Wiggins & Graves Building, 133 W. Barnes Street, Mrs. Jeannette M. Grainger, Manager.

Winston-Salem—124 N. Main St., John H. Wilson, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office, 118 N. Main St. Pt. Kernersville.

STATE LIBRARY OF NORTH CAROLINA
3 3091 00748 1039